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# PAPERS

LAID BEFORE

# THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON

DURING

## THE SESSION OF 1905-1906.

*Opened November 14, 1905 — Closed November 14, 1906.*

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Colombo:
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1906.

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THE

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1905.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G., *President*.

The Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. H. C. NICOLLE.
The Hon. Mr. H. W. BRODHURST.
The Hon. Mr. H. WACE, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. JACKSON.
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.
The Hon. Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. GILES F. WALKER.

AFFIRMATION.

1. The Hon. Mr. W. M. Abdul Rahiman made an affirmation on taking his seat as a Member of Council on re-appointment.

OPENING OF THE COUNCIL.

2. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor opened the Session with the following Message:—

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

THE circumstances under which you have been called together are in some respects unusual. In the absence of His Excellency the Governor, the occasion is without its ordinary importance, as the Council is for the moment without the advantage of hearing from the Governor himself the usual review of past administration and statement as to the intentions and policy of the Government. In bidding farewell, however, to the Council on the occasion of the closing of the last Session, Sir Henry Blake promised that he would on his return make good this omission, and the Council will not long be deprived of its customary privilege.

I shall confine myself to-day to laying before you the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1906, and after explanation shall invite you to consider them and to make the necessary appropriation for the future.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF COLONY.

In order to enable me to make the financial position of the Colony exactly clear to you it will be necessary to go back some short time to the close of the brilliant administration of the late Governor, Sir West Ridgeway. At that time, it was found that the business of the Colony had outgrown the system of accounting and financial management which had served it since very early times, and that it was necessary to make important changes in that Department of the Public Service. It was found that a large part of the accounts of the Colony had remained without final settlement for a long time, and it was difficult, if not impossible, to say where precisely in respect of its financial condition the Colony stood. It became necessary for the Government therefore to stay its hand in respect of expenditure: to devote its energies rather to the completion of enterprises already entered upon than to initiate new schemes: and in a certain limited sense to wind up its affairs. This process was, as you are aware, completed before the close of the last Session, and its operation covered by the sanction of Ordinance No. 1 of 1905. I will endeavour to make the result clear to you. I propose in doing so to use round figures throughout; the exact figures you will find in a separate Note on the table of the Council.

On the 31st December, 1903—that is a date immediately after His Excellency Sir Henry Blake assumed the reins of Government—the accounts of the Colony showed a surplus in the Colonial Treasury of, in round figures, Rs. 4,500,000. These figures were, however incorrect, the real balance being as was known much less, because the apparent balance was inflated by the prevailing practice of treating large sums in the Colonial accounts as recoverable advances, when in fact they were not recoverable but had been spent though not yet accounted for. The Colonial Government was therefore compelled to act as if this fund had no real existence, and its confidence in its position and in that of the Colony was naturally somewhat shaken. The latter part of the year 1904 and beginning of 1905 were spent in ascertaining the true position: great sums which had appeared in the books as recoverable advances were brought to account as expenditure: outstanding balances of old loans and sums held in deposit and unnecessarily ear-marked for specific purposes were brought to account; and as the upshot of these operations, the Colony was left on the 31st December, 1904, with a true excess of assets over liabilities of a trifle more than Rs. 1,000,000. When I remind you that the Revenue of 1904, above 30½ millions, exceeded the Estimate by Rs. 1,500,000, and that the Estimated Revenue of that year was not fully appropriated by the Legislative Council, it will be apparent how different the true position was from that which had been anticipated.

The position however was not actually so bad as the accounts disclosed, because some portion of the expenditure which was taken into account in striking the balance was expenditure of which the General Revenue was entitled, under the Secretary of State's authority, to be relieved, and the charge, some 2¼ millions, carried to Loan, and when this operation had been effected the nett surplus on the 31st December, 1904, was, in round figures, 3¼ millions of rupees. Only a small part of this 3¼ millions was however available for appropriation. A part of the Colony's balances, invested in Rupee paper, had depreciated by about Rs. 500,000, and a sum of Rs. 1,600,000 is more or less permanently locked up in advances to public bodies and in the shape of stores. Something less than Rs. 1,200,000 was the free balance at the Colony's disposal on the 31st December, 1904.

### Forecast for End of 1905.

What then is likely to be the position of the Colony on the 31st December, 1905, the date with which, in connexion with the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure now on the table before you, we are most nearly concerned? The balance available for appropriation on 31st December, 1904, has been shown to be Rs. 1,200,000; the revised Estimate of Revenue for the current year is almost exactly Rs. 33,300,000; the probable expenditure of the current year, should the Council vote all the supplementary expenditure which it will be asked to vote, may be put at Rs. 31,800,000; the savings on all votes may be estimated at about Rs. 1,000,000; and the balance available for appropriation and carried forward to 1906 is likely to be, in round figures, Rs. 3,700,000.

This is a nest-egg on which the Colony may be congratulated, but it should not be forgotten that it represents little more than the aggregate nett proceeds of the exceptional Pearl Fisheries of 1904 and 1905, and not the ordinary savings of annual Revenue over annual Expenditure. You will remember that the Council has already recognized this fact, and has by resolution expressed its determination to devote a large part—Rs. 1,500,000—to an exceptional service: the Negombo Railway. You will be asked in the Estimates proposed to you to devote a part of the remainder to exceptional Railway Services.

The Revenue of the year 1906 has been estimated at Rs. 31,059,300, and the ordinary Expenditure, including the cost of annually recurrent works, but exclusive of all extraordinary expenditure, at Rs. 28,739,000, or, taking into account the savings generally made on the year's votes, Rs. 1,000,000 less, Rs. 27,739,000.

There remains available for Extraordinary Public Works Rs. 3,320,000, excess of ordinary Revenue over ordinary Expenditure, together with the balance brought forward, the nature of which I have explained above, of Rs. 3,700,000, or in all a sum in round figures of Rs. 7,000,000.

Of this amount it is proposed in the Estimates before you to appropriate for Extraordinary Public Works and Irrigation Works the sum of Rs. 2,500,000, and for special Railway Services Rs. 1,478,000; leaving a balance to be carried forward of slightly more than Rs. 3,000,000. Of this, Rs. 1,500,000 is reserved for the Negombo Railway. It will be convenient to leave the remainder unappropriated, with an eye to other schemes in contemplation.

### Revenue for Year.

In estimating the probable Revenue of the year 1906 the Government has, it will be observed, acted with its usual prudence, and it may reasonably be expected that the Estimate of Rs. 31,059,300 will be exceeded. The Government has, however, on this occasion taken the novel course of accepting credit in its Estimate for the probable savings. On the voted Expenditure experience has shown that an automatic saving of 3 per cent. at least may be counted upon, and it is proper that in framing the Estimates this should be taken into account.

Some slight re-arrangement has been made in the marshalling of the items of Revenue. The whole of the receipts of the Port of Colombo have been brought together, instead of being left scattered under several heads of account. A new head of Land Revenue, which includes the receipts of the Forest Department, has been introduced, and the heads, Rents of Government Property and Sale of Government Property have disappeared.

The receipts of the Pearl Fishery, which used to appear under the singular appellation of Sale of Government Property, will be accounted for as part of the Colony's Miscellaneous Revenue.

The changes have the effect of increasing some, and diminishing other Heads of Revenue, and entail some inconvenience in comparing the present with the past. But the inconvenience will pass with the current year, and the advantage of the more suitable grouping will remain.

### Expenditure.

It has not during the current year been found necessary to raise any portion of the Loan of £1,000,000, for which the Legislative Council made provision by Ordinance No. 1 of 1905. For this good fortune the Colony is indebted to the unexpected success of the late Pearl Fishery, and to the general increase of the Colonial Revenue in nearly all its branches.

The provision for the service of the Public Debt will not therefore require to be increased.

But under certain important Heads of the Colony's Expenditure there is a material increase. There is increased expenditure under the Land Settlement Department, providing for more rapid completion of this important and lucrative work. The cost of Plague prevention is correctly brought upon the Estimates. There is a large increase under Post Office and Telegraphs: partly on account of the Telephones, but also in part on account of Telegraph Extension and of increased Postal facilities. The Forests cost more, but this extra expenditure will be more than balanced by increased profit which will accrue from the decision of Government that sleepers for the Railway shall be cut from the Colony's hard woods now proved on the Matale Line to be well suited for the purpose.

The extension of the Railway has necessarily increased the cost of its working. There is a large increase on the reorganization of the Police Force. The increases in the Medical Service and in Education are not unusually great, and the separate votes under Science and Agriculture for the several Departments which used to be provided under the head Miscellaneous do not add to the total charges.

The apparent increase in the Public Works Department and the reduction in the Irrigation Department are due to a re-arrangement of the votes. The reasons for the increase in Public Works Recurrent are mainly the extra charges for improved maintenance of roads, and the maintenance of extended roads and more buildings. The most notable increase under Road Maintenance will be found in the North-Western Province. The increase under the head of Irrigation Recurrent simply arises from the provision in the Annual Estimates of funds which used to be left to be provided in Supplementary Supply, or from Loan.

Under the head of Public Works Extraordinary a large part of the expenditure is devoted to the necessary continuance and completion of works already begun. Of this class of work, the Supreme Court is the most important. Among new buildings, the commencement of a new office for the Departments of Public Works and Irrigation and the construction of a Fort Telephone Exchange are both important and urgent. Numerous smaller buildings are to be begun, continued, or improved in the Provinces, and on the whole the total sum spent on buildings will be large. It is unquestionably the case that in respect of office accommodation, in consequence of the great increase in public business and the number of officers and clerks employed in its transaction, much remains to be done.

Under New Roads a large sum of money is to be spent on improving the approaches to the Railway in the Northern and North-Western Provinces. The Brookside-High Forest road will be completed; a new road with a new bridge across the Mahaweli-ganga will improve the access to Kandy from the Dumbara Valley and the Planting Districts beyond; and there are other works not here particularly mentioned. A very large sum is proposed to be voted for additions and improvements to roads mainly in the Eastern, North-Western, and North-Central Provinces, and a number of new bridges will be continued or completed.

No new irrigation work is proposed, but the policy of completing and developing works already begun will be actively pursued, the total sum proposed to be spent on new construction being upwards of Rs. 500,000.

But the most important source of expenditure from the balance brought forward is the Railway. For this service you are asked to vote by way of extraordinary expenditure nearly Rs. 1,500,000, and it is proper that the fullest explanation should be furnished you of the necessity for the appropriation of this large sum. Some three to four hundred thousand of it represents additional works of ordinary character—the small improvements that on every progressive line are annually necessary—but a sum of Rs. 1,075,000 is asked for on account of special services and is recommended to you for approval.

Rs. 75,000, the first item, is to complete the tunnels on the Kadugannawa incline, and calls for no remark. Rs. 100,000 is asked for on account of the complete reconstruction and reorganization of the railway station at Polgahawela, the total estimated expenditure, to be spread over two years, coming to Rs. 160,000.

Polgahawela has now become the point of junction of two lines of Railway, of which one is 200 and the other 115 miles in length, and it is idle to suppose that the accommodation originally devised for some 70 miles of lines, and afterwards only slightly extended, can meet the requirements of the case. The station must be completely reconstructed, refitted, and extended, and the money provided for the purpose.

Next, Rs. 300,000 (Rs. 150,000 in the present and Rs. 150,000 next year) are asked for for six new engines to replace six obsolete engines destined to the scrap heap. The engines to be discarded are reported to be obsolete and to spend most of their time in retirement, and it will be made clear to you by the General Manager of the Railway and the head of his Locomotive Department that it is uneconomical, even if it were possible, to work the heavy trains which increased traffic renders it necessary to run with engines designed to meet other circumstances and smaller demands.

Rs. 400,000 are asked for, for new trucks and rolling stock, to carry the increased and daily increasing goods and passenger traffic.

Finally, Rs. 350,000 are asked for Stations Extension in Colombo. There has happened in Colombo much what has occurred in Polgahawela; it has been found impossible to put a quart of liquid into a pint pot. The premises occupied by the Railway at Maradana Junction, at the Main station and elsewhere, are too small for the business that has to be carried on within them. The bottle-neck between Maradana Junction and the Main Station is a nearly insuperable obstacle to the proper working of the goods traffic, and the business of the Railway and the convenience of the public are hampered and impeded.

Besides this, it is nearly impossible to run the Main Line traffic and the suburban traffic between Maradana Junction and the seaside over a single line, and its doubling between Maradana Junction and Slave Island must be faced at once, with a prospect of continuance between Ragama on one side and Mount Lavinia on the other.

A report of a Commission which sat to consider the condition of station accommodation in Colombo has been laid before you, and it is on the basis of the report of that body that it is proposed to work.

The general effect of the decision arrived at by His Excellency Sir Henry Blake is as follows:—

That it is necessary at once to purchase a large area of land near Maradana Junction and to add it to the station yard there to provide accommodation sidings for passenger rolling stock.

That the road bridge at Maradana Junction must be so widened as to allow of four broad-gauge lines to pass through, with a single additional narrow-gauge line to carry the Kelani Valley Line to the Harbour side.

That when that is done the line should be widened from Maradana Junction at least as far as Slave Island, and the Slave Island station be moderately enlarged so that the fast passenger trains may start from that station. Bridge crossings over the line, both at the Fort and at Slave Island, will be required, and it is hoped that the Municipal Council will contribute to both of them.

And that, finally, the present Main Station be wholly surrendered to goods traffic, and be enlarged by the addition to its area of the branch, to be reclaimed, of the lake lying between it and Captain's Garden.

It will be observed that this programme slightly enlarges the recommendations of the Committee, but it is believed that the Council will feel that it is useless providing a smaller scheme to meet the requirements of the occasion. The peculiar character of the town of Colombo, its great length, its division into sections by the peculiar configuration of the lake, and the situation in its centre of the Galle Face, make it impossible that a single great passenger station should conveniently serve its requirements, and render it necessary to provide separately for the Fort and Slave Island traffic, while the great body of native passengers will no doubt always seek Maradana Junction.

Further than this, the necessity for enlarging the space for the working of the goods traffic and for the administrative purposes of the Railway will be admitted by everybody, as will also the uselessness and inconvenience of the present Main Line station.

The total cost of the changes proposed is not likely to be less than Rs. 2,000,000, and the sum asked for is merely the first instalment. The work is not likely to be completed for some years, but it is proper that the Council should realize that the adoption of the scheme will call for a large annual vote on the Estimates.

## SALARIES OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

You are aware, Gentlemen, that the question of revising the salaries of certain classes of the Public Service has been under consideration for some time, and when the Estimates of the Colony for the year 1905 were laid before you it was proposed in December last year to vote a lump sum of Rs. 400,000 for the purpose. This proposal was not approved, but the Council left unappropriated, to meet the charge should it arise, the sum specified.

The insufficiency of the salaries paid to the Public Service has formed the subject of a long correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Governor of the Colony, extending from Sir West Ridgeway's time in 1903 up to a quite recent date. I do not propose to trouble you with communications that have passed, the ultimate result of which, now proposed to be laid before you, differs so greatly both in detail and in principle from the earlier suggestions, that a perusal of them would not contribute to clear the issue.

The proposals that are to be laid before you, some immediately and all within a very short time, relate to practically all classes of Public Servants in this Colony, and will ultimately entail a considerable addition to the charges on the revenue, an addition which will probably not be less in the end than Rs. 500,000 per annum.

The Secretary of State in granting permission to lay these proposals before you has stipulated that they should be adopted only if the Colonial Government is satisfied that the Colony can afford the expenditure. On this point the figures that I have already laid before you warrant my giving you the assurance that it can. It is for you, Gentlemen, to decide whether the proposed increments are justly due and suitably distributed.

In dealing with this matter I shall not, of course, enter into details here, but propose to explain as briefly as I can the principles on which are founded the schemes that you are asked to consider. For the purpose of dealing with this matter the Colonial Service has been divided into three great classes: the class of officers who are ordinarily recruited in Europe; the class of officers, other than and speaking generally above the rank of clerks, who are ordinarily recruited in the Colony; and the Clerical Service in all its branches and ramifications. It will be known to you that in respect of these different classes the necessity for the increase of salary does not arise in precisely the same way or from exactly the same causes. All three classes have suffered from the greatly enhanced cost of living: the first class has suffered from that cause, but also and more especially from the fall, since the scale of salaries was fixed in 1870 or earlier, in the exchange value of the rupee for purposes of remittance to Europe.

It is proposed to deal with the three classes in three different ways.

In respect of the first, it is proposed to fix their salaries in sterling. A scale approved by the Secretary of State is on the table before you. All officers who join the Public Service in any of the offices shown on the scale, after it has been approved by this Council, will draw the salaries shown on the scale, and will draw pensions when they earn them, and leave pay when they go on leave, on those salaries. To officers now in the Service, employed in the listed offices, will be given the option of continuing on a rupee salary or of electing the scale. If they elect the scale, they will forfeit all special rates of exchange (2*s.* per rupee, 1*s.* 10½*d.* per rupee, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee), whether for leave for remittance or for pension purposes.

But because many of them, who have served the Colony long and have earned pensions on higher rates of exchange than the true rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* which will in future rule, would be losers by electing the sterling scale, and because it is not right that they on whom has fallen the heavy burden of the past should be left with their positions unimproved, the Secretary of State has directed that there should be offered to those who on that account decline the sterling scale the option of drawing, in addition to the 1*d.* exchange compensation now drawn by them, a further 1*d.*, the 2*d.* to be added to the salaries and the whole to be pensionable, the rate of exchange to which the officer is now entitled being maintained for all purposes.

Officers who elect the sterling scale will cease to draw fees in respect of any public service, which they render, all fees—other than payments for overtime work, and in the case of Medical Officers, drawing in sterling, the fees which they are expressly permitted to retain—being paid into the Public Treasury. Deductions for Widows' and Orphans' Fund, for rent of Government houses &c., will be made in accordance with the sterling scale.

If this proposal is approved and carried into effect, charges for exchange compensation and the bewildering complexity of rates of exchange for leave and pension purposes, differing for different officers, will ultimately disappear, to the no small advantage of everybody who is concerned with the finance and accounts of the Colony.

The second class of Public Servants in the division which has been made for this purpose is the class of officers whose position is intermediate between the highest class recruited in Europe and the Clerical Service. These officers enter the Service in the Colony, and their salaries will be fixed in the future, as they have been in the past, in the currency of this country.

They have not suffered to the same extent as the first class by the loss in exchange, but they have undoubtedly suffered by the increase of prices of which the fall in exchange is an important cause, and they feel the pinch generated by the higher scale of living which the much augmented prosperity of the Colony has generally induced.

They were, I think without exception, given the benefit of the 1*d.* exchange compensation in 1893, but this 1*d.* is neither pensionable nor does it continue during leave.

It is proposed to add it to the salaries of the officers concerned and to make it pensionable, and the Secretary of State has directed that the salaries of this class of officers should be generally revised, making this addition and giving them the benefit of a very slight further increase. When on leave or on pension their rate of exchange will be 1*s.* 4*d.* Time and opportunity have been lacking to prepare a scale for this class of Public Servants, and it will be necessary to refer the matter to a small Committee or Commission, if the Council approve of the principle laid down. In view of the variety of conditions on which officers of this class have been appointed and that many have, like the other class, earned pensions on high rates of exchange, very full powers will have to be given to the Commission to advise regarding every case.

The last of the three divisions of the Public Service is the class of Clerks. This class has suffered as well as the class last mentioned by the increase in the cost of living throughout the Colony, and is entitled to consideration. Proposals relating to this section of the Public Service were early in the year, by the Governor's order, referred for the consideration of a Departmental Committee, and a scheme of improvement has been prepared for that branch of the Clerical Service which enters by competitive examination, and has received the approval of the Secretary of State. The claims of other branches of the Clerical Service of the Colony are being similarly considered.

The Committee which considered the proposal—and for whose care and ability in dealing with the subject I take this opportunity of offering the thanks of the Government—make as their most important recommendation a proposal to increase the number of the better paid and to diminish proportionately the number of the worse paid appointments in the various branches whose conditions of service have so far been dealt with.

The principal defect of the organization of the Clerical Branches of the Public Service is in the unskilful grouping of the various classes. The number of well-paid appointments is small; the number of moderately paid is few; the number of poorly paid is very great. The general principle which will govern the re-arrangement and grouping of classes in the scheme to be laid before you to-day is to materially diminish the proportion between the poorly paid appointments at the bottom and those above by increasing the latter in point of numbers and slightly in regard to emoluments.

The effect will be to accelerate promotion, and so it is expected to improve the general efficiency of this branch of the Public Service. The initial cost is not very considerable, but gradually there will be added to the salaries of this body of deserving Public Servants a sum estimated at Rs. 155,500.

Besides the three classes with whom it is proposed to deal as above, there is a subordinate class, the Peons, whose case I am going to ask you to consider. This useful and respectable body of men have had no general addition to their scale of pay since the Estimates of this Colony were first printed. The earnings of the class from which they are recruited have in recent years much increased; they suffer as much as any class by the increased cost of house rent; and it is fair that they should share in the general improvement of prosperity. It is proposed to grant them after five years' satisfactory service a general increase of pay based on a 10 per cent. scale, the details to be so arranged that total salaries may be expressed in round figures.

It has been impossible, at the period of the year at which the authority of the Secretary of State to recommend these great changes to the Council has been received, to rearrange the Estimates so as to incorporate the particulars in them. This, if the schemes are approved, will be done in the Estimates of 1907.

The proposals will be laid before the Committee on the Estimates for consideration, and if approved by the Council you will be asked to vote the necessary sum of Rs. 250,000 on account of 1906, the Government undertaking to expend it on the sanctioned schemes.

The Secretary of State has expressed a hope that the Council, in view of the delay that has extended over more than two years' of discussion in the case of the first of the three classes of Public Officers, will be willing to vote the increases of salary to them with effect from the 1st January, 1905. More than sufficient was left available of the Colony's revenue for this purpose when the Estimates of the year were approved, and it is hoped that the Legislature may not be unwilling to take this step. The cost cannot be exactly calculated until officers have made their choice of the alternatives proposed to be placed before them, but it is not likely to exceed Rs. 200,000, or one-half of what was left for the purpose.

I would further appeal to this Council that in the case of the other two classes of officers, although the schemes for their salaries are not yet fully prepared and ready, and in some cases may probably not be approved by the Council until after the Estimates in their present shape have been passed, they may be allowed to benefit by the changes in their favour from the 1st January, 1906.

## FORM OF ESTIMATES.

In conclusion, I would invite the attention of Members to the fact that the alterations in the form of the Estimates, for which they asked last year, have been adopted. The obsolete Fixed Establishments Ordinance has disappeared; the provision of labour under the Thoroughfares Ordinance has taken the form they desired; the printing has been improved, though it is not yet all that I desire, and the items on the pages have been consecutively numbered.

I have alluded to the changes that have been made in the grouping of the Heads of Revenue, with the object of making that side of the Budget Estimate more readily comprehensible; and I would also invite your attention to the re-arranged order of the Expenditure, now grouped on the lines of the Estimates presented to the Imperial Parliament, and summarized under eight convenient heads of description on page 6.

On page 3 of the Estimates is set out, not only as in the past the Annual Estimate of Revenue, but the general effect of all the financial considerations which affect the Colony's position in regard to the coming year, and a calculation is made of the probable condition of the balances at the end of it. This forecast of the future has been framed with a strict regard to prudence, and if the prosperity of the Colony is maintained, the estimated result will be more than realized.

The usual report of the Director of Public Works and a like report by the General Manager of the Railway, now furnished for the first time, will be laid on the table. And the usual explanations of the changes in the details of the Estimates will be laid before the Committee.

I now leave the Estimates of the Colony in your hands.

## PAPERS.

3. The following papers were laid on the table :—

Rules framed under the Ceylon Railways Ordinance, No. 9 of 1902.
Rules framed under the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889, for several divisions and subdivisions—
(*a*) In the Southern Province; and
(*b*) In the Western Province.
Rules framed under the Local Boards' Ordinance, No. 13 of 1898, for the town of Kurunegala.
Rules framed under "The Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance, 1899," for the town of Anuradhapura.
Rules framed under "The Butchers' Ordinance, 1893," for the town of Puttalam.
Regulations framed under the Telephone Ordinance, No. 16 of 1882.
Regulations framed under the Ceylon Post and Telegraph Ordinance, No. 13 of 1892.
Regulations framed under "The Cattle Ordinance, 1898," for—
(1) The Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province;
(2) The Western Province;
(3) The Central Province; and
(4) The North-Central Province.
Amended Regulations regarding Land Sales.
Order under section 6 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1903 authorizing the recovery of the cost of the punitive police quartered in a district in the North-Western Province.
Statement showing the amount of fees received by Fiscals during 1904.
Return of work done by Village Committees during the year 1904.
Numerical abstract showing the number of persons in the several Provinces of the Island liable to perform labour during 1905.
Return of cooly labourers on estates during 1904.
Accounts of the Provincial Road Committees for the year 1904.
Memorandum on the financial position of the Colony.
Scale of sterling scheme of salaries approved by the Secretary of State.
Return showing the number of wheeled vehicles, registered or licensed, at present in use in the Colony.
Return showing the number of road and bridge tolls and the revenue derived from the same in each of the different Provinces.
Administration Reports, 1904 :—
Part I., Civil: Report of the Government Agent, Central Province; Report of the Surveyor-General.
Part II., Revenue: Report of the Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs; Report of the Conservator of Forests.
Part III., Judicial: Report of the Solicitor-General on the Judicial Statistics; Report of the Inspector-General of Police; Report of the Inspector-General of Prisons; Report of the Registrar-General on Registration of Titles.
Part IV., Education, Science, and Art: Report of the Government Veterinary Surgeon.
Part V., Public Works: Report of the Director of Irrigation.
Sessional Papers, 1905 :—
No. XXIII.—Railway Station arrangements for Colombo.
No. XXXII.—Extension of the Railway beyond Bandarawela.
No. XXXV.—Completion Report of the Uda Pussellawa Railway.
No. XXXVI.—Papers regarding the improvement of the Nursing Service of Hospitals.
No. XXXVIII.—Negombo Railway.
No. XXXIX.—Papers relating to the alleged wrongful arrest of the Rev. Mr. Gunasekera and his son by the Police.
No. XL.—Completion Report of the Northern Railway.
No. XLI.—Reorganization of the Police Force.
No. XLIII.—Reorganization of the Clerical Service.

## NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

The Colonial Secretary gave notice that he would at a sitting of Council, not less than one month from this date, move that an additional toll be established on the road between Puliyantivu and Navatkuda, in the District of Batticaloa, Eastern Province.

5. The Hon. Mr J. Ferguson gave notice that at the next meeting of Council he would move that a copy of the proceedings in any coroner's inquest, departmental or other official inquiry, held in connection with the recent fatal accident on the Nanuoya-Haputale Railway, be laid on the Council table at as early a date as possible.

QUESTION.

6. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker asked—If Government will lay on the table the report of the Consulting Electrical Engineer condemning the condition of the telephone posts, and at the same time state on whose advice these posts were erected, and if there is an efficient system of inspection, and if so, why the dangerous condition of the posts was not sooner discovered and preventive measures adopted, and if any definite statement can be given as to when the telephone service will be resumed.

The Colonial Secretary replied.

MOTIONS.

7. Pursuant to notice, the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That a sum of Rs. 65,000 be voted from the Revenues of the Colony to meet the cost of purchasing a portion of Nilwatte Stores, in Kollupitiya, for the purpose of a Police Station.

After discussion the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, moved as an amendment—That the Colonial Secretary, the Government Agent, Western Province, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, and the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos be appointed a Committee to consider the matter.

The amendment was agreed to.

8. Pursuant to notice, the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That a sum of Rs. 18,235, required for the construction of a Railway Station at Homagama (including cost of the site), be charged to the construction account of the Kelani Valley Railway.

The motion was agreed to.

9. Pursuant to notice, the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be advanced to the Local Board of Puttalam for the—

(1) Repair of the waterworks;
(2) Drainage of the bazaar; and
(3) Restoration of Nedunkulam tank—

to be repaid by a sinking fund of 2 per cent. per annum, with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

The motion was agreed to.

10. Pursuant to notice, the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That a sum of Rs. 12,500 be advanced to the Board of Health, Talawakele, for the purpose of providing a water supply to the town, to be repaid by a sinking fund of 2 per cent. per annum, with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

The motion was agreed to.

11. Pursuant to notice, the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That a toll be established near the 2nd milepost on the road leading from Parussella to Panawitiya, in the District of Kegalla of the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS.

12. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to General Regulation of Customs" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

13. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for the Establishment and Regulation of Vacations in the Supreme Court" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

14. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898,'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

15. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Passengers from Ceylon to any port or place in British India" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

16. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for compulsory Vernacular Education in Municipal and Local Board Towns and in Towns under the operation of 'The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1902,'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

17. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the Year 1906" was read a first time. The Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, moved that the Standing Orders be suspended. Agreed to. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. In Committee the Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Acting Colonial Secretary, the Auditor-General, the Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Jackson, the Hon. Mr. W. G. Rockwood, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, and the Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker.

ADJOURNMENT.

18. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council was on its rising adjourned *sine die*.

## TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1905.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., *President*.

The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. Brigadier-General R. C. B. LAWRENCE.
The Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. H. C. NICOLLE.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD.
The Hon. Mr. H. WACE, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. JACKSON.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.
The Hon. Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. GILES F. WALKER.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

### OATHS.

2. The Hon. Brigadier-General R. C. B. Lawrence and the Hon. Mr. H. L. Crawford took their oaths on taking their seats as Members of Council.

### MINUTES.

3. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

### ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

4. His Excellency the Governor delivered the following Address :—

HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

IN accordance with the desire expressed before my departure in September the usual observations on the general state of the Colony by the Officer Administering the Government have been deferred until my return. Allow me to assure you of the pleasure with which I find myself again among you, and before I proceed to speak as to the result of the past year's operations or my proposals for the immediate future I desire to offer my congratulations to the three gentlemen whose names appeared in the last lists of Birthday Honours upon the gratifying evidence that their services to the Crown and Colony have been appreciated by His Majesty the King.

From the lucid statement of the financial position of the Colony laid before you by the Lieutenant-Governor at the Opening Meeting of the Legislative Session you will have seen that the probable balance to be carried forward to next year's accounts will be some Rs. 3,700,000, to which it is estimated that a further surplus of Rs. 3,320,000 will be available at the end of 1906. Of the proposed appropriation of this sum of Rs. 7,000,000 the particulars have been given in the statement to which I have alluded, the nett result being that there will be an available surplus at the end of 1906 of Rs. 3,000,000, of which sum Rs. 1,500,000 will be appropriated to the construction of a Branch Railway to Negombo, a line that in my opinion will materially assist in the development of that attractive district and the country to the north.

### PUBLIC DEBT.

On 1st January, 1904, the debt at current rate of exchange was Rs. 73,644,559 and on 1st January, 1905, Rs. 73,716,276, the increase being due to variation in rate of exchange. The charges on account of interest and Sinking Fund were on 1st January, 1905, Rs. 3,443,097, and of this amount Rs. 1,847,751 were on account of the portion of the debt incurred for Railway Extension. The surplus Railway Receipts after defraying this charge and the ordinary expenditure on account of maintenance and capital charges amounted to Rs. 2,002,800.

Of the Debt of Rs. 73,716,276, 40½ millions were on account of Railway Construction, 25¼ millions on account of Harbour, and the balance 8 millions for Waterworks and Irrigation.

### COLOMBO HARBOUR.

The amount already borrowed for Harbour Works, 25¼ millions, has been fully expended. The expenditure on the New Harbour Account to 31st August last was Rs. 22,234,472, of which a little more than Rs. 20,000,000 was met from proceeds of Loan, while the balance was met from Cash Balances of the Colony pending the raising of the new Loan. The amount still required to complete the works definitely sanctioned is about Rs. 2,852,557. The appropriations on account of Harbour are thus Rs. 25,087,030, although the revised estimate in 1904 was Rs. 22,223,212. The excess is principally due to the following items :—Graving Dock Rs. 821,654, Dredging Rs. 401,565, Wet Dock Survey Rs. 31,000, Fishery Harbour Rs. 531,000, and Coaling Jetties Rs. 1,269,000. A saving of Rs. 193,000 was, however, effected on account of new Priestman's Grab, Tugs, &c., from the appropriations amounting to Rs. 22,223,212 in 1904.

## LOANS.

Loans to Local Boards and other public bodies amounted to Rs. 1,245,327 on 1st September, 1905, of which Rs. 468,009 have been repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 777,318.

## PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION.

On the 1st September, 1904, the total Cash Balance of Government amounted to Rs. 1,869,605; on 1st September, 1905, it was Rs. 3,230,218. This Cash Balance does not include the currency and note reserve and cash in the hands of Heads of Departments. Besides the Cash Balance, Government held on 1st September, 1905, Indian and other securities to the value of Rs. 4,696,206. The amount to the credit of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund on 1st September, 1905, was Rs. 3,951,356. The total investments on account of Note Currency Reserve on 1st September, 1905, not included in the above total, amounted to Rs. 6,925,595.

## TRADE.

The trade of the Colony continues to flourish. The imports and exports for the first three quarters of the year are valued at Rs. 80,792,000 and Rs. 88,487,000 respectively, as compared with Rs. 78,088,000 and Rs. 87,686,000 for the corresponding periods of 1904.

The total Customs revenue reached Rs. 7,470,000, showing an increase of Rs. 361,229. The increases for this period for the last three years have been Rs. 221,787, Rs. 274,756, and now Rs. 361,229, showing a steady and marked expansion, which is well maintained under the various heads of Customs revenue. The principal increases are under Grain, Spirits and Cordials, Cotton manufactures, and Sugar imported, and under Plumbago and Tea exported. The most striking feature in the returns is the import of cotton goods, which, in spite of high prices, show an increase in revenue of nearly 35 per cent. The only decrease of any importance is in the duty recovered on kerosine oil, the decrease being Rs. 62,485. The import of kerosine in 1904 was the largest on record, and the figures for 1905 are in advance of those for the corresponding period of 1903. The increase of duty under this head between 1901 and 1904 amounted to Rs. 1,066,600.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

In the Supply Estimates for 1905 Rs. 3,712,011 were voted for Public Works: namely, Rs. 2,198,349 for Public Works Annually Recurrent and Rs. 1,513,662 for Public Works Extraordinary.

It is expected that the sums voted for the maintenance of public roads, canals, and public buildings will be fully expended this year. Respecting new buildings, roads, bridges, &c., the expenditure for the first nine months was Rs. 1,071,719·83, and it is calculated that a total sum of Rs. 1,900,000 will be disbursed during the year.

The expenditure out of loans, &c., was estimated at Rs. 300,000, and it is anticipated that Rs. 135,000 will be actually spent this year.

I will not weary you with the details of expenditure which are already before you in the Administration Reports, but you will observe that in the main the money has been expended upon hospitals, roads, and bridges, while the Estimates for Expenditure in 1906 include the construction of eighteen new roads and eleven bridges and improvement of existing roads and bridges to the amount of Rs. 1,185,476.

## CRIME AND POLICE.

While the total of all crime in the Colony has shown a tendency to decrease, I regret to find that the record of the more serious crimes shows no such satisfactory results. There has been an increase in the number of murders in the Southern and North-Western as also in the Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. I hope that the reorganization of the Police Force, to which I referred last year, and which has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, will in the future exercise a preventive effect. The details of the reorganization have been laid before you. They involve a new system of appointment of the officers of the force, who will in future be members of the regular Cadet Civil Service; an increase of the pay of the lower grade constables, and increased care in the selection and training of recruits; the division of Provinces into police districts and sub-districts; and the clear definition of the duties of the Inspector-General, who is responsible for the training and efficiency of the force. I have obtained from the Indian Government the services of Mr. C. C. Longden, who has been specially selected for the office of Inspector-General, and I have every confidence that under his command the efficiency of the force will be increased. Already a considerable number of unsatisfactory men have been discharged, and no difficulty has been found in replacing them by men physically fit and whose good character has been vouched for by responsible persons. With men so selected and with strict supervision and discipline there is every reason to believe that the force will win for itself that respect and confidence without which a police force is worse than useless.

## EDUCATION.

At the beginning of this year a Commission was appointed to report on important questions connected with the elementary education of the Island. In 1901 Sir West Ridgeway appointed a Committee of three of the most experienced members of the Civil Service to report on a proposal to relieve the general revenue of the Island of a part of the cost of education. Their report recommended that elementary vernacular education should be made compulsory throughout the Island, and suggested a scheme for meeting the cost. In 1903 a Sub-Committee of the Incidence of Taxation Commission was appointed to report to the Commission further on this subject and on the question of ways and means. The substance of their report was that the scheme suggested by the original Committee should be given a trial in a limited area. Before taking action even in the tentative form suggested by the Sub-Committee, it was considered desirable that the views of the

principal educational authorities in the Island should be taken. A Commission was therefore appointed on which both the Education Department and the Managers of Schools were adequately represented. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to consider more fully the question of cooly education, and a representative of the planting community was added to the Commission. The report of the Commission, which is now before the public, agrees with that of the Committee of 1901 in recommending that elementary vernacular education be made compulsory, but differs from it in its proposals for giving effect to it. If these are adopted, important legislation will be necessary.

Steps are in the meantime being taken for further developing those facilities for elementary education which already exist; and, as there are many parts of the country the needs of which are not likely to be met except by the establishment of Government schools, additional provision is being made for schools of this class. Twenty new Government schools have been opened this year, and it is proposed to provide funds for opening fifty in 1906.

Much has been done during the year to improve and extend the work that is being carried out in connection with school gardens. An experienced Sub-Inspector of Schools has been attached to the staff of the Superintendent of School Gardens. Two courses of lectures to teachers have been given by the Principal of the Training College. The Ceylon Agricultural Society has rendered financial assistance towards the provision of implements and fences for the gardens and prizes for the best workers among the boys.

The questions that have been raised with regard to the future organization of higher education have not yet been finally settled. The Government has requested the University of London to grant extra concessions which seem necessary in order to render the London course of examination suited to the wants of Ceylon, and the reply of the University has not yet been received. In the meantime the University has allowed its Preliminary Scientific Examination of the Medical Course to be held in Ceylon in January, 1906.

### *The Technical College.*

The work of the Technical College was specially reported on by a Committee appointed in the middle of this year. The teaching afforded and the results obtained had been severely criticized. The Committee reported that while the technical and practical education given to persons desiring to enter the Public Works, Survey, and Irrigation Departments had been generally attended with success, they found that the average standard of technical and practical knowledge shown by the passed students of the College was not as high as was desirable. The Committee made certain recommendations with regard to the working of the College, which will be carried out. Progress was made with the new block of the Technical College and its equipment and lighting.

## SURVEYS.

Of delays in the delivery of survey plans I have heard from time to time, and I realize how important it is that intending purchasers of land shall not be obstructed by undue delay. But the work of the Survey Department has been particularly heavy. In addition to the important work of the Land Settlement, the great demand for parcels of land for rubber cultivation has caused a considerable strain upon the resources of the Department, which has been strengthened by the temporary addition of 26 surveyors. I understand that arrangements have been made that will admit of the employment of private surveyors whose surveys may be accepted under certain conditions. This may to some extent relieve the pressure.

The main triangulation of the Island is now nearly completed. It is anticipated that the work will be closed in March, 1906.

## AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Society, which was started in November, 1904, has now a membership of over 800, with forty Branch Societies. Through the co-operation of the local Societies and many active individual agriculturists experiments are being conducted all over the country. Experimental gardens have been started in many centres, and these, combined with the school gardens and the home gardens promoted by them, serve as a connected series of demonstrations which the villagers can see for themselves, while they are also useful as showing what parts of the country are most suited for the products tried.

The most remarkable development of any agricultural product during the year has been the extension of rubber cultivation, from which large profits have been derived. The Botanic Department estimates that there are now 40,000 acres planted. Valuable experiments are being conducted in methods of tapping and preparing rubber, which should largely increase the present yield and at a reduced cost.

I rejoice that in this determination to improve the agricultural condition of the Island every section of the community is working in hearty co-operation, and the Scientific Staff of Peradeniya is sparing no effort in guiding and assisting the widespread experiments. With the efforts of the Society and the agricultural teaching that I hope to see established in our schools, the time cannot be far distant when the peasant cultivators will recognize the advisability of improvement upon the old system. It may then be necessary to consider the question of Co-operative Agricultural Credit Banks to assist in emergence from antiquated methods a people who are at present possessed of no accumulated capital. But the most serious obstacle to improvement in the position of the peasant cultivator is the custom of holding land in undivided shares, which prevents migration from congested districts and discourages all individual effort.

In the meantime experiments are being made in cotton growing in the North-Central Province and in sericulture near Peradeniya, while I propose that an expert in tobacco cultivation shall next year experiment with a view of improving the quality of our tobacco, of which a large quantity of inferior flavour is now grown in the Northern and parts of the North-Western Province. The success of these experiments cannot fail to add materially to the value of our exportable products.

The year was remarkable for the number of experiments made and the new fields opened to agriculturists for experiment by the improved means of communication of agricultural knowledge and the development of new planting industries.

Attempts were made to encourage experimental leases by calling for tenders for the lease of blocks of land for fifty years for experimental cultivation in rubber and cotton on easy terms, the minimum rent being 50 cents per acre per annum. When the advertisement first appeared the opening up of land in the Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces for rubber cultivation had not proved to be so remunerative an investment as it afterwards appeared. Its success deprived applications for land in these Provinces of their speculative and experimental character. A large number of applications under the advertisement had to be rejected on this ground. A number of blocks, some of large extent, ranging up to one of 2,000 acres, are being leased in Uva, the North-Western, North-Central, and Southern Provinces. A complete return of these grants and leases will shortly be laid before you.

Three blocks of 1,000 acres each were offered on specially easy pioneer terms for the cultivation of cocoanuts in the North-Central Province without irrigation. One of the successful applicants has started operations. The other two have abandoned their proposals.

While it has been the object of Government to encourage the opening of land in the North-Central and North-Western Provinces, it was considered necessary to appoint a Commission to report on the question of soil denudation in the Kelani Valley and to advise how far more land could be opened without serious damage, such as the risk of silting up of flood outlets in other parts of the Island.

The Commission recommended the maintenance of the Kelani Valley reserve, the insistence on sufficient reservation adjoining streams and on hill summits, and the substitution of leases instead of sale outright in the case of land available in the Kelani Valley, so that the restriction necessary to secure areas against the ill-effects of denudation by the planting of shade trees and the adoption of scientific drainage may be imposed.

The only legal measure of importance specially introduced for the encouragement of any product was Ordinance No. 4 of 1905, which imposed an export duty not exceeding one cent per pound on cardamoms grown within the Colony, the object of the Ordinance being similar to that of the Tea Cess, viz., to create a fund to provide the means of finding new markets for the product.

## GENERAL HEALTH.

The general health of the population is satisfactory. There have been outbreaks of malarial fever in the Western, North-Western, North-Central, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces; and in the Southern Province smallpox occurred in epidemic form, the disease having been imported from India and encouraged in the earlier stages by concealment of the patients. Thanks to the prompt measures taken by the Medical Department, the epidemic was soon got under control. Remembering the recurring epidemics of malarial fever in some low-lying districts, I have directed that preventive experiments shall be made by which means may be found to mitigate the severity of this serious disease among the native population.

On my visit to Jaffna complaints were made to me of the sanitary condition of the town. Hitherto the town of Jaffna, with a population of 40,000, has been in the position of having no means of imposing local taxation for the purpose of carrying out sanitary or other improvements. It has therefore been decided that within the police limits of the town a Local Board shall be established, by the action of which I hope that the general conditions will be improved. In my visits to various parts of the Island I have inspected a large number of Government hospitals and found them in a high state of efficiency that reflects credit upon the Medical Department.

The question of the disposal of sewage and the prevention of such an accumulation of it in the Colombo lake as recently occurred is receiving the attention of the Municipal Council.

I hope that the Council will see its way to providing an efficient means of destroying the refuse of the town, as there are grave complaints of the present system.

The sewage pollution of Colombo lake has assumed grave proportions, and a proposal prepared by the Director of Public Works has been submitted involving the reclamation of a large portion of the lake, preserving communication by a system of canals and the opening of direct communication between the lake and the Harbour. The estimated expense of the scheme is, in round figures, Rs. 3,800,000. The matter will be carefully considered, but the extension of the main system of drainage so as to intercept the town sewage before it reaches the lake is an essential preliminary condition. I am glad to hear that the Municipal Council now propose to undertake this task.

## POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The business of the Post and Telegraph Department continues to increase in every direction. The number of articles passing through the post now exceeds 24 millions annually, postal parcels exceed 400,000, and telegrams exceed 600,000. Over 450,000 money and postal orders are dealt with to a value exceeding 11¼ million rupees. There are over 60,000 depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, who make more than 50,000 deposits, exceeding one million rupees yearly, and have together a sum of Rs. 1,690,215 to their credit.

The attempt to introduce motor cars for conveyance of mails has, I regret to say, not yet been successful. The only tender received in response to advertisements issued in the United Kingdom as well as locally was considered prohibitive. While in England I endeavoured to procure four motor carriages for mails, but so far no manufacturer will undertake to deliver such cars before 1907, as the factories are working up to their fullest capacity. I have left instructions with the Crown Agents to procure, if possible, the chassis or motor power and framework for the cars, leaving the bodies to be supplied by the Railway Department here. I hope that the Crown Agents will succeed in procuring them. I personally inspected the motor busses used by the Great Western Railway and satisfied myself of their efficiency and controllability on gradients as steep as any to be encountered in Ceylon. An offer has, however, been made by a local company to run a motor service between Anuradhapura and Trincomalee, and I hope that this service will soon be established.

The contracts of the Imperial Government with the Peninsular & Oriental and the Orient Pacific Steamship Companies, by which regular weekly communication was maintained both with Europe and Australia, expired on the 31st January last. The P. & O. contract was renewed with an acceleration of the service by twenty-four hours, by which we should receive mails from Europe on Saturdays instead of Sundays, and Ceylon mails are delivered in London on Saturday mornings. The contract with the Orient Pacific passed from the Imperial to the Australian Government, but was not renewed until April, and the regular weekly communication between Ceylon and Europe was maintained in the interval by the use of the weekly P. & O. service *viâ* Bombay and Tuticorin, through the ready and willing assistance of the Indian Postal authorities.

A long-standing difference between the Home and Colonial Governments concerned as to the proper contribution to be paid by the latter towards the subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental Company was settled by submitting the case to the arbitration of Lord Balfour of Burleigh. His award, which reached Ceylon in February last, resulted in this Colony having to pay £5,220 annually for services for which £4,797 had been paid tentatively during each of the seven years of the last contract, and an additional sum of £147 annually during the present contract of three years, this being the Ceylon share of the additional amount paid to the Company for the acceleration by twenty-four hours.

On the 16th January last the system of issuing and cashing British postal orders at all post offices in Ceylon came into force, thus providing a simple and ready means of remitting small sums of money between Ceylon and many other countries within the British Empire besides the United Kingdom.

The increase in the telegraph traffic between Europe and India since the great reduction in the rates from 4*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per word in the year 1902 having enabled the Telegraph Companies to regain their former standard income, a further reduction of 6*d.* per word was resolved upon to come into force on the 1st August last. The rate from Ceylon is now 2*s.* 1*d.* per word, or just half the rate four years ago.

I regret to find on my return that the telephone system, so important for Colombo, has become dislocated. A Committee has been appointed to inquire into the working of the system and the cause that has led to the temporary suspension of operations.

I understand that it is hoped to resume the telephone connections, with a few exceptions, by the 16th instant.

## FORESTS.

The system of the Forest Department has been revised, and the Department is now under the exclusive control of the Conservator of Forests, to which office Mr. T. J. Campbell of the Imperial Forest Service, India, was appointed in August, 1904. The result up to the present of the working of the Department in 1905 is a surplus of over Rs. 172,000. The reorganization of the Department and re-arrangement of the staff is now under consideration.

## RAILWAYS.

The last section of the Northern Extension was opened to Jaffna on the 1st August and through railway communication established between the North and South of the Island. There are now 561 miles of railway in operation. Already the Northern Line has begun to create a certain amount of traffic, but its ultimate success must depend upon the development of the great jungle plain of the Northern and North-Central Provinces, through which the line passes for nearly 200 miles. Now that the railway has been constructed, the time has arrived when a subsoil water survey becomes necessary. Should water be found at a moderate depth, the development of the country by cotton or other crops would be assured. I shall propose to employ a small surveying staff for this purpose.

The work on the new tunnels on the Kadugannawa Incline has progressed steadily under the supervision of Mr. Oliver, and the upper (shorter) tunnel is completed for traffic, whilst the lower tunnel (at Meangalla) should be finished next year. Since the departure of Mr. Oliver for England the supervision of this work has been taken over by the Railway Department. I learned with much regret that during the very severe weather experienced on the Pattipola-Bandarawela section of the line at the beginning of October, at the burst of the rains, an unfortunate accident occurred to the 7.30 A.M. train from Colombo to Bandarawela near the 148th mile on the 6th of October when, owing to the subsidence of a bank, the engine fell into the breach, causing the death of both the firemen and severe injuries to the engine driver. The latter, I am glad to hear, is well on the way to recovery. The presence of mind displayed by him and the guards on the train deserve our gratitude.

The precipitous nature of this section of the line and its exposure to treacherous landslips is a source of much anxiety, especially during the burst of the north-east monsoon. Special attention has been invariably paid to the section, and the advice both of Mr. Middlemiss of the Indian Survey Department and of Mr. Oliver was taken as to the places on the section which in their opinion required alteration or special observation. Their recommendations have received attention, and large sums have been in the past, and are still being, expended on numerous works for the greater security of those working on or travelling over this portion of the line.

A further important question which has been receiving the attention of Government is the diversion of the Seaside Line. A Commission was appointed in July, 1904, to consider the various suggestions that had been made, and their report is now awaited.

## IRRIGATION.

The Irrigation policy of the Government, both past and present, has been very fully recorded in the able report by Sir John Keane, my late Private Secretary, that has been laid before you. Fully as I appreciate the importance of irrigation, I am not prepared to recommend the expenditure of large sums upon new works of magnitude until I see more anxiety displayed to occupy and cultivate some of the thousands of acres of irrigable land under great tanks now completed.

No estimates for additional large works have been sanctioned this year, with the exception of that for the improvements of Nuwarawewa, North-Central Province. This tank forms a portion of the larger Nachchaduwa scheme, with the completion of which some 20,000 acres of land will be rendered irrigable within ten miles of Anuradhapura and parallel to the line of the Northern Railway.

Experience having shown that if the administration of existing works is to be properly attended to the staff of Irrigation Engineers should be augmented, arrangements have been made to increase their number from 18 to 23. It is hoped that the additional Engineers required will be obtained by the commencement of 1907.

A Committee has been considering a draft Ordinance consolidating the Irrigation Ordinances, which will be laid before you. It was decided in Executive Council at the beginning of the year that steps should be taken to abolish the Central Irrigation Board, which, it was realized, had outlived its usefulness since the formation of a separate Irrigation Department. It was felt that irrigation works should be carried out on similar lines to other public works and be provided for by votes in the Supply Bill, and not from an "Irrigation Fund."

The present policy of the Irrigation Department will be to concentrate its energies on the completion of works already started, and to increase the extent of land irrigated by better arrangement, for the distribution and control of the water available, while it will be the duty of the Revenue Officers to see that all land which is irrigable pays for the water it can receive.

## IMMIGRATION.

There has been a large increase in the immigration of cooly labourers during the year, due in great measure to failure of crops and threatened famine in Southern India. The numbers passing through the Camp at Ragama for the first nine months was 117,305, against 58,574 for the whole year 1904. Doubtless with the increase of rubber cultivation a considerable addition to our labour force will be necessary, and it has been asserted that the re-opening of the Northern route from Mannar would so facilitate transit that a sufficient supply of labour would be attracted. I see no reason to alter the opinion arrived at after study of all the papers connected with this subject: that the re-opening of the Northern road for immigrant pedestrians would re-impose the calamitous conditions of days gone by, when entire villages were swept away by cholera introduced by the unfortunate coolies who fell by the wayside. Nor can I hold out any immediate hope that a branch railway will be constructed to Mannar, the only traffic upon which any reliance could be based under present conditions being the carriage of coolies. At the same time I recognize the force of the suggestion that facility of communication would increase the influx of labour, and I am fully alive to the importance of such a result. I have approached the Indian Government with a view of discussing afresh the proposal for the construction of a railway over Adam's Bridge, the inducement being the use of the magnificent harbour of Trincomalee and its connection by rail with Mannar, the importance of which to Southern India needs no proof. Should such a proposal be entertained and accepted by the Governments of India and Ceylon and by His Majesty's Government, the labour problem of the future might be profoundly affected.

## HARBOUR ADMINISTRATION AND SHIPPING.

Harbour Dues show a slight decrease (Rs. 1,810) as compared with 1904. The number of vessels visiting the port during the first nine months of 1905 has increased by 41 vessels as compared with the same period in 1904, but the tonnage has decreased by 60,539 tons. This is due to a larger number of vessels of small tonnage calling at the port and to the non-arrival of a single Japanese or Russian vessel, owing to the war between the two nations. The decrease in numbers and tonnage of sailing vessels continues.

The improvement of the Harbour of Colombo has been steadily pursued, and satisfactory progress has been made.

Six out of the eighteen new coaling jetties at Kochchikade were handed over by the Chief Resident Engineer, Harbour Works, on the 1st January of this year, and coaling operations were continued on them from 1st December to 23rd May, from which date until the 13th September practically no coal was landed at these grounds, and the shipping of coal was carried on under considerable difficulties and was at times impossible. The Commission which sat in August, 1904, had decided that either alternative coaling sites were desirable and necessary, or else some protection from the sea must be afforded to these jetties. The Consulting Engineers recommended the construction of a sheltering arm 2,050 feet in length, parallel to the shore and 400 feet off the jetty ends. Alternative suggestions were made, and these, with the Consulting Engineers' report, were laid before a small Committee of Experts who were appointed in England under the presidency of Admiral Sir G. Nares. They examined Captain Donnan, late Master Attendant, and Captain Legge, the present Master Attendant, and other witnesses who were well acquainted with the conditions.

The recommendations of the Committee have now been received. They recommend adoption of the proposal of the Consulting Engineers, with an addition of 600 feet to the south of the sheltering arm, estimating the cost at £95,000. An alternative scheme to prolong the straight part of the South-West Breakwater was highly approved; but the cost, which was estimated at about £400,000, was considered prohibitive. The report of the Committee was referred to the Harbour Board; and now that Mr. Matthews, the eminent Engineer to whose genius we owe the present Breakwaters is personally examining into the question upon the spot, I have no doubt that the final solution will be satisfactory.

The new Fishery Harbour was largely used by fishing canoes, the number being only limited by the space available. It is anticipated that the whole of the proposed area for beaching craft will be ready for occupation by June next.

On the North-West Breakwater the lighthouse was erected and the light lit on 3rd April.

Work is now progressing on the North-East Breakwater.

The protecting arm of the Barge-repairing Basin was completed at the end of 1904, and there is now a completely protected water area of about two acres, on the sloping shores of which the lighters and launches, &c., can be conveniently drawn up and repaired.

In the Graving Dock the work to be done within the coffer dam is now finished.

The question of providing Harbour accommodation in time to meet the growing requirements of the Port has not been lost sight of. I have not yet had time to consider the alternative proposals received from Messrs. Coode, Son, & Matthews after my departure for England. The papers have, however, been submitted to the Harbour Board, who will now have an opportunity of hearing from Mr. Matthews his views upon the proposed Wet Dock, which is the alternative favoured by his firm.

The dredging of the Harbour to a uniform depth of 30 feet at low water has been practically completed, and proposals for further deepening are now under consideration.

A proposal made to connect the Colombo lake with the Harbour has been submitted by a Special Commission as a part of a larger scheme dealing with the lake to which I have already alluded.

### THE PEARL FISHERY.

The Pearl Fishery this year lasted from the 20th of February to the 21st of April. There were 48 working days on which oysters were brought into the camp.

The Government share of the oysters fished amounted to 49,378,616, which fetched Rs. 2,460,970. The nett revenue to Government from the fishery is estimated to be Rs. 2,303,864, which beats all known records, and is Rs. 1,445,898 more than the fishery of the previous year, which at the time constituted a record. To this total has still to be added the value of pearls recovered by Mr. Dixon's machine and sent to Bombay for sale.

The fishery was remarkable for the high prices fetched by the oysters, the number of buyers from all parts of India, and the size of the fishing fleet, which at the height of the fishery numbered 300 boats, being a hundred craft more than in previous years.

A proposal will be laid before you to lease the fishery for a period of twenty years to a Company for a rent of Rs. 310,000 per annum, it being a stipulation that a sum of not less than Rs. 50,000 be expended annually on the scientific development of the banks. In addition to the sum named to be expended upon the fishery the Company is to pay all the expense of the Government protection and supervision of the annual camp. It also purchases the ss. Violet and the oyster-washing machine erected by Mr. Dixon. Should you approve of this lease it will give to your finances for twenty years a definite annual sum sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund on a loan of Rs. 7,750,000 without trenching upon the ordinary revenue, and thus enable a larger amount to be spent upon important public works that must be provided for out of revenue. I expect to receive the copy of the lease as agreed upon by next mail, and will take the earliest opportunity of laying it before you.

In considering the acceptance of the lease it may be well to remember that while there will be a fishery next year it is improbable that there will be any further fishery for some years following unless expensive cultivation be initiated.

The third volume of Professor Herdman's work on the Ceylon Pearl Banks appeared during the year. Whether the banks are still worked by the Government or by the Company, Professor Herdman's recommendations will be duly tested.

### SALT.

As regards the salt production of the year, I am glad to state that it affords a strikingly favourable contrast to that of 1903, when there was an almost total failure in salt production and it was found necessary to import salt from India to meet the requirements of the Island. The output of salt during the past twelve months was as large as in the period of 1893 to 1895, during which there was the largest outturn hitherto known. Fine weather—a factor so essential in the manufacture and collection of salt—prevailed throughout the salt harvest season and aided the efforts to stimulate production initiated during 1904. Large supplies were produced in Puttalam, Hambantota, and Trincomalee, and it has been found possible to stock with Ceylon salt the special Government stores established at Colombo, Galle, and Haputale in 1903 for the sale of Indian salt, the importation of which has been discontinued. The stocks in the various stores are now plentiful, and I trust that the continued prosperity of this fruitful source of revenue is now assured. Government stores have been opened in suitable centres, and every effort has been and is being made to enable consumers to obtain salt as cheaply as possible, and to prevent the widely fluctuating rates which have prevailed in different parts of the Island.

From the 1st January, 1906, it is proposed to change the peculiar system of sale which prevails in the restricted districts, viz., those places in which the retail sale of salt is carried out entirely on license, with the purpose of safeguarding the Government monopoly where salt is easily collected and manufactured. It is believed that the restricted area system is a strong encouragement to fraud and smuggling, and it is proposed to abolish the system of allowances and drawbacks, to issue licenses freely in these areas, and to trust to competition between sellers and to the Government retail store to keep down the price to the retail purchasers.

It is also proposed to abolish the system of farming the monopoly of sale of salt in the Jaffna District, and to safeguard the interest of the small buyer by opening Government retail stores where necessary.

The general price now charged at all Government wholesale stores is Rs. 3·50 per cwt., and this rate will be continued for the present.

### MINERALOGICAL SURVEY.

During the year 1905 the two officers of the Mineralogical Survey have mainly confined their attention to the Province of Sabaragamuwa. Thorianite has been found to occur sparingly in a number of localities in the Nawadun korale. The original deposits at Bambarabotuwa are being systematically investigated, while numerous prospectors are in the field. The value of the discovery of thorianite has been readily recognized, and exports of thorianite have this year for the first time appeared in the Customs returns. Microscopic grains of thorianite have been detected by the Survey in the sands of several rivers, a fact likely to be of importance, especially as the same sands contain a small amount of gold and sometimes of monazite.

Monazite has been detected in the Avisawella district, where it occurs in the beds of streams mixed with ilmenite. Gold is everywhere present in small quantities. Molybdenite has been rediscovered (in the Kegalla District), and cassiterite has been met with in two localities in the Ratnapura District.

It has been decided to continue the Survey (originally appointed for three years ending 7th March, 1906) to the end of 1906.

## COLOMBO DRAINAGE WORKS.

The Drainage Scheme has now passed through the phases of investigation, revision, and preliminary works into the region of permanent construction. Nearly nine lakhs of rupees have been accounted for, of which five lakhs were expended during the present year; 1,200 men are now being employed upon the works.

## LAND SETTLEMENT.

Considerable progress has been made with the important work of Land Settlement during the present year. Work has been carried on in the Southern, North-Western, Northern, Eastern, and North-Central Provinces and the Province of Uva.

In the Eastern Province a large area of forest land near Kantalai, about 180,000 acres in extent, has been visited and the preliminary arrangements made for the preparation of the requisite survey. It is proposed in this case to utilize the topographical plan as far as possible. The notices will be issued next year.

The areas dealt with in the Northern Province are the forests known as Vadukachchi, Iranamadu, Kilinochchi, Panikankulam, Mamadu, and Irambaikulam, and the extent brought under the Waste Lands Ordinance is over 97,000 acres.

In the North-Western Province 26,000 acres of forest land are being dealt with in the Puttalam District. In the Kurunegala District the settlement of the village of Panawitiya has been completed, and several important claims have been decided or are in course of settlement. The Surveyor-General's Department is at present engaged in the preparation of the first large batch of plans of the North-Western Province in the neighbourhood of Panawitiya, and arrangements have been made to start the systematic inspection and settlement of these villages in December.

Rapid advances have been made with the disposal of the surveyed villages of the North-Central Province, and it is expected that at the end of the year the whole of the area surveyed will be in course of settlement, with the exception of some 60,000 acres which will be taken up next year.

It will thus be necessary to undertake further block surveys in this Province in 1906, if the flow of settlement work is to be maintained.

In the Province of Uva all the villages for which block surveys have been issued, except six, have now been inspected and are in course of settlement. The heavy arrears, due to the delay on the part of the Survey Department in supplying sketches, have nearly all been overtaken, and the settlement work is now on a satisfactory footing.

In the Southern Province the remainder of the Morawak korale has been inspected, and when some test cases now pending in the District Court of Matara and relating to the villages formerly included in Sabaragamuwa have been disposed of, the settlement of this korale will soon be completed.

In the Hinidum pattu, where the villages dealt with are of the same description, progress has been slow, the villagers being unwilling to accept the terms of settlement offered until a judicial ruling has been obtained. In the Kandaboda pattu all the villages for which plans have been supplied will be inspected before the close of the year.

Progress in the Hambantota District has not been rapid, but as two important cases have recently been decided in favour of the Crown there is now a greater likelihood of amicable settlements being made.

The successful co-operation of the Survey and the Land Settlement Departments has greatly accelerated the work of both Departments.

For some years the block survey, which had been started before the establishment of the Land Settlement Department, was worked quite independently of settlement operations. But it has now been found that an additional value attaches to these surveys when they are followed up by a settlement of all disputes between the Crown and the subject.

Claimants have shown themselves very ready to abide by the decisions of the Settlement Officers. In the few cases where the claimants have refused the terms offered the courts have invariably upheld the award of the Settlement Officers.

The area brought under the operation of the Waste Lands Ordinance this year up to end of September was 194,000 acres, and the extent settled under the Ordinance was 54,000 acres. But irrespective of the Waste Lands Ordinance considerable extents have been settled by sale or by admission of private title, so that the total settled is about 89,000 acres.

Besides the 60,000 acres in the North-Central Province above referred to, there will be available for settlement purposes in 1906 the plans of the East and West Giruwa Pattus in the Hambantota District, covering an area of about 200,000 acres, an extent of about 60,000 acres in the Wellassa division of Uva, and over 50,000 acres in the North-Western Province, besides a considerable area of plans now being prepared for issue in the Head Office.

The staff of the Land Settlement Department has been increased by the appointment of an additional Assistant to the Settlement Officer.

## LAND SALE REGULATIONS.

The regulations regarding Land Sales have been revised, and the new rules are to come into operation at the beginning of next year. The principal amendment is the abolition of the separate fees for survey, stamp duty, preparation of deeds, and headmen's inspection, the recovery and accounting of which in the past has been responsible for delays in many cases in the issue of Crown grants.

The separate fees will in future be abolished, and the lowest upset price of Crown land at public sales will be Rs. 15, or £1 sterling, which was the equivalent of Rs. 10 when that amount was fixed as the minimum upset price. At the request of a deputation from the Planters' Association two further amendments have been made, and were published in the last *Gazette*.

### THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The Volunteer Force has made satisfactory progress during the past year.

The proportion of efficients of all arms to total strength on 31st December, 1904, was higher than in any previous year since the Planters' Rifle Corps was formed.

Under the decentralization scheme which came into force early this year, and which provides for additional Staff Officers and Instructors, increased efficiency throughout the force is inevitable.

The Artillery Volunteers, as formerly, have the services of an Officer of the Royal Artillery as Acting Adjutant.

The Light Infantry, with which the Medical Corps and Cadet Battalion are affiliated for administrative purposes, has its own Adjutant, and the combined Planters' Corps (Mounted Infantry and Rifles) also have an Adjutant from the Regular Forces.

During the present year a new company of Light Infantry has been raised at Moratuwa; also a detachment at Chilaw. Two small outlying detachments of Light Infantry have been disbanded. The strength of the force is practically the same as last year.

The obsolete 7-pounder muzzle-loading guns, which formed the armament of the Artillery Volunteers, have been withdrawn and replaced by three 15-pounder breech-loading guns, with which the corps made excellent practice during the last Camp of Instruction.

Major-General Slade, Inspector-General of Royal Garrison Artillery, inspected the Artillery Volunteers early in the year, and expressed himself as pleased with the practice he saw from the 6-inch guns at the Flagstaff Battery.

All ranks of the Infantry take a keen interest in musketry, and rifle shooting is encouraged in every possible way throughout the force.

The Annual Camp of Instruction was held for the third time at Diyatalawa, and lasted from 6th to 15th July. The attendance of Volunteers of all arms, viz., 1,531, was the largest on record.

The building in Prince street, Pettah, which has been used as Volunteer Headquarters for the last twenty-four years, was vacated in August, and the Volunteer offices moved into new airy quarters in the disused Slave Island jail.

### THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

In the Public Service there have been few changes during the past year. Mr. J. J. Thorburn, Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, was appointed Senior Provincial Commissioner of Southern Nigeria at the commencement of this year.

The Hon. F. C. Moncreiff retired from the office of Puisne Justice on account of ill-health, and the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Alexander Wood Renton, Puisne Justice of Mauritius.

In the Scientific Branches of the Public Service Mr. L. Creasy, Provincial Engineer, Central Province, and Mr. H. Parker, Irrigation Asssistant, retired after long service in the Colony.

Mr. J. B. Carruthers, Mycologist and Assistant Director at Peradeniya, was appointed Director of Agriculture in the Federated Malay States, and was succeeded by Mr. T. Petch.

Mr. C. C. Longden of the Madras Police was, with the consent of the Indian Government appointed Inspector-General of Police.

A new appointment of Accountant and Financial Assistant has been added to the staff of the General Treasury, and Mr. H. A. Martin, Financial Assistant, Public Works Department, was appointed to the post.

His Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of a Knight Commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on the Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, Sir Alexander Ashmore, and a Companionship of this Order on Mr. G. M. Fowler, the Acting Auditor-General.

His Majesty has been also pleased to confer Knighthoods on the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Sir Allan Perry, and on Sir Stanley Bois, who has done such excellent service for the Colony.

Mr. L. Creasy on retirement and Mr. G. Grenier, Registrar of the Supreme Court, were admitted as Companions of the Imperial Service Order.

It is with much regret that I have to record the death of Mr. R. W. Ievers, C.M.G., in February last. Mr. Ievers was Government Agent of the Northern Province when he went on leave.

The principal changes in the Executive Council during the past year were caused by my absence on leave, when the Colony was administered by the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. G. M. Fowler, C.M.G., acted as Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Nicolle as Auditor-General in addition to his own duties as Treasurer.

During the absence on leave of Mr. F. R. Ellis, C.M.G., Mr. Fowler has acted as Auditor-General and Mr. Brodhurst as Government Agent of the Western Province.

General Money, C.B., A.D.C., retired from the command of the troops in Ceylon in September last. Pending the arrival of his successor, Colonel Balfour, R.A., has been in command.

The salaries of the Public Service have been the subject of much consideration during the past year, the result of which was laid before you by the Lieutenant-Governor in his Financial Message. Together with the proposal to improve the pay of the Service steps are being taken to reorganize different Departments and to provide proper accommodation for the increased staff which the progress of the Colony's business now requires. The most important change in departmental work will be the transfer of the accounting now done by the Audit to the Treasury from the beginning of next year. The increased accommodation required for the Secretariat and Treasury staff has made considerable progress.

### OTHER EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

One of the most important events of the year was the closing of the Naval Yard at Trincomalee, which was completed by 31st March.

It was decided that the Naval Dockyard should be reduced to a "cadre," which could be developed in time of war according to necessity. It has also been decided that Trincomalee shall be abandoned as a military station.

A large number of men were thrown out of employment, but work was found for many on useful road works in the district.

The Admiralty buildings at Trincomalee have been found in most cases too large for the immediate requirements of the Colonial Government. Houses have, however, been provided for the Assistant Conservator of Forests and the Irrigation Engineer. The stores formerly used for coal are now taken over as salt stores.

The B.I. ss. Secundra was wrecked on the Naddu rocks when leaving Galle Harbour on the night of the 9th December, 1904. Two officers and three of the crew were drowned. The vessel became a total wreck.

Attempts have been made to blow up the wreck as the weather permitted, and it is hoped that the work in this connection will be finally completed and the obstruction to the channel removed very shortly. It has been decided to appoint as Master Attendant at Galle an officer with previous nautical experience.

The news of the disastrous earthquake in India in the early part of the year was received with great regret in Ceylon. On the 5th June a meeting was held to open subscription lists for raising funds to relieve the sufferers. A sum of Rs. 9,357 was collected and forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India to be remitted to the Indian Fund.

Now, Gentlemen, having addressed you upon the events of the past year, it is well to consider our requirements in the future. We have happily a satisfactory surplus upon which we propose to draw immediately, but it is not expedient in a Colony where any change in taxation is undesirable to leave our Treasury without a reserve upon which to draw in the event of unforeseen temporary shrinkage in our revenue. I shall propose that the necessary cost of railway extensions other than the Negombo Line for which I hope to receive the sanction of His Majesty's Government shall, as well as the additional expenditure upon Harbour Works, be defrayed entirely from Loan. I am very unwilling to impose any burden upon the finances of the Colony; but, having regard to the fact that every rupee hitherto borrowed by the Colony is an investment directly paying interest and sinking fund and a large sum over, I consider it unsound finance to check the development of the Colony and to deprive it of the moderate surpluses necessary for financial stability and for the pushing forward of important works urgently required, but not immediately remunerative, rather than borrow the sum required for extension of our main lines of communication so as to facilitate that conjunction of land, labour, and capital, the prevention of which is artificial sterilization.

The Loan requirements of the Colony already in sight were estimated by the Colonial Secretary in the Note on the Financial Position of the Colony laid before Council on the occasion of its opening at Rs. 13,700,000, of which Rs. 7,300,000 will be expended or pledged by the end of 1905.

By the Ordinance No. 1 of 1905 the Colony is empowered to borrow by way of Loan on Inscribed Stock of the face value of £1,000,000.

As already stated, the expenditure incurred to the end of 1905 will absorb all but Rs. 6,800,000. Against this balance the Colony has to provide in the first place for the continuance of the Harbour Works; then for the Loan to the Colombo Municipality for its Drainage Works, and it has also undertaken a charge for Irrigation of Rs. 1,800,000. This charge for Irrigation is, however, spread, at the present rate of expenditure, over some six years, and in the estimate which it is proposed now to form of the Colony's immediate liabilities for remunerative Public Works, such as are ordinarily chargeable to Loan, this sum may conveniently be put on one side. I anticipate no difficulty in finding from the ordinary resources of the Colony, should it be necessary to do so, an adequate annual sum for the completion and extension, when necessary, of all existing irrigation works.

I may add that in this connexion it seems scarcely necessary to reckon as a Colonial liability the Loan raised for the Municipality of Colombo. The Colony's exchequer is merely the conduit pipe through which the borrowed money passes. The Colombo Municipality is a perfectly solvent body, well able now, and never likely to be unable, to meet its liabilities. I set aside therefore from the statement of the charges on the Colony the Rs. 1,000,000 on this account incurred in 1905, and the Rs. 3,000,000 liability for the future. Nor, naturally, do I take into account any further expenditure on account of Drainage, contemplated or to be incurred by the Municipal Council, which is also to be borrowed through the Government. If it becomes a liability on one side, it becomes an asset, and a particularly good asset, on the other of the Colony's account. It should not be reckoned as a charge against Revenue. There should thus remain from the levies authorized by the Colony's borrowing powers Rs. 7,800,000 for expenditure on remunerative Public Works.

From this fund we shall have to provide a large sum for Harbour purposes. I am unable to say what sum until Mr. Matthews' examination clears up the matters under consideration. It will probably exceed the Rs. 2,500,000, the sum recorded by the Colonial Secretary's paper, the amount however being spread over some years. The next source of Loan expenditure will be the extension of the Railway to Ratnapura, on the Kelani Valley model. This is estimated to cost about Rs. 2,700,000. I hope that provision for this work out of Loan will not be refused, and I propose to make arrangements to proceed with it as soon as sanction is obtained.

I expect also to be permitted to proceed with the Negombo Line, estimated to cost in round figures Rs. 1,500,000, for which due provision has been made by reserving the funds in the Budget.

There remains the Passara Railway. After perusal of the papers, including the clear and able report of Messrs. Perman and Turner, I am confident that this line may be constructed to pay. I am not able at the present moment to announce to the Council that its construction has been sanctioned: time and consideration are required before that step can be taken; but I am prepared to authorize the continuance of the engineering survey to Passara, the next step on the journey towards construction.

I may add that I myself entertain no doubt that the line should substantially follow Mr. Ferrar's trace, and that there should be a station in Badulla town, and I shall direct that Mr. Oliver's suggestions as to an easier mode of entry into Badulla from the Dikwella side and the suggestion of Messrs. Perman and Turner as to approaching Passara by the Kendagala gap trace shall be the subjects of careful inquiry. It will be remembered that the cost of this railway is estimated at nearly Rs. 6,000,000, and for convenience of calculation I will take that figure.

I will sum up the Loan liabilities of the Colony: those actually accrued and those on account of remunerative Public Works, the construction of which is proceeding or is in sight:—

To the end of 1905, Rs. 6,359,805; or, omitting the Loan to Colombo Municipal Council, which is really a cross entry, Rs. 5,359,805.
For the Colombo Harbour, probably Rs. 8,700,000.
For the Ratnapura Railway, Rs. 2,700,000.
For the Passara Railway, if sanctioned, Rs. 6,000,000—

or a total of, in round figures, Rs. 22,750,000 on the Colony's account.

On Municipal account there will have to be borrowed for the Mansergh scheme, certainly Rs. 5,500,000, and probably Rs. 6,500,000.

The total on both accounts, Colonial and Municipal, is Rs. 29,250,000, to raise which in rupees Loan powers to the amount of £2,000,000 will be necessary.

At present we have Loan powers to raise £1,000,000, but have as yet raised nothing, having provided for our temporary requirements by drafts on our balances, temporary Loans from the Crown Agents, and like expedients.

The expenditure of this £2,000,000 may be expected to extend over five or six years, and it is not necessary to raise or take powers for more at present than the £1,000,000 provided by the Ordinance of this year. I have, I think, made clear to the Secretary of State the necessity to provide for remunerative works out of borrowed money. I am expecting authority to proceed with the Ratnapura and Negombo Lines at once, and I look upon the sanction of a railway to Passara as merely a matter of time.

The following Bills have been submitted to you at your opening meeting:—

An Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to General Regulation of Customs.
An Ordinance for the establishment and regulation of Vacations in the Supreme Court.
An Ordinance to amend "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898."
An Ordinance to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Passengers from Ceylon to any Port or place in British India.
An Ordinance to provide for compulsory Vernacular Education in Municipal and Local Board Towns and in Towns under the operation of "The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1902."
An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the Year 1906.

I have no doubt that those measures will receive from you the careful consideration that you have always shown in the exercise of the grave responsibility that you have accepted as Members of the Legislative Council.

5. His Excellency the Governor having retired, the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor took the Chair.

## ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

6. On the motion of the Treasurer, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Government Agent, Western Province, the Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Jackson, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, the Hon. Mr. W. M. Abdul Rahiman, the Hon. Mr E. Rosling, and the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson were appointed a Committee to frame a reply to the Address of His Excellency the Governor.

7. His Excellency the Governor resumed the Chair.

## PAPERS.

8. The following papers were laid on the table:—

Administration Reports, 1904:—

Part I., Civil: Report of the Government Agent of the Northern Province; Report of the Registrar-General on the Vital Statistics of 1904.

Part II., Revenue: Report of the General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway.

Part IV., Education, Science, and Art: Report of the Director of Public Instruction; Report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Sessional Papers, 1905:—

No. XLV.—Report on Irrigation in Ceylon.

No. XLVI.—Report on the Placuna Placenta Pearl Fishery of Lake Tampalakam.

No. XLIX.—Report of the Commission on the Proposed Railway from Bandarawela to Passara.

No. L.—Papers regarding the Railway Accident between Ohiya and Haputale.

Additional by-laws made under section 38 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1899 for the Local Board of Anuradhapura.

By-laws made under section 30 of "The Nuwara Eliya Board of Improvement Ordinance, 1896," as amended by Ordinance No. 14 of 1898.

By-laws made under "The Vehicles Ordinance, 1901," for the town of Kurunegala.

Port Rules made under "The Masters Attendant's Ordinance, 1865," for the Port of Colombo.

Regulation made under section 5 (2) of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897.

Order under section 6 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1903 authorizing the cost of a Punitive Police Force quartered in the Southern Province.

Order under section 6 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1903, authorizing the cost of Punitive Police Force quartered in the Northern Province.

Comparative Statement showing the total earnings of stations within the Jaffna Peninsula (Pallai to Kankesanturai) month by month in 1903, 1904, and 1905.

Report of the Commission on the Proposed Extension of the Kelani Valley Line.

PETITION.

9. The Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Jaffna asking that the port of Kankesanturai be opened, and moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos, that it be read. The petition was read accordingly.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

10. The Hon. Mr. E. Rosling gave notice that he would at the next meeting move—For a return of all Crown lands leased or sold during the current year, particulars of which have not already been advertised in the *Gazette*.

11. The Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson gave notice that at the next meeting of Council he would ask—If it be the intention of Government at an early date to open the port of Kankesanturai or any other port in the Northern Province for trade with India in accordance with the petition from certain Jaffna merchants, such opening, if possible, to include the entry of immigrant coolies, and to move for papers.

MOTIONS.

12. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,000 from the lapsed deposits of the Loan Board be expended on a Police Court at Kalutara.

The motion was agreed to.

13. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That the following sums be advanced to the Board of Health, Central Province, for the services specified, to be repaid by a sinking fund of 2 per cent. per annum, with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, viz :—

| | | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For construction of cement concreted drains at Agrapatana | | | ... | 950 |
| For water supply at Agrapatana | | | ... | 2,000 |
| For construction of cement concreted drains at Nanu-oya | | | ... | 3,700 |
| Do. | do. | Norwood | ... | 1,016 |
| Do. | do. | Lindula | .. | 1,070 |
| Do. | do. | Pundalu-oya | ... | 2,000 |
| Do. | do. | Wattegama | ... | 3,550 |

The motion was agreed to.

14. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, moved—That all correspondence with the Secretary of State and papers relating to the revision of salaries of officers of the Public Service be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

15. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That this Council approves of the appropriation of a sum of Rs. 250,000, to be expended in carrying out the schemes for the reorganization and improvement of the salaries of the Public Officers described in—

I.—The table of salaries approved by the Secretary of State;
II.—Papers relating to the improvement of the Clerical Service; and
III.—Classification of the Staff of Postal Department—

presented to the Council, with effect from 1st January, 1906, and for raising the salaries of the Peons from the same date by a sum of Rs. 4,000.

Consideration of the motion was deferred.

16. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That this Council undertakes to favourably consider a scheme for the reorganization and improvement of the salaries of the Public Officers who, not being included in the table of salaries approved by the Secretary of State or in the Clerical Service, are now in receipt of exchange compensation.

Consideration of the motion was deferred.

17. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Hulugalle, moved—

(1) For a return showing the deaths of children and grown-up people during the months of July, August, September, and October, 1903, 1904, and 1905, respectively, in the following villages, viz., Kanatta, Etul Kotte, Narahenpita, Kirillapone, Bambalapitiya, Nugegoda, Welikada, Nawala, Timbirigasyaya, Wellawatta, Pugoda, Udahamulla, Welipillewa, Maharagama, Erewwala, Nilanmahara, Boralesgomuwa, and Kalubowila.

(2) That Government do take steps to ascertain the true cause of, and reduce or prevent as far as possible, the abnormal death-rate of children in the said villages.

The motion was agreed to.

18. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos, moved—That a copy of the proceedings in any coroner's inquest, departmental or other official inquiry, held in connection with the recent fatal accident on the Nanuoya-Haputale Railway, be laid on the Council table at as early a date as possible.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS.

19. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the Year 1905" was read a first time.

On the motion of the Lieutenant Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, it was agreed that the Standing Orders be suspended. The Lieutenant-Governor moved, seconded by the Treasurer, that the Bill be read a second time. The motion was agreed to, the Bill was read a second time accordingly and the Council went into Committee thereon. In Committee the Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Auditor-General, the Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle, the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos, and the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson.

20. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the Year 1906," and the Lieutenant-Governor brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was taken as read. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee the Standing Orders were suspended, and, on the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

21. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council was on its rising adjourned till Friday, December 15, 1905, at 2.30 P.M.

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## FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1905.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., *President*.

The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. Brigadier-General R. C. B. LAWRENCE.
The Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. H. C. NICOLLE.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD.
The Hon. Mr. H. WACE, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. JACKSON.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.
The Hon. Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. GILES F. WALKER.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

COMMITTEE.

3. The Treasurer brought up the report of the Committee appointed to frame the reply of the Council to the Address of His Excellency the Governor, and moved that it be read by the Clerk of the Council, and it was read accordingly and agreed to. The Council then adjourned to await the arrival of His Excellency the Governor.

4. His Excellency the Governor having arrived took the Chair.

5. The Treasurer, on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor, read the following Address in reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech of the 12th December, 1905 :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

THE Council, in expressing its appreciation of the Address in which Your Excellency has described the condition of the Colony and foreshadowed the future policy of the Government as regards the many important measures which will be brought forward for consideration in the immediate future, desires with one voice to accord to Your Excellency a hearty welcome on your return from a short but well-earned holiday.

We join with Your Excellency in congratulating the Lieutenant-Governor and the other gentlemen included in the list of Birthday Honours, and would express our recognition of the able way in which Sir Alexander Ashmore administered the affairs of the Colony during Your Excellency's absence.

TRADE, REVENUE, AND DEBT.

The Council observes with much satisfaction the very prosperous position of the Colony with regard to Revenue and Trade, and the small proportion of the outstanding liabilities of the Colony in comparison with its income, more especially in view of the value of assets in Railways and Harbour Works.

CRIME AND POLICE.

We share the regret of Your Excellency in the continuance of serious crime, and trust that the scheme for the reorganization of the Police Force will have the desired preventive effect.

EDUCATION.

The Council has read with great pleasure Your Excellency's remarks on the subject of Education, and will watch with interest the development of the various proposals put forward, and ventures to draw attention to the importance of Elementary Vernacular Schools in the districts where at present but few schools exist.

AGRICULTURE.

The Council offers congratulations on the great progress made by the Agricultural Society, which owes its initiation to Your Excellency's personal exertions.

HEALTH.

It is gratifying to hear that the general health of the Colony is satisfactory, and we trust the steps needful to improve the condition of the Colombo Lake will be promptly undertaken.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Council observes with pleasure that the long outstanding difference with regard to the home mail service has been settled, and with reference to our internal communications it will watch with interest the experimental Motor Services.

TELEPHONES.

We trust the Telephone Service about to be resumed will give general satisfaction.

COOLY IMMIGRATION.

The large increase in the immigration of cooly labourers during the year is a matter of great public interest, which we hope may be maintained in view of the vital importance of an adequate labour supply.

HARBOUR WORKS.

With regard to improvements to the Colombo Harbour, the Council is glad to hear that Mr. Matthews is now in the Colony; and trusts with Your Excellency that as a result of his investigations a satisfactory decision will be arrived at.

PEARL FISHERY.

The Council is prepared to give careful consideration to the proposal to lease the Pearl Fishery.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

The Council learns with satisfaction that great progress is being made in the important work of Land Settlement and expresses the hope that the staff should be further strengthened.

CLOSING TRINCOMALEE NAVAL YARD.

With reference to the closing of the Naval and Military Stations at Trincomalee, the Council observes with interest the proposal of Your Excellency to the Indian Government.

RAILWAYS.

While observing with satisfaction that the extensions of the railway to Negombo and Ratnapura are likely to be carried out in the immediate future, and that the sanction of the line to Passara is in Your Excellency's opinion merely a matter of time, the Council expresses a hope that further extensions to Chilaw and Pelmadulla may be found practicable at no distant date.

The Council will give its careful consideration to the several measures of legislation that are being introduced, and begs to assure Your Excellency of its cordial co-operation in all that tends to the benefit of the community.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

6. The Hon. Mr. E. Rosling gave notice that at the next meeting of Council he would move—That in view of the large increase in cultivation and the consequent introduction of Indian coolies into the Monaragala District, the Government be asked to provide hospital accommodation at Muppane as soon as is practicable.

QUESTIONS.

7. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson asked—For particulars of the works in connection with Colombo Harbour, which make up a probable expenditure of Rs. 8,700,000, as indicated in His Excellency's Opening Address.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

8. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson asked—If it be the intention of Government at an early date to open the port of Kankesanturai or any other port in the Northern Province for trade with India in accordance with the petition from certain Jaffna merchants, such opening to include the entry of immigrant coolies.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

MOTIONS.

9. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Rosling, moved—For any papers relating to the intended opening of the port of Kankesanturai or any other port in the Northern Province for trade with India.

The motion was agreed to.

10. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That this Council approves of the appropriation of a sum of Rs. 250,000, to be expended in carrying out the schemes for the reorganization and improvement of the salaries of the Public Officers described in—

I.—The table of salaries approved by the Secretary of State;
II.—Papers relating to the improvement of the Clerical Service; and
III.—Classification of the Staff of Postal Department—

presented to the Council, with effect from 1st January, 1906, and for raising the salaries of the Peons from the same date by a sum of Rs. 4,000.

The Council divided as follows:—

| *Ayes.* | *Noes.* |
|---|---|
| The Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker. | The Hon. Mr. W. M. Abdul Rahiman. |
| The Hon. Mr. John Ferguson, C.M.G. | The Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos. |
| The Hon. Mr. E. Rosling. | The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle. |
| The Hon. Mr. W. H. Jackson. | The Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere. |
| The Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. | |
| The Government Agent, Central Province. | |
| The Government Agent, Western Province. | |
| The Treasurer. | |
| The Auditor-General. | |
| The Attorney-General. | |
| The Officer Commanding the Troops. | |
| The Lieutenant-Governor. | |

Ayes, 12; Noes, 4; Majority 8. The motion was accordingly agreed to.

11. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That this Council undertakes to favourably consider a scheme for the reorganization and improvement of the salaries of the Public Officers who, not being included in the table of salaries, approved by the Secretary of State or in the Clerical Service, are now in receipt of exchange compensation.

The motion was agreed to.

12. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Attorney-General, moved—That this Council accepts the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his Despatch dated 28th December, 1904, laid on the table of this Council, that the salaries specified in the table of salaries approved by the Secretary of State be paid with effect from the 1st January, 1905.

The resolution was amended by the insertion of the words "together with the salaries of the Clerical Service and the Postal Department" after the word "State" in the last line, and the motion as amended was agreed to.

13. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That from and after the 1st of January, 1906, a toll be established at the ferry at Navatkuda, between Puliyantivu and Navatkuda in the Manmunai North pattu of the District of Batticaloa, Eastern Province.

The motion was agreed to.

14. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, moved—For a return of all Crown lands leased or sold during the current year, particulars of which have not already been advertised in the *Gazette*.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS.

15. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Services for the Year 1905," and the Lieutenant-Governor brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was read by the Clerk of the Council. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee the Standing Orders were suspended, and on the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

16. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to General Regulation of Customs" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. In Committee the Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, the Principal Collector of Customs, the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Rahiman, and the Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker.

17. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for the establishment and regulation of Vacations in the Supreme Court" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill, having been reported as passed in Committee, was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

18. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill, having been reported as passed in Committee, was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

19. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Passengers from Ceylon to any port or place in British India" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. In Committee the Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Principal Collector of Customs, the Government Agent, Western Province, the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos, and the Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker.

ADJOURNMENT.

20. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council was on its rising adjourned *sine die*.

DISSENT.

I BEG to record my dissent from the opinion of the majority of this Council with regard to the appropriation of a sum of Rs. 250,000 or any other sum to be expended in carrying out the schemes for the reorganization and improvement of the salaries of Public Officers, as—

(1) The schemes lack the elements of justice and equality and are calculated to cause and have already caused great dissatisfaction among the majority of Public Officers.

(2) There should be no distinction drawn between Public Servants recruited in England and those recruited in Ceylon. If their work be the same in quality or quantity, the payment they receive for it should be the same.

(3) The payment in any increase in salaries to all Public Servants should commence from the same date.

(4) The same percentage should be given as increase to all without regard to the classes to which they may belong, *e.g.*, if it is 10 per cent. of his salary to the highest it should be 10 per cent. also to the lowest of his salary, for they are the lowest paid that are most in need.

(5) If an increase of salaries is to be given it should be to every one in the Clerical Service, from the lowest to the highest.

(6) That if flood outlets are to be undertaken the Colony cannot afford now the expenditure of the amount required.

Colombo, December 15, 1905. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.

I agree.—S. N. W. HULUGALLE.

I agree.—W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.

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I BEG to record my dissent from the majority of members who voted in favour of the following resolution :—

"That this Council approves of the appropriation of a sum of Rs. 250,000 to be expended in carrying out the schemes for the reorganization and improvement of the salaries of the Public Officers described in—

I.—The table of salaries approved by the Secretary of State ;

II.—Papers relating to the improvement of the Clerical Service ; and

III.—Classification of the Staff of Postal Department—

presented to the Council with effect from 1st January, 1906, and for raising the salaries of the Peons from the same date by a sum of Rs. 4,000."

on the following among other grounds :—

1. That the scheme for the revision of salaries of all the three classes of the Service should have been considered at one and at the same time, and not piecemeal.

That His Excellency the Governor in April, 1904, in appointing a Committee to report and advise on the revision of salaries directed the Committee to frame a scheme for *all* Departments of the Ceylon Government Service on the lines indicated by the Secretary of State in his despatch of the 5th February, 1904.

That the Legislative Council in their reply to His Excellency the Governor's Address in opening the Council on the 16th November, 1904, referring to the increase of salaries of the Public Service, stated as follows : "Until the details of the proposed increase are before us we would ask permission to suspend judgment as to the justification for so considerable an addition to the annual Establishment charges." That it was therefore premature and not just and fair to discuss the scheme for the revision of salaries of only one section of the Service.

2. The distinction in regard to salary sought to be drawn between those ordinarily recruited in England and those appointed in Ceylon is one calculated to introduce great dissatisfaction and disturb the harmony which has always prevailed between the several races who take part in the administration of the Island. The reasons urged for this innovation are not convincing. No instance has been given of any complaint hitherto by persons recruited in England, of whom there is a large number in the Public Service, that their employment on same terms of equality with those appointed to offices in Ceylon has worked any injustice.

3. That the scheme lacks the elements of justice and equity and exposes itself to the charge of drawing invidious and racial distinctions.

4. That whilst agreeing to the increase of salaries to the members of all the three classes of the Service, I submit that the increase should be upon an equitable basis. The basis upon which the Committee proceeded to fix the increase seems to be most arbitrary, large increases having been given to officers who arrived in the Island comparatively within a few years, and who accepted office after the value of the rupee was fixed, and agreed to take their salaries in rupees.

5. That in agreeing to the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor that the recommendation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that "salaries be paid as from the 1st January, 1905," I did not in the least intend to waive my objections to the inequitable scheme, and consented to the motion only on the Council having agreed that the members of the Clerical Service too should be paid from that date.

6. I further submit that it is a matter of great regret that the Secretary of State's suggestion that the unofficial element should be represented in the Committee was not adopted, for its adoption would not have exposed the scheme to the objection that those instrumental in drawing it up were interested in the suggested increase. It is matter for regret too that the despatches of the Secretary of State and other papers which His Excellency the Governor in his address to the Legislative Council on the 16th November, 1904, stated would be laid before the Members of Council as soon as a definite decision had been given by the Secretary of State, and which must have arrived in the Island about the end of September, 1905, but for some reason or other not disclosed, they were not laid on the table until the 12th instant, and then too in response to a formal motion in Council by me. Members of Council having had access to them only a day before the discussion of the motion, there was neither time nor opportunity for careful study and intelligent criticism.

F. C. LOOS,
Member of the Legislative Council.

## WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1906.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., *President*.

The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. Brigadier-General R. C. B. LAWRENCE.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. F. R. ELLIS, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. C. NICOLLE.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. JACKSON.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr F. C. LOOS.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.
The Hon. Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. GILES F. WALKER.
The Hon. Mr. A. KANAGASABAI.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

### AFFIRMATION.

2. The Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai made an affirmation on taking his seat as a Member of Council.

### MINUTES.

3. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

### ORDINANCES ASSENTED TO.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

Ordinance No. 10 of 1905, intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Stamp Ordinance, 1890.'"

Ordinance No. 11 of 1905, intituled "An Ordinance for making further provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the Year 1904."

Ordinance No. 12 of 1905, intituled "An Ordinance for regulating the business of Dealers in Old Metal."

Ordinance No. 13 of 1905, intituled "An Ordinance to promote the despatch of Public Business."

Ordinance No. 14 of 1905, intituled "An Ordinance to prohibit the destruction of Fish by means of Dynamite or other Explosives."

Ordinance No. 15 of 1905, intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Nuwara Eliya Board of Improvement Ordinance, 1896.'"

Ordinance No. 16 of 1905, intituled "An Ordinance amending the Law relating to Servants and Labourers."

Ordinance No. 17 of 1905, intituled "An Ordinance to prohibit the Cultivation and Possession of Indian Hemp."

Ordinance No. 18 of 1905, intituled "An Ordinance for the better enforcement of certain conditions in Sales or Leases of Arrack Rents."

Ordinance No. 19 of 1905, intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Local Boards' Ordinance, 1898.'"

Ordinance No. 20 of 1905, intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Masters Attendant's Ordinance, 1865,' in certain particulars."

Ordinance No. 21 of 1905, intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Toll Ordinance, 1896.'"

Ordinance No. 22 of 1905, intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the Year 1906."

Ordinance No. 23 of 1905, intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the Year 1905."

### PAPERS.

5. The following papers were laid on the table:—

Sessional Papers, 1906:—

No. III.—Correspondence relating to the Skinner Memorial Ward at the General Hospital.

No. IV.—Revised Estimate for the Extension of Railway to Negombo.

No. V.—Coal Tenders for 1906.

No. VI.—Final Report on the construction of the Northern Railway.

No. VII.—Report of Commission on Irrigation Bill.

No. VIII.—Despatches relating to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fu

By-laws in force in the Municipality of Colombo on 1st January, 1906 (laid before the Legislative Council in terms of section 7 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1901) :—

Additional by-law for the Local Board of Anuradhapura made under section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1901.

By-laws for the Municipality of Kandy made under Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

Additional by-laws for the Local Board of Anuradhapura made under section 38 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1899.

Rules made under "The Ceylon Railways Ordinance, 1902" (two sets).

Rule made under section 4 of "The Mines and Machinery Ordinance, 1896."

Rule relating to long service allowances and gratuities to officers of the Local Board of Badulla, made under section 87 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1898.

Rules for the subdivisions of Dondra and Dikwella in the District of Matara, made under section 16 of "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1889."

Amended Land Sale Regulations.

Papers relating to the Pearl Fishery of Ceylon.

PETITION.

6. The Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson presented a petition from merchants and others of Jaffna asking for the opening of the port of Kankesanturai.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor gave notice that he would at a sitting of Council, not less than one month from this date, move—That a toll be established on the Brookside-High Forest road, between the first quarter and half mileposts, at the place where the road meets Mr. Anderson Smith's private road.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

8. The Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson gave notice that at the next meeting of Council he would ask—If the sanction of the Secretary of State has been received for Railway Extension to Negombo and Ratnapura, and by what date the work of construction is expected to begin on each line respectively; and further to ask if the necessary sanction for, and a commencement of work on, Railway Extension beyond Bandarawela is expected by the Government before the close of the year.

QUESTION.

9. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos asked—(1) Whether the recommendations made by Professor Herdman in his report dated 16th September, 1903, and by Mr. Hornell in his reports of 1904, are being carried out; also (2) how much has been spent by Government during the last four or five years in studying the life-history of the pearl oyster and in order to secure continuity of fishery.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

MOTIONS.

0. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker, moved—That in view of the large increase in cultivation, and the consequent introduction of Indian coolies into the Moneragala district, the Government be asked to provide hospital accommodation at Muppane as soon as possible.

The motion was agreed to.

1. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That the following pensions be awarded to the dependents of the two firemen who were killed in the railway accident between Ohiya and Haputale on the 6th October, 1905, viz., to Cecilia Adams of Nawalapitiya, mother of Head Fireman L. Adams, Rs. 100 per annum; to the mother of Under Fireman A. Ibrahim Rs. 100 per annum.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS.

2. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Irrigation Works and to the Cultivation of Paddy Lands in this Island" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

3. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Colombo Sailors' Home Ordinance, 1877,'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

14. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to confirm an Agreement for a Lease of Pearl Fisheries on the Coast of Ceylon, and to authorize the Crown Agents for the Colonies to execute such Lease on behalf of the Government of Ceylon," was read a first time.

On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Standing Orders were suspended. The Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved that the Bill be read a second time. The Council divided as follows:—

| *Ayes.* | *Noes.* |
|---|---|
| The Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker. | The Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai. |
| The Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson, C.M.G. | The Hon. Mr. W. M. Abdul Rahiman. |
| The Hon. Mr E. Rosling. | The Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos. |
| The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle. | The Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere. |
| The Hon. Mr. W. H. Jackson. | |
| The Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. | |
| The Government Agent, Western Province. | |
| The Treasurer. | |
| The Auditor-General. | |
| The Attorney-General. | |
| The Officer Commanding the Troops. | |
| The Lieutenant-Governor. | |

Ayes, 12; Noes, 4; Majority 8.

The motion was accordingly agreed to, and the Bill read a second time. The Committee was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

15. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Rabies Ordinance, 1893,'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

16. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to transfer to the Registrar-General the duties assigned to the Colonial Secretary by 'The Trade Marks Ordinances, 1888 to 1904,' and by 'The Designs Ordinance, 1904,'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

17. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the granting of Patents for Inventions" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

18. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the Protection of Wild Birds" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

19. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to further amend 'The Ceylon Penal Code'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

20. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and simplify the Law relating to the possession and use of Firearms" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

21. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to simplify and consolidate the Law relating to Sanitation and the Preservation of Public Health" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

22. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to further amend 'The Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1898,'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

23. On the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making final provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the Year 1904" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

24. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 28th December, 1905, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for the Establishment and Regulation of Vacations in the Supreme Court" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

25. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 28th December, 1905, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898,'" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

26. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to the General Regulation of Customs," and the Attorney-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was read by the Clerk of the Council. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

27. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Passengers from Ceylon to any port or place in British India," and the Attorney-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was read by the Clerk of the Council. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

28. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for compulsory Vernacular Education in Municipal and Local Board Towns and in Towns under the operation of 'The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Attorney-General, the Government Agent, Western Province, the Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle, the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson, and the Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai.

ADJOURNMENT.

29. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council was on its rising adjourned till Wednesday, the 14th February, 1906, at 2.30 P.M.

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## WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1906.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., *President.*

The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. Brigadier-General R. C. B. LAWRENCE.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. F. R. ELLIS, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. C. NICOLLE.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD.
The Hon. Mr. H. WACE, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. JACKSON.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.
The Hon. Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. A. KANAGASABAI.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

3. The following papers were laid on the table :—

Administration Reports, 1904 :—

Part I., Civil: Reports on the working of the Local Boards in 1904; Reports on the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1904; Report of the Government Printer.

Sessional Papers, 1906 :—

No. IX.—Papers relating to the Colombo Graving Dock.

No. X.—Completion report of the Uda Pussellawa Railway.

No. XI.—Inquest proceedings in connection with the Railway accident between Ohiya and Haputale.

Amended by-law of the Municipal Council of Colombo framed under Ordinance No. 8 of 1901.

Port rule for the Port of Colombo framed under "The Masters Attendant's Ordinance, 1865."

Additional rule regulating the grant of gratuities to widows and children of officers of Municipalities framed under section 62 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887."

QUESTION.

4. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson inquired—If the sanction of the Secretary of State has been received for railway extension to Negombo and Ratnapura, and by what date the work of construction is expected to begin on each line respectively, and further asked if the necessary sanction for, and a commencement of work on, railway extension beyond Bandarawela is expected by the Government before the close of the present year.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

MOTION.

5. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That the sum of Rs. 862,210, being the anticipated excess cost of the Colombo Graving Dock, be charged to the loan of £1,000,000 sterling to be raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1905, or to other loans to be raised for the construction of Railway, Harbour, or other Public Works.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS.

6. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make better provision for the protection of the Pearl Fisheries of Ceylon" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

7. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 12th February, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to the General Regulation of Customs" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

8. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 12th February, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Passengers from Ceylon to any port or place in British India" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

9. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for compulsory Vernacular Education in Municipal and Local Board Towns and in Towns under the operation of 'The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892,'" and the Attorney-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was read by the Clerk of the Council. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

10. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to confirm an Agreement for a Lease of Pearl Fisheries on the Coast of Ceylon, and to authorize the Crown Agents for the Colonies to execute such Lease on behalf of the Government of Ceylon." The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

11. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Colombo Sailors' Home Ordinance, 1877,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill having been reported a amended in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

12. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Rabies Ordinance, 1893,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

13. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to transfer to the Registrar-General the duties assigned to the Colonial Secretary by 'The Trade Marks Ordinances, 1888 to 1904,' and by 'The Designs Ordinance, 1904,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

14. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the granting of Patents for Inventions" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Jackson, the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos, the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, and the Hon. Mr. W. M. Abdul Rahiman.

15. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the Protection of Wild Birds" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

16. On the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making final provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1904" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill having been reported as passed in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

17. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to further amend 'The Ceylon Penal Code'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill having been reported as passed in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

18. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Irrigation Works and to the Cultivation of Paddy Lands in this Island" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Attorney-General, the Government Agent, Central Province, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, the Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle, and the Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai.

19. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to further amend 'The Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1898,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill having been reported as passed in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

20. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and simplify the Law relating to the possession and use of Fire-arms" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

21. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to simplify and consolidate the Law relating to Sanitation and the Preservation of Public Health" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Government Agent, Western Province, the Government Agent, Central Province, the Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle, the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos, and the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson:

ADJOURNMENT.

22. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council was on its rising adjourned till Tuesday, the 27th February, 1906, at 2.30 P.M.

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## TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1906.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., *President*.

The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. Brigadier-General R. C. B. LAWRENCE.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. F. R. ELLIS, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. C. NICOLLE.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD.
The Hon. Mr. H. WACE, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. JACKSON.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. GILES F. WALKER.
The Hon. Mr. A. KANAGASABAI.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

ORDINANCES ASSENTED TO.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

Ordinance No. 1 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance for the Establishment and Regulation of Vacations in the Supreme Court."

Ordinance No. 2 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.'"

PAPERS.

4. The following papers were laid on the table:—

Volume of Sessional Papers, 1904–1905.

Sessional Papers, 1906:—

No. XII.—Report on the Epidemic of Diarrhœa in the Southern Suburbs of Colombo.

No. XIII.—Despatches regarding the Leasing of the Pearl Fisheries of Ceylon.

No. XIV.—Correspondence relating to a Detention Camp at Tuticorin.

No. XV.—Report of the Central Irrigation Board for 1904.

No. XVI.—Report by the Consulting Engineers on the Railway Accident between Ohiya and Haputale.

No. XVII.—Report on the November Inspection of the Ceylon Pearl Banks, 1905.

QUESTION.

5. The Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson gave notice that at the next meeting of Council he would ask—If Government intends during the present, or early next, Session to re-introduce the Bill relating to the Registration of Titles to Land, which had the full approval of His Lordship the Chief Justice and of Governor Sir West Ridgeway, who, unable in the time available to pass it himself, commended it to the favourable consideration of his successor.

MOTIONS.

6. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker, moved—That the Secretary of State for the Colonies be invited to point out to the Board of Admiralty that, in equity, a moiety of the excess cost of the Colombo Graving Dock, due to suggestions made by the Admiralty, should be defrayed from Imperial funds, and to suggest that a joint representation on the part of the Colonial Office and the Admiralty be made to the Lords of the Treasury in order, if possible, to secure such payment.

The Council divided as follows :—

| *Ayes.* | *Noes.* |
|---|---|
| The Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai | The Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos. |
| The Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker | The Hon. Mr. W. H. Jackson. |
| The Hon. Mr. John Ferguson, C.M.G. | The Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. |
| The Hon. Mr. W. M. Abdul Rahiman. | The Government Agent, Central Province. |
| The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle. | The Government Agent, Western Province. |
| The Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere. | The Treasurer. |
| | The Auditor-General. |
| | The Attorney-General. |
| | The Officer Commanding the Troops. |
| | The Lieutenant-Governor. |

Ayes, 6; Noes, 10; Majority 4. The motion was negatived accordingly.

7. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That the buoy-rent, amounting to Rs. 4,275, recovered from the steamers named in the appended statement, while in reserve or undergoing repairs in the port of Colombo, be refunded.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS.

8. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for the Incorporation of the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops in Ceylon" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

9. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to vest title to St. Andrew's Church, Colombo, in certain Trustees, and to empower them to sell the same," was read a first time. The Standing Orders were suspended on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill having been reported as passed in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of Crown for report.

10. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown dated 26th February, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for compulsory Vernacular Education in Municipal and Local Board Towns and in Towns under the operation of 'The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892,'" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

11. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 26th February, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Colombo Sailors' Home Ordinance, 1877,'" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

12. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 26th February, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Rabies Ordinance, 1893,'" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

13. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 26th February, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to confirm an Agreement for a Lease of Pearl Fisheries on the Coast of Ceylon and to authorize the Crown Agents for the Colonies to execute such Lease on behalf of the Government of Ceylon," was, on the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

14. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 26th February, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to transfer to the Registrar-General the duties assigned to the Colonial Secretary by 'The Trade Marks Ordinances, 1888 to 1904,' and by 'The Designs Ordinance, 1904,'" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

15. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 26th February, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the Protection of Wild Birds" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

16. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 26th February, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making final provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1904" was, on the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

17. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 26th February, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance further to amend 'The Ceylon Penal Code'" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

18. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 26th February, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to further amend 'The Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1898," was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

19. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 26th February, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and simplify the Law relating to the possession and use of Firearms" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, was recommitted. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee, was read a third time and passed.

20. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the granting of Patents for Inventions," and the Attorney-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was read by the Clerk of the Council. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

21. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Irrigation Works and to the Cultivation of Irrigable Lands in this Island," and the Lieutenant-Governor brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was read by the Clerk of the Council. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

22. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make better provision for the protection of the Pearl Fisheries of Ceylon" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

ADJOURNMENT.

23. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council was on its rising adjourned *sine die*.

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Statement referred to in paragraph 7.

| Vessel. | Date of Arrival. | Date of Departure. | No. of Days for which Buoy-rent was charged. | Amount. | Dates of Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. | |
| ss. Heatheraig ... | March 8, 1905 | May 3, 1905 | 44 | 660 | May 5, 1905 |
| ss. Lady Havelock ... | October 16, 1904 | November 4, 1904 | 7 | 105 | May 24, 1905 |
| ss. Aska ... | September 2, 1904 | October 2, 1904 | 18 | 270* | June 6, 1905 |
| Do. ... | January 10, 1905 | February 10, 1905 | 19 | 285* | do. |
| ss. Ramaswaram ... | October 13, 1904 | November 4, 1904 | 10 | 150 | do. |
| ss. Hercules ... | June 12, 1905 | June 30, 1905 | 7 | 105 | June 30, 1905 |
| ss. Knight of the Garter | May 12, 1905 | July 13, 1905 | 50 | 750 | July 13, 1905 |
| ss. Ingrid Horn ... | June 27, 1905 | July 19, 1905 | 10 | 150 | July 19, 1905 |
| ss. Bhadra ... | May 19, 1905 | June 17, 1905 | 12 | 180 | August 28, 1905 |
| ss. Lady Havelock ... | July 20, 1905 | November 15, 1905 | 108 | 1,620 | January 12, 1906 |

* Reserve boat.

## FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1906.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., *President*.

The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. Brigadier-General R. C. B. LAWRENCE.
The Hon. Mr. J. H. TEMPLER.
The Hon. Mr. F. R. ELLIS, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. C. NICOLLE.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. JACKSON.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.
The Hon. Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. A. KANAGASABAI.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

OATH.

2. The Hon. Mr. J. H. Templer took the oath on taking his seat as a Member of Council.

MINUTES.

3. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

ORDINANCES ASSENTED TO.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

Ordinance No. 3 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to the General Regulation of Customs."

Ordinance No. 4 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Passengers from Ceylon to any port or place in British India."

Ordinance No. 5 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for compulsory Vernacular Education in Municipal and Local Board Towns and in Towns under the operation of 'The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892.'"

Ordinance No. 6 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Colombo Sailors' Home Ordinance, 1877.'"

Ordinance No. 7 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Rabies Ordinance, 1893.'"

Ordinance No. 8 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to confirm an Agreement for a Lease of Pearl Fisheries on the Coast of Ceylon and to authorize the Crown Agents for the Colonies to execute such Lease on behalf of the Government of Ceylon."

Ordinance No. 9 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to transfer to the Registrar-General the duties assigned to the Colonial Secretary by 'The Trade Marks Ordinances, 1888 to 1904,' and by 'The Designs Ordinance, 1904.'"

Ordinance No. 10 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the Protection of Wild Birds."

Ordinance No. 11 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance for making final provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the Year 1904."

Ordinance No. 12 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to further amend 'The Ceylon Penal Code.'"

Ordinance No. 13 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to further amend 'The Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1898.'"

Ordinance No. 14 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and simplify the Law relating to the possession and use of Firearms."

PAPERS.

5. The following papers were laid on the table:—

Sessional Papers, 1906:—

No. XVIII.—The Administration Report of the Municipal Council of Colombo, 1904.

No. XIX.—The Administration Report of the Municipal Council of Galle, 1904.

No. XX.—The Administration Report of the Municipal Council of Kandy, 1904.

No. XXI.—Despatch from the Secretary of State relating to "Revision of Salaries of the Ceylon Government Service."

No. XXII.—Papers relating to the proposed "Rubber Exhibition."

Rules made under the Butchers' Ordinance No. 9 of 1893 for the Ragalla Slaughter-house.

Rules made under "The Ceylon Railways Ordinance, 1902."

Regulations made under "The Rabies Ordinance, 1893," for the Nuwara Eliya District.

By-laws to regulate the use of Motor Cars, &c., made under "The Vehicles Ordinance, 1901," for—

The Western Province;
The Central Province;
The Northern Province;
The Southern Province;
The Eastern Province;
The North-Western Province;
The North-Central Province;
The Province of Uva; and
The Province of Sabaragamuwa.

QUESTIONS.

6. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson asked—If Government intends during the present, or early next, Session to re-introduce the Bill relating to the Registration of Titles to Land, which had the full approval of His Lordship the Chief Justice and of Governor Sir West Ridgeway, who, unable in the time available to pass it himself, commended it to the favourable consideration of his successor.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

7. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos, asked—Whether the Secretary of State has approved of the scheme for the increase of salaries *in toto*, and whether the Government have any objections to lay on the table the covering letter of the Secretary of State approving of the scheme.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

8. By permission, the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson asked—If Government is inclined to move the Secretary of State for the Colonies to induce the Foreign Office authorities to urge British Consular Agents stationed in foreign rubber-growing countries—namely, Brazil, Mexico, and other Central and South American States, as well as in the Congo State, German, French, and Portuguese West and East Africa, and in Java and the Philippines—to endeavour during the present year to obtain as full information as is possible respecting the local position of the rubber industry, how far cultivation has extended, and how far the export of rubber from cultivated trees contrasts with that of wild rubber, and what are the prospects of a continued supply of raw rubber.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

MOTIONS.

9. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That from and after the First day of July, 1906, a toll be established on the Brookside-High Forest road, in the District of Nuwara Eliya, Central Province, between the first quarter and half mileposts, at the spot where the road meets Mr. Alderson Smith's private road.

The motion was agreed to.

10. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be placed at the disposal of the Rubber Exhibition Committee to meet the cost of the Exhibition proposed to be held at Peradeniya in September next.

The motion was agreed to.

11. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Kanagasabai, moved—For a return of all lots of land or abandoned plantations resumed by Government under Ordinance No. 4 of 1887, showing date of resumption, extent, situation, name of land (if any), and previous owners (where known); also of lands taken up for public purposes under Ordinances No. 3 of 1876 and No. 6 of 1877, with situation and extent.

The motion was agreed to.

12. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, seconded by the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson, moved—That Government do consult with its engineering and scientific advisers as to what steps should be taken to mitigate or prevent the injury done to public property by the periodical floods in the Western Province, and with a view to a vote therefor being taken in the next Supply Bill.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

BILLS.

13. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 12th March, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the granting of Patents for Inventions" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

14. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 12th March, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Irrigation Works and to the Cultivation of Irrigable Lands in this Island" was, on the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, re-committed. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee was read a third time and passed.

15. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 12th March, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make better provision for the protection of the Pearl Fisheries of Ceylon" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

16. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 12th March, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to vest Title to St. Andrew's Church, Colombo, in certain Trustees, and to empower them to sell the same," was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

17. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for the Incorporation of the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops in Ceylon" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill having been passed in Committee, the Standing Orders were suspended, and on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

18. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council was on its rising adjourned *sine die*.

## WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1906.

PRESENT :

His Excellency Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., *President*.

The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. J. H. TEMPLER.
The Hon. Mr. H. C. NICOLLE.
The Hon. Mr. C. D. VIGORS.
The Hon. Mr. J. P. LEWIS.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. P. ARUNACHALAM.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.
The Hon. Mr. GILES F. WALKER.
The Hon. Mr. A. KANAGASABAI.
The Hon. Sir STANLEY BOIS
The Hon. Mr. F. BEVEN.
The Hon. Mr. T. B. L. MOONEMALLE.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

### OATHS.

2. The Hon. Mr. C. D. Vigors, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Hon. Sir Stanley Bois, the Hon. Mr. F. Beven, and the Hon. Mr. T. B. L. Moonemalle took their oaths on taking their seats as Members of Council.

### AFFIRMATION.

3. The Hon. Mr. P. Arunachalam made an affirmation on taking his seat as a Member of Council.

### MINUTES.

4. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

### ORDINANCES ASSENTED TO.

5. The Colonial Secretary announced that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances :—

Ordinance No. 15 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the granting of Patents for Inventions."

Ordinance No. 16 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Irrigation Works and to the Cultivation of Irrigable Lands in this Island."

Ordinance No. 17 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to make better provision for the protection of the Pearl Fisheries of Ceylon."

Ordinance No. 18 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to vest Title to St. Andrew's Church, Colombo, in certain Trustees, and to empower them to sell the same."

Ordinance No. 19 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance for the Incorporation of the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops in Ceylon."

### PAPERS.

6. The following papers were laid on the table :—

Administration Reports, 1905 :—

Part I., Civil : Reports of the Government Agents of the Western, Central, North-Western, North-Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces ; Report on the Land Settlement Department.

Part III., Judicial : Report of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Part IV., Education, Science, and Art : Reports of the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of the Colombo Museum.

Sessional Papers, 1906 :—

No. XXVI.—Papers relating to the proposed construction of a Wet Dock.

No. XXVII.—Papers relating to the re-organization of the Police Force.

No. XXVIII.—Statements and Accounts of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.

No. XXXII.—Papers relating to distress in Mullaittivu and Punaryn during 1904-1905.

No. XXXV.—Despatches regarding the leasing of the Pearl Fisheries of Ceylon.

No. XXXVI.—Papers relating to increase of salaries to the "Intermediate" Class of Public Officers.

No. XXXVII.—Papers relating to the re-organization of salaries, Irrigation Department.

Sessional Papers, 1906 :—

No. XXXVIII.—Papers relating to the sterling scale of Salaries for certain Government Officers.

No. XXXIX.—Despatches relating to the classsification of Staff, Postal Department.

Rules made under the Notaries' Ordinance, No. 21 of 1900.

Rules made under the Dog Registration Ordinance, No. 25 of 1901, for the Colombo Municipality.

Rules made under "The Trade Marks Ordinance, 1888."

Rules made under the Designs Ordinance, No. 7 of 1904.

Rules made under "The Masters Attendant's Ordinance, 1865," for the Port of Colombo.

Rules made under "The Mines and Machinery Ordinance, 1896."

Rules under "The Irrigation Ordinance, 1889," for—

(1) The District of Kalutara.
(2) The District of Uda Hewaheta.

Rules under Ordinance No. 9 of 1893 for the Slaughter-houses at Wattegama, Deltota, Galagedara, Nanu-oya, Maskeliya, Bogawantalawa, Pundalu-oya, Talawakele, Kadugannawa, Peradeniya, and Ragala.

Rule under Ordinance No. 9 of 1893 for the Slaughter-house at Negombo.

Rule under Ordinance No. 9 of 1893 for the Slaughter-houses in the Northern Province.

Rule under Ordinance No. 9 of 1893 for the Slaughter-houses in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Rules made under "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1899," for the 35 sub-divisions in the Kandy District of the Central Province.

Rules made under "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1899," for the Kekanadura sub-division in the Matara District of the Southern Province.

Rules made under "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1899," for the 21 sub-divisions in the North-Central Province.

Rules made under "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1899," for the 4 sub-divisions in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province.

Rules made under "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1899," for the sub-divisions of Madiha and Godagama of the four gravets of the Matara District in the Southern Province.

Rules made under "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1899," for the sub-division of Delft in the Northern Province.

Amended rule for the Municipal Council, Colombo, framed under the Municipal Councils' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1887, as amended by Ordinance No. 8 of 1901.

Rules regarding Pensions to the Officers of the Colombo Fire Brigade made under section 62 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

Regulations made under "The Petroleum Amendment Ordinance, 1904."

Regulations made under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, 1897."

Regulations regarding leave of absence to officers of the Municipal Council, Kandy.

By-laws for the Western Province under "The Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance, 1899."

By-laws made under Ordinance No. 13 of 1898 for the Local Board of Anuradhapura.

By-laws made under "The Vehicles Ordinance, 1901," for—

(1) The Western Province.
(2) The Central Province.
(3) The Northern Province.
(4) The Southern Province.
(5) The Eastern Province.
(6) The North-Western Province.
(7) The North-Central Province.
(8) The Province of Uva.
(9) The Province of Sabaragamuwa.

By-laws under "The Vehicles Ordinance, 1901," for the town of Colombo.

By-laws under "The Vehicles Ordinance, 1901," for the town of Negombo.

By-laws made under "The Nuisances Ordinance, 1862," for the Board of Health, Sabaragamuwa.

Order under section 6 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1903 authorizing recovery of the cost of the Punitive Police Force quartered in Mirusuvil and Ussan in the Northern Province.

Order under section 6 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1903 authorizing recovery of the cost of the Punitive Police Force quartered in Nungomuwa in the Western Province.

PETITIONS.

7. The Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere presented a petition from notaries against the rules published in *Gazette* of 13th March, 1906.

8. The Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai presented a petition from notaries of the Northern Province on the same subject.

He also presented a petition for the appointment of a Tamil Member of the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya.

MOTIONS.

9. Pursuant to notice, the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That the sum of Rs. 1,600 required for the repair of Mutwal Jail be charged to the loan of £1,000,000 sterling to be raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1905, or to other loans to be raised for the construction of Railway, Harbour, and other Public Works.

The motion was agreed to.

10. Pursuant to notice, the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That from and after the First day of August, 1906, the village of Vidattaltivu, in the Mannar District of the Northern Province, be brought under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, No. 18 of 1892, as provided for by section 3 thereof (the said village not being one of those mentioned in the schedule to the said Ordinance No. 18 of 1892), and that the limits of the said village shall for the purposes of the said Ordinance be as follows :—Bounded on the north by a line running from the pond called " Miskin Moddai " to the dispensary by the side of the odai, and from there by the beach road ; on the west and south by the odai ; on the east by a straight line drawn between the two stones specially set up on the banks of the odais to the north and south of the village.

The motion was agreed to.

11. Pursuant to notice, the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,500 be advanced to the Board of Health, Sabaragamuwa, for the purpose of providing drains for the Balangoda bazaar, to be repaid by a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent., with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum.

The motion was agreed to.

12. Pursuant to notice, the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That this Council approves the proposals for the re-organization and improvement of the salaries of the Public Officers specified in the additional schedule of sterling salaries contained in Sessional Paper No. XXXVIII. of 1906, presented to the Council, with effect from the 1st January, 1906.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, the date was altered to the 1st January, 1905.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

13. Pursuant to notice, the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That this Council approves the scheme for the re-organization and improvement of the salaries of the " Intermediate Class " of Public Officers described in Sessional Paper No. XXXVI. of 1906, presented to the Council, with effect from 1st January, 1906.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, the date was altered to the 1st January, 1905.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

14. Pursuant to notice, the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That this Council approves the scheme for the re-organization and improvement of the salaries of the officers of the Irrigation Department described in Sessional Paper No. XXXVII. of 1906, presented to the Council, with effect from 1st June, 1906.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, the date was altered to the 1st January, 1905.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

15. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, seconded by the Hon. Mr. F. Beven, moved—That this Council recommends for the consideration of Government that Mrs. Wace, widow of the late Hon. Mr. H. Wace, Acting Colonial Secretary, be granted an amount not exceeding his salary for six months.

The motion was agreed to.

16. The Colonial Secretary moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere—That this Council desires to record its deep regret at the death of the Hon. Mr. H. Wace, when acting as Colonial Secretary, and to offer to Mrs. Wace and her family an expression of their profound sympathy in their bereavement.

The motion was agreed to.

17. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, seconded by the Hon. Sir Stanley Bois, moved—For returns showing the amount expended in the half-year ending 30th June on account of funds voted to the Railway Department for new construction work during the current year.

The motion was agreed to.

18. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, seconded by the Hon. Sir Stanley Bois, moved—For returns showing the progress made with the following new works, funds for which were voted in the Supply Bill for the current year :—

Brookside-High Forest road.
Passara-Nakkala bridle road.
Bibile-Medagama-Muppane road.
Nagoda-Matugama road.
Mahaweli-ganga bridge, 3¾ miles from Kandy.
Kepu-ela bridge.
Meenagala hospital.

The motion was agreed to.

19. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, seconded by the Hon. Mr. G. F. Walker, moved—
That this Council expresses its regret at the contents of the despatch from the Secretary of State indefinitely postponing Railway Extension, and would urge on the Government the necessity of again controverting the unjustifiably gloomy view taken of the Colony's finances.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

20. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, seconded by the Hon. Sir Stanley Bois, moved—
For a statement showing what steps, if any, have been taken with a view to cope with the abnormal amount of sickness, especially in the low-country.

The motion was agreed to.

21. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker, seconded by the Hon. Sir Stanley Bois, moved—
For a return showing any other papers or correspondence there may be bearing on the recent inquiry into the condition of the telephone service.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

BILLS.

22. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Forest Ordinance, 1885,'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

20. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Licensing Ordinance, 1891,'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

21. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Police Ordinance, 1865,'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

22. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of Electrical Energy for Lighting, Traction, and other purposes" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

23. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'Ordinance No. 8 of 1905,'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

ADJOURNMENT.

24. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council was on its rising adjourned *sine die*.

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## WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1906.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., *President*.

The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. Brigadier-General R. C. B. LAWRENCE.
The Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. J. H. TEMPLER.
The Hon. Mr. H. C. NICOLLE.
The Hon. Mr. J. P. LEWIS.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. P. ARUNACHALAM.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. FIGG.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.
The Hon. Mr. A. KANAGASABAI.
The Hon. Sir STANLEY BOIS.
The Hon. Mr. F. BEVEN.
The Hon. Mr. T. B. L. MOONEMALLE.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

3. The following papers were laid on the table:—

Administration Reports, 1905:—

Part I., Civil: Reports of the Government Agents of the Southern and Eastern Provinces; Report of the Surveyor-General.

Part II., Revenue: Reports of the Principal Collector of Customs and the Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs.

Part IV., Education, Science, and Art: Reports of the Director of the Mineralogical Survey and the Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Part V., Public Works: Reports of the Director of Public Works, Resident Engineer of the Colombo Harbour Works, and the Consulting Electrical Engineer.

Sessional Papers, 1906 :—

No. XL.—Papers relating to Malarial Fever in Low-country.

No. XLII.—Papers relating to Increase of Salaries to the Clerical Service of the Ceylon Government Railway.

No. XLIII.—Papers relating to Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon Estates.

No. XLIV.—List of Applications for Leases on Special Terms.

Rules made under Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 for the grant of Pensions and Gratuities to Officers of the Kandy Municipality.

Rule made under Ordinance No. 9 of 1893 for the Board of Health, North-Western Province.

Rules made for observance by Village Tribunals under Ordinance No. 24 of 1889.

Regulations made under "The Pearl Fisheries Protection Ordinance, 1905."

By-laws made under "The Vehicles Ordinance, 1901," for the District of Matara.

By-laws for the Municipality of Kandy.

Order under section 6 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1903 authorizing recovery of cost of Punitive Police Force established in the Southern Province.

## PETITIONS.

The Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere presented a petition from inhabitants of Bopagoda asking for the lease or sale to them of 850 acres of land.

## NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

5. The Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai gave notice that at the next sitting of Council he would move—That sanction be not given to the rules published in the *Government Gazette* of the 30th March, 1906, requiring a certain class of notaries to keep their offices open daily between certain hours and to produce their records whenever called for.

## MOTIONS.

6. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That a sum of Rs. 5,000 be advanced to the Board of Health, Central Province, to meet part of the cost of a water supply for Nanu-oya, to be repaid by a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. per annum, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum.

The motion was agreed to.

7. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That Welatantrige Carlina Botejue, widow of Don Marthelis Appu, Overseer in the Irrigation Department, who was killed by a snake while on duty at Embilipitiya in Sabaragamuwa on the 19th April last, be awarded a pension of Rs. 100 per annum and a gratuity of Rs. 320 to her four children.

The motion was agreed to.

8. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That this Council approves the scheme for the improvement of the condition of the members of the Clerical Service of the Ceylon Government Railway, described in Sessional Paper No. XLII. of 1906, presented to this Council, with effect from the 1st June, 1906.

With permission of His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, seconded by the Hon. Mr. F. Beven, moved—That the date be the 1st January, 1905.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

9. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That a sum of Rs. 3,200 be voted from the Revenues of the Colony for payment to Mr. L. St George Carey, as a contribution towards the cost of the road from Vedehette to Le Vallon constructed by him, in addition to the sum of Rs. 1,800 voted in the Supplementary Supply Ordinance, No. 23 of 1905.

The motion was agreed to.

10. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That a sum of Rs. 3,800 be advanced to the Board of Health, Sabaragamuwa, for the construction of drains in the town of Rakwana, to be repaid by a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. per annum, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum.

The motion was agreed to.

11. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider Statement No. 1 of Items of Expenditure for which supplementary provision is required.

The motion was agreed to, and the following Members were appointed accordingly :—The Lieutenant-Governor, the Auditor-General, the Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, the Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai, and the Hon. Sir Stanley Bois.

## BILLS.

12. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for Compulsory Vernacular Education in Proclaimed Areas" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

13. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance relating to the Employment of Guides within any Town or Place" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

14. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 5 of 1861" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

15. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to prohibit the carrying of Dangerous Knives" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

16. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898,'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

17. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to abolish Tolls on Roads and Bridges" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

18. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Vehicles Ordinance, 1901,'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

19. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Licensing Ordinance, 1891,'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

20. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Road Ordinance, 1861,'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

21. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Forest Ordinance, 1885,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill, having been reported as passed in Committee, was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

22. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Licensing Ordinance, 1891,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill, having been reported as passed in Committee, was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

23. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Police Ordinance, 1865,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill, having been reported as amended in Committee, was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

24. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of Electrical Energy for Lighting, Traction, and other purposes" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. In Committee the Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, the Hon. Sir Stanley Bois, and the Hon. Mr. F. Beven.

25. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance, 1905,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill, having been reported as amended in Committee, was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

## ADJOURNMENT.

26. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council was on its rising adjourned till 2.30 P.M. on Wednesday, the 29th August, 1906.

## WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1906.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., *President*.

The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. Brigadier-General R. C. B. LAWRENCE.
The Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. J. H. TEMPLER.
The Hon. Mr. H. C. NICOLLE.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. J. P. LEWIS.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. P. ARUNACHALAM.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. FIGG.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.
The Hon. Mr. A. KANAGASABAI.
The Hon. Sir STANLEY BOIS.
The Hon. Mr. F. BEVEN.
The Hon. Mr. T. B. L. MOONEMALLE.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

3. The following papers were laid on the table :—

Administration Report, 1905 :—

Part V., Public Works : Report of the Director of Irrigation.

Rules framed under "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1889," for the Makawita and Naimana subdivisions in the Southern Province.

Amendment of the addendum to the rules regarding pensions to officers of the Colombo Municipality.

Regulations framed under "The Cattle Ordinance, 1898," for the Eastern Province.

Rules framed under section 50 of "The Village Communites' Ordinance, 1889," for observance by Village Tribunals and Village Committees with respect to the procedure in criminal cases.

Commission appointed to inquire into charges of blackmail brought against the Police.

PETITION.

4. The Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere presented a petition from holders of licenses for the sale of liquor against the proposed increase of fees for such licenses.

QUESTION.

5. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. F. Beven asked—Whether the establishment of estate dispensaries is entirely voluntary, and if so, whether the Government is considering the desirableness of requiring the provision of private dispensaries, in charge of qualified dispensers, by employers, in mines and plantations, of a large resident labour force in unhealthy districts.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

MOTIONS.

6. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai, seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, moved—That sanction be not given to the rules published in the *Government Gazette* of the 30th March, 1906, requiring a certain class of notaries to keep their offices open daily between certain hours and to produce their records whenever called for.

The Council divided as follows :—

*Ayes.*

The Hon. Mr. T. B. L. Moonemalle.
The Hon. Mr. F. Beven.
The Hon. Sir Stanley Bois.
The Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai.
The Hon. Mr. E. Rosling.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. Abdul Rahiman.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. Figg.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere.

*Noes.*

The Hon. Mr. P. Arunachalam.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.
The Government Agent, Central Province.
The Government Agent, Western Province.
The Treasurer.
The Auditor-General.
The Attorney-General.
The Officer Commanding the Troops.
The Lieutenant-Governor.

Ayes, 8; Noes, 9; Majority against, 1.

7. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider Statement No. 2 of Items of Expenditure for which supplementary provision is required.

The motion was agreed to, and the following Members were appointed accordingly:—The Lieutenant-Governor, the Auditor-General, the Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, the Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai, and the Hon. Sir Stanley Bois.

BILLS.

8. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Indian Hemp Ordinance. No. 17 of 1905," was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

9. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 21st August, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Forest Ordinance, 1885,'" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

10. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 21st August, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Licensing Ordinance, 1891,'" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

11. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 21st August, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Police Ordinance, 1865,'" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

12. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 21st August, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance, 1905,'" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

13. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for compulsory Vernacular Education in proclaimed Areas" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. In Committee the Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, the Government Agent, Western Province, the Government Agent, Central Province, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, the Hon. Mr. W. M. Abdul Rahiman, the Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai, and the Hon. Mr. T. B. L. Moonemalle.

14. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance relating to the Employment of Guides within any Town or Place" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. In Committee the Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Attorney-General, the Government Agent, Western Province, the Hon. Mr. W. M. Abdul Rahiman, the Hon. Sir Stanley Bois, and the Hon. Mr. F. Beven.

15. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Wrecks Ordinance, No. 5 of 1861," was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. In Committee it was decided to defer final consideration of the Bill.

16. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to prohibit the carrying of Dangerous Knives" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. In Committee the Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. P. Arunachalam, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, and the Hon. Mr. T. B. L. Moonemalle.

17. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill, having been reported as passed in Committee, was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

18. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Road Ordinance, 1861,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill, having been reported as amended in Committee, was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

ADJOURNMENT.

19. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council was on its rising adjourned *sine die*.

## WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1906.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., *President*.

The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. H. C. NICOLLE.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. J. P. LEWIS.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. P. ARUNACHALAM.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. FIGG.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.
The Hon. Mr. J. FERGUSON, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. A. KANAGASABAI.
The Hon. Mr. F. BEVEN.
The Hon. Mr. T. B. L. MOONEMALLE.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

### MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

### ORDINANCES ASSENTED TO.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

   Ordinance No. 20 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Forest Ordinance, 1885.'"

   Ordinance No. 21 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Licensing Ordinance, 1891.'"

   Ordinance No. 22 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Police Ordinance, 1865.'"

   Ordinance No. 23 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance, 1905.'"

### PAPERS.

4. The following papers were laid on the table:—

   Administration Reports, 1905:—

   Part I., Civil: Report of the Registrar-General on Vital Statistics; Report of the Government Printer.

   Part II., Revenue: Report of the Conservator of Forests.

   Part III., Judicial: Report of the Solicitor-General on Judicial Statistics; Report of the Inspector-General of Police; Report of the Registrar-General on Deeds.

   Part IV., Education, Science, and Art: Report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals; Report of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens.

   Sessional Papers, 1906:—

   No. XLV.—Papers relating to Coal Tenders for 1907.

   No. XLVI.—Despatches relating to a Resolution of the Legislative Council on the grant to Mrs. Wace of six months' salary of her late husband.

   No. XLVII.—Despatches relating to the Extension and Improvements to Colombo Harbour.

   No. XLIX.—Papers relating to Homeless Vagrants in Colombo.

   No. L.—Report of the Central Irrigation Board for 1905.

### PETITIONS.

5. The Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai presented a petition from inhabitants of Kayts against the establishment of a Police Force at that place.

### QUESTIONS.

6. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson asked—In which quarter of the year the rent from the Pearl Fisheries Lease is credited to Revenue, and what recent charges have been made in the principal heads of the General Revenue.

   The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

7. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere asked—What was the information that the last Committee on Floods required of Government to enable them to draw up a satisfactory report, and why was it not furnished to them?

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

## MOTIONS.

8. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That this Council approves the prolongation of the South-West Breakwater at the estimated cost of £440,000 and the extension of the north guide pier at the entrance to the Graving Dock at an estimated cost of £11,000, as set out in Sessional Paper No. XLVII. of 1906; these sums to be met from the loan of £1,000,000 sterling to be raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1905, or from other loans to be raised for the construction of Railway, Harbour, and other Works.

The motion was agreed to.

9. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That from and after the First day of January, 1907, the town of Pesalai, in the Mannar Island division of the Mannar District of the Northern Province, be brought under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, No. 18 of 1892, as provided for by section 3 thereof (the said town not being one of those mentioned in the schedule to the said Ordinance No. 18 of 1892), and that the limits of the said town shall for the purposes of the said Ordinance be as follows:—Bounded on the east by a straight line running from a marking post on the seashore along the western fence of the garden of Alexander Santiago Miranda and others to a marking post on the Mannar-Talaimannar road, on the north by the seashore, on the west by a straight line starting from a marking post on the Mannar-Talaimannar road running along the western boundary wall of the church compound to a marking post on the seashore, on the south by the Mannar-Talaimannar road.

The motion was agreed to.

10. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. F. Beven, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Obeyesekere, moved—For a statement showing the number of estates, if any, with their names, in the Matale, Kurunegala, and Kelani Valley Districts, on which there have been deaths on two or more consecutive days in the months April to August last, also (*a*) the number of deaths on each day, (*b*) the cause of death, (*c*) whether there are dispensaries on the estates named, (*d*) whether the patients were seen by a medical man before death, (*e*) the number of visits, (*f*) the distance of the estates from the nearest hospital or public dispensary, and (*g*) the total number of deaths on the estates named for the said months; also the names of the public dispensaries nearest the said estates, and whether they have resident apothecaries, if not, the intervals at which they are visited for the treatment of patients.

The motion was agreed to.

11. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Figg, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Rosling, moved—For a return for the year 1905, and from 1st January, 1906, to 31st October, 1906, of all fees collected for survey of, and (or) granting certificates for, steamships, sailing vessels, barges, tugs, launches, boats, and other craft in the Port of Colombo, and how such fees were disposed of.

The motion was agreed to.

12. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. F. Beven, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Figg, moved—That this Council feels the fullest confidence, both in the soundness of the financial position of the Island and in its agricultural and industrial outlook, and therefore favours a progressive policy, which, while avoiding speculative undertakings, would help forward the development of the resources of the country through the prosecution of reproductive works of proved utility.

That this Council specially deprecates the accumulation of surplus revenues in the present condition of the Island, as a needless hindrance to their wise investment, and a superfluous, if not doubtful, insurance against contingencies which are nowhere apparent, and which may never occur.

The motion was agreed to.

13. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Obeyesekere, moved—For a return of all opium shops licensed throughout the Island, with the names of towns or villages in which they are situated, and the date of the opening of each—in continuation of Sessional Paper No. XLI. of 1901; also a return of the revenue annually derived from opium licenses for the whole Island, showing separately the amount derived by Municipalities, since 1893.

The motion was agreed to.

14. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, moved—That the information asked by last Flood Committee be secured.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

15. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Kanagasabai, moved—For a return showing the estimated damage to movable and immovable, public and private, property caused by rain and floods within the last two months within a radius of 30 miles of Colombo.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS.

16. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 6th September, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898,'" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, re-committed. The Bill having been reported as amended was read a third time and passed.

17. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 6th September, 1906, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Road Ordinance, 1861,'" was, on the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, re-committed. The Bill having been reported as amended was read a third time and passed.

18. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of Electrical Energy for Lighting, Traction, and other purposes," and the Lieutenant-Governor brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was read by the Clerk of the Council. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee, the Standing Orders were suspended. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

19. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance relating to the Employment of Guides within any Town or Place," and the Lieutenant-Governor brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was read by the Clerk of the Council. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee, the Standing Orders were suspended. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

20. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to prohibit the carrying of dangerous Knives," and the Attorney-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was read by the Clerk of the Council. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee, the Standing Orders were suspended. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

21. The Council was on its rising prorogued.

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# XLIII.—1905.

# PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

# IMPROVEMENT OF THE CLERICAL SERVICE.

Ordered by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

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1905.

8. The memorialists would quote Sir West Ridgeway's words as to the cause which led to his inquiring into the system of working the Clerical Establishment. He said: "Whenever a vacancy occurred by death or retirement a lengthy series of transfers took place—this induced me to take up the question." Sir West Ridgeway found that there were two objections to the then existing system; they were—

(1) The frequent changes of clerks from one Department to another, which he considered fatal to the efficient working of a Clerical Establishment.
(2) The stagnation on the initial salary for several years.

9. The Committee who were entrusted with the preparation of the present incremental scheme had been instructed that "*any scheme for reorganization must not involve increased cost to the general public,*" and in obedience to this instruction they drew up a scheme which when in full working—that is at the mean cost—showed a saving in the cost of the Clerical Establishment.

10. By the adoption of the incremental scheme the following advantages were to be secured to the Clerical Service (as stated by Sir West Ridgeway and the Committee):—

In his Address to Council in 1898 Sir West Ridgeway said: "Every clerk who works satisfactorily will receive *at the lowest* a salary of Rs. 1,100 at the end of nine years." And the Committee in their report said:—

"The advantages which the Committee claim for their proposals are—

"Firstly, that every officer who discharges his duties diligently will rise to a salary of Rs. 1,100 per annum after nine years' service, and that there would be no longer the cases of stagnation which at present occur, where clerks of many years' service remain on Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 a year, and further *that he may fairly expect to attain to a salary of Rs.* 2,400 *after* 29 *years' service and possibly earlier.*"

11. The memorialists feel sure that Sir West Ridgeway did not contemplate that a clerk who worked satisfactorily would at *the highest* receive a salary of only Rs. 1,100 per annum up to the 29th year of his service.

12. With regard to the advantages which the Committee claimed for their proposals the memorialists beg to point out that in order to reach a salary of Rs. 2,400 per annum after twenty-nine years' service a clerk must not stagnate on the maximum salaries of Classes III. and II. for more than four years in each, thus:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Period of increments in Class | III. | 9 years |
| Class | II. | 5 ,, |
| Class | I. | 7 ,, |
| Total .. | | 21 |

which leaves eight years out of the twenty-nine for stagnation in Classes III. and II., that is four years in each. But there being no stagnation limit in the Committee's scheme, and promotion from class to class being dependent on vacancies, which for the six years the scheme has been in operation have averaged twelve a year, it follows that the last 12 of the 339 men in Class III. cannot expect promotion for (339 ÷ 12) nearly twenty-nine years. It will thus be seen that Rs. 1,100 per annum is practically all that most of the clerks who have joined since the introduction of the scheme can expect in the ordinary course, while none have any prospect of rising above Rs. 1,600 per annum (the maximum of Class II.), which will take (29 × 5) 34 years to reach, unless they receive special promotion.

Further proof that the Committee or His Excellency Sir West Ridgeway did not contemplate the possibility of a clerk having *to serve* 29 *years in the 3rd Class* before he could expect to receive promotion will be found in the following words of Sir West Ridgeway: "*A suggestion has been made that clerks of thirty years' standing should be allowed to earn an additional increment of Rs.* 100 *to bring up their salaries to Rs.* 2,500. I am prepared to accept this proposal."

13. The cause of this disappointing effect of a scheme avowedly intended to benefit the Clerical Service is the great disproportion in the number of appointments in the several classes, the figures being—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Special Class | 8 | appointments | (Rs. 3,000–3,850) |
| First ,, | 36 | ,, | ( ,, 1,800–2,400) |
| Second ,, | 85 | ,, | ( ,, 1,200–1,600) |
| Third ,, | 345 | ,, | ( ,, 500–1,100) |

or in other words, 44 appointments carrying salaries of Rs. 1,800–3,850 to which 430 clerks have to look forward.

14. The memorialists have already illustrated by figures the difficulty of maintaining a small family of five persons, exercising the utmost economy, on less than Rs. 1,800 a year, without the deduction for the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund or without even leaving a margin for expenses in cases of illness.

15. It will thus be seen that although clerks do manage to live on their present salaries they do so with the greatest difficulty; and it is a known fact that a great many of them are in debt. And the gradual but certain increase of taxation since 1874 has accentuated their hardships.

16. The memorialists would also take this opportunity of inviting Your Excellency's attention to the fact that the revenue of the Colony has increased by 150 per cent. since 1874, the revenue in that year being Rs. 13,245,288 as against Rs. 29,535,900, the revised estimate of revenue for 1904. On the other hand the clerks in 1874 were, as has already been shown, in a better position than the memorialists are to-day.

17. The memorialists are confident that when Your Excellency has considered the facts submitted in this memorial Your Excellency will realize that the time has now come when relief of a substantial nature should be afforded them. They would at the same time submit to Your Excellency that a general percentage increase which Your Excellency may possibly contemplate would not have the effect of

affording sufficient relief to those whose need is greatest and who are very much in the majority (in the proportion of 430 to 44) viz., to the officers in the Third and Second Classes, and we trust that this fact will be borne in mind when the question is being dealt with by Your Excellency.

18. The memorialists beg leave to submit the following suggestions for Your Excellency's gracious consideration. They suggest—

(1) That the appointments in the Clerical Service be re-distributed in such a manner as to make it possible for a clerk to count on receiving the maximum salary of the First Class after twenty-nine years' service.

(2) That the maximum salaries of the First, Second, and Third Classes be raised by Rs. 400 each, to be attained by annual increments of Rs. 100.

(3) That some increase be granted to the officers in the Special Class proportionate to the importance of the work performed by them.

19. With regard to suggestion No. 1, the memorialists beg to submit that as the great stagnation in Class III. is due to the large number of appointments in that class in proportion to the small number in the higher classes, the only way in which the hope held out to the Service by the Committee responsible for the present scheme—a hope which has been confirmed by the words of Sir West Ridgeway already quoted—can be realized is by the transfer of a number of appointments from Class III. to Class II., and by increasing the number of appointments in the Special and 1st Classes. The memorialists recognize the fact that it would be unreasonable to ask Government to give effect to this suggestion at once. They do not ask this. They only ask—assuming that the other suggestions will meet with approval—that Government should gradually transfer a number of appointments from Class III. to Class II., so that eventually when the correct proportion has been reached a clerk may reasonably expect to receive the proposed maximum of the 2nd Class (Rs. 2,000 per annum) after, say, twenty-five years' service. The gradual transfer of appointments from Class III. to Class II. can be given effect to by fixing a stagnation limit of, say, seven years. If this were done, a clerk will serve twenty years in the 3rd Class before he gets promotion. The stagnation limit, as an active force in the scheme, will not commence to operate until the proposed maximum of the 3rd Class has been drawn for seven years, and then its operation will be gradual. Nor will its operation be perpetual. It will cease to operate when the correct proportion has been reached, when promotion from Class III. to Class II. will be received automatically after twenty years' service. There will be no provision necessary on this account for the next eleven years. The memorialists beg also that subsequently the number of appointments in the Special and 1st Classes be increased, so that eventually a clerk may count on receiving the maximum of the 1st Class after twenty-nine years' service.

20. If suggestions (2) and (3) meet with Your Excellency's approval, the extra cost in 1905 will in respect of the Special Class be (say) Rs. 4,000 (assuming that each will receive Rs. 500 extra on the average).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The First Class | ,, | 1,200 | (12 draw the present maximum) |
| The Second Class | ,, | 5,700 | (57 do. do. ) |
| The Third Class | ,, | 15,400 | (154 do. do. ) |
| Total—Rs. | | 26,300 | |

while the total mean extra cost will be Rs. 120,000 approximately spread over several years and divided amongst 468 clerks.

To this will have to be added, on account of the Native Branch of the Service, Rs. 5,500 for 1905, there being 55 clerks of that Branch at present drawing the maximum; while the total mean extra cost will be increased by Rs. 17,200.

21. In conclusion, the memorialists beg to append for Your Excellency's kind perusal a statement showing the salaries paid to officers in some of the other Crown Colonies as compared with the respective revenues of those Colonies.

| *Colony.* | *Revenue.* | *Salaries of Clerks.* |
|---|---|---|
| Mauritius .. | Rs. 9,140,754 (For 1901–1902 the last available) $6,608,308 @ Re. 1·33 | Class I. Rs. 4,800 per annum<br>Class II. ,, 3,600 ,,<br>Class III. ,, 2,400 ,,<br>Class IV. ,, 1,800 ,,<br>Class V. ,, 1,200 ,,<br>Class VI. ,, 720 ,, |
| Hong Kong .. | Rs. 8,811,077 (Estimate revenue for 1904) | Chief Clerk, Secretariat, Rs. 7,500–9,000 (£500–600)<br>2nd Clerk Rs. 2,400–2,800 ($1,800–2,100<br>3rd, 4th, & 5th Clerks, Rs. 1,600–2,400 ($1,200–1,800)<br>6th and 7th Clerks, Rs. 1,600–2,000 ($1,200–1,500) |
| Straits Settlements | Rs. 11,339,644 $7,754,733 @ Re. 1·33 | Chief Clerk, Secretariat, Rs. 5,600 per annum ($4,200 @ Re. 1·33). [The salaries of the other clerks we have not been able to ascertain.] |
| Jamaica .. | Rs. 14,943,780 (£996,252) 1902–1903 | Secretariat 1st Class Rs. 6,000–7,500 (£400–500)<br>2nd Class Rs. 2,250–4,500 (£150–300)<br>3rd Class Rs. 1,200–2,250 (£80–150) |

The memorialists are not in a position to give the number of appointments in each grade, but they feel sure that the proportion compares more favourably than in Ceylon.

The Memorialists are Your Excellency's
Most obedient, humble Servants.

A. W. METZELING.
J. P. DE VOS.
F. R. BARTHOLOMEUSZ.
[And others.]

## No. 2.

REPORT of the Committee appointed to report upon the Memorial from the Clerical Service.

Colombo, August 2, 1905.

SIR,—IN reply to your letter No. 280 of the 10th January, 1905, forwarding a memorial from the Clerical Service, we have the honour to submit the following report.

2. After careful consideration we are of opinion that the memorialists have made out a strong case for relief, and the only question therefore that has to be determined is in what way it can best be granted.

3. The incremental scheme established in 1898 improved the position of clerks with five to ten years' service, but, owing to the disproportion in the number of appointments in the different classes, it has led to great stagnation amongst the senior officers in each class.

4. In Class III., in which there are 345 appointments, no less than 154 officers have reached the maximum pay of the class, viz., Rs. 1,100; 25 of these have drawn the maximum for five years and upwards, whilst 38 more are drawing Rs. 1,000, and will reach their maximum shortly. In Class II. more than one-half have reached their maximum, and 15 have drawn their maximum for five years and upwards.

5. The number of clerks in the different classes at present is as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Special Class ... ... ... ... | 8 |
| First Class ... ... ... ... | 36 |
| Second Class ... ... ... ... | 85 |
| Third Class ... ... ... ... | 345 |
| | 474 |

We are of opinion that the best method of affording relief is by increasing the numbers in the first three classes of the Service and reducing the lowest class *pro tanto*.

In lieu of the present distribution we propose the following :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Special Class ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| First Class ... ... ... ... | 60 |
| Second Class ... ... ... ... | 150 |
| Third Class ... ... ... ... | 254 |
| | 474 |

6. The result of this proposal will be to give immediate relief to those officers of the Second and Third Classes who have been at the head of their respective classes for a number of years, and will moreover greatly improve the prospects of the remaining officers in these classes.

7. With regard to the Special Class, we suggest that the salaries be fixed as follows :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Chief Clerk, Secretariat ... ... ... | 4,000 |
| 2. | Do. Audit Office ... ... ... | 3,500 |
| 3. | Do. Treasury ... ... | 3,500 |
| 4. | Do. Colombo Kachcheri ... ... | 3,500 |
| 5. | Do. Kandy Kachcheri ... ... | 3,500 |
| 6. | Assistant to the Registrar-General ... ... | 3,500 |
| 7. | Secretary, District Court, Colombo ... ... | 3,000 |
| 8. | Chief Clerk, Attorney-General's Office ... ... | 3,000 |
| | And that there be two additional appointments, one judicial and one revenue, each on Rs. 3,000 ... ... | 6,000 |
| | Rs. | 33,500 |

The present cost of the Special Class is Rs. 26,350.

8. We do not recommend an incremental system in connection with the Special Class. The salaries attach to particular posts, to which appointments are made on account of peculiar fitness and merit, and for these prizes of the Service special and varying salaries are allotted. They correspond to the Staff appointments in the Civil Service, to which the incremental system is inapplicable.

9. Dealing now with the First Class, we suggest that the maximum be increased to Rs. 2,500, with an extra allowance, as at present, of Rs. 100 for those who have had thirty years' service and have drawn the maximum salary of Rs. 2,500 for one year.

We make this recommendation because the officers of the First Class receive little benefit from the re-distribution of appointments, only two additional posts having been added to the Special Class.

10. The additional expenditure eventually involved will then be approximately as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 24 new posts at Rs. 2,200—the mean between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 2,600 ... ... ... ... | 52,800 |
| The average pay of the original 36 posts will be increased by Rs. 50 ... ... ... ... | 1,800 |
| Rs. | 54,600 |

The immediate cost will be Rs. 7,000 by the promotion of 26 men from the Second Class to the First, who will draw Rs. 1,800 instead of Rs. 1,600, and by the grant of Rs. 100 each to the 18 men on the top of the list who will be entitled to the increased maximum recommended.

11. In the case of the Second Class the extra cost will eventually amount to Rs. 91,000. There will be 65 new posts with an average salary of Rs. 1,400, the mean between Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,600.

The immediate cost will be Rs. 9,100, as 91 officers of the Third Class, now drawing the maximum of their class Rs. 1,100, will be promoted to the Second Class on an initial salary of Rs. 1,200.

12. The expenditure in the Third Class will be eventually reduced by Rs. 72,800: that is, there will be 91 fewer appointments at an average salary of Rs. 800, the mean between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,100.

13. The total cost of these proposals will therefore eventually work out as under:—

| | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Special Class ... ... | 7,150 ... | — |
| First Class ... ... | 54,600 ... | — |
| Second Class ... ... | 91,000 ... | — |
| Third Class ... ... | — ... | 72,800 |
| | 152,750 | |
| Deduct decrease ... | 72,800 | |
| Total cost ... | 79,950 | |

The immediate increase in the first year will be Rs. 23,250.*

An additional expenditure of some Rs. 80,000 per annum will thus ultimately be incurred on the regular Clerical Service, but it must be remembered that these officers are selected after an examination in which the competition is very severe.

14. It will be seen that we have given effect to the suggestions (1) and (3) put forward in paragraph 18 of the memorial.

We have not seen our way to supporting proposal No. 2, in which an increase of Rs. 400 in the maximum salaries of Classes 1, 2, and 3 is asked for, in view of the fact that our recommendations involve an increased expenditure of about 15 per cent. on the cost of the regular Clerical Service, which amounts to about Rs. 553,000 per annum at the present time.

### NATIVE BRANCH.

15. The officers of the Native Branch of the Clerical Service appear to be entitled to the same consideration as those in the regular Clerical Line. The great majority enter under precisely the same conditions of examination, and we would adjust the numbers of the different classes on the same principle as that applied to the main branch of the Service.

There are at present—

4 in the First Class;
12 in the Second Class; and
53 in the Third Class.

We would suggest—

8 in the First Class;
21 in the Second Class; and
40 in the Third Class.

The pay in the First Class should also be raised by Rs. 100 as in the case of the regular Clerical Service.

The additional cost of these proposals will eventually be—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 4 new First Class posts at Rs. 2,200 ... ... | 8,800 |
| Rs. 50 extra for the original four posts ... ... | 200 |
| 9 new Second Class posts at Rs. 1,400 ... ... | 12,600 |
| | 21,600 |
| Less 13 Third Class at Rs. 800 ... ... | 10,400 |
| Nett cost ... | 11,200 |

The immediate cost would amount to Rs. 1,900 by the promotion to the First Class of four men who will draw Rs. 1,800 instead of Rs. 1,600, and the promotion of nine men to the second class who will draw Rs. 1,200 instead of Rs. 1,100, and by the grant of Rs. 100 each to two men on the top of the list who will be entitled to the increased maximum recommended.

### LOWER DIVISION, CLERICAL SERVICE.

16. The next branch of the Service to be considered is the Fourth Class or Lower Division of the Clerical Service. They do not enter by competitive examination, and fill the minor posts of the Service. We are in favour of the adoption of a system of increments in dealing with this class, which is a very numerous one. There are at the present time between four and five hundred of these officers with salaries below Rs. 600, save in one or two special cases, where we would not propose any alteration. Their salaries amount to about Rs. 180,000. We recommend that there be two divisions in this class, the lower grade with salaries rising from Rs. 300 to Rs. 425 by annual increments of Rs. 25, the higher grade with salaries ranging from Rs. 450 to Rs. 600 with similar increments.

Vacancies in the higher grade would be filled by promotion from the lower. We suggest that there should be 213 in the upper and 203 in the lower grade, these being approximately the number of existing offices above and below Rs. 425.

* Special, Rs. 7,150; First, Rs. 7,000; Second, Rs. 9,100; total, Rs. 23,250.

On the basis of the calculation previously adopted the cost of the scheme works out as follows :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Grade No. 1, Rs. 525 × 213 ... | ... ... | 111,825 |
| Grade No. 2, Rs. 362·50 × 203 ... | ... ... | 73,587 |
| | | 185,412 |
| | Present cost ... | 180,000 |
| | Increase ... | 5,412 |

As, however, there are only two classes, and the maximum can be reached in five and six years respectively, the probability is that the average pay of these classes at the end of six years will be higher than Rs. 362·50 and Rs. 525, and should be calculated at Rs. 400 and Rs. 550.

In that case the cost would be as follows :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Grade No. 1, Rs. 550 × 213 ... | ... ... | 117,150 |
| Grade No. 2, Rs. 400 × 203 ... | ... ... | 81,200 |
| | | 198,350 |
| | Present cost ... | 180,000 |
| | Increase ... | 18,350 |

The extra expenditure would eventually be equivalent to a ten per cent. increase of salary all round. The immediate cost is not easily ascertainable, but we think that Rs. 5,000 will amply cover it.

17. The immediate cost of these proposals is only some Rs. 30,000,* whilst eventually the total additional annual cost will be approximately as follows :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Clerical Service ... | ... ... | 79,950 |
| Native Department, Clerical Service | ... ... | 11,200 |
| Fourth Class, Clerical Service | ... ... | 18,350 |
| | Total—Rs. ... | 109,500 |

This sum, we venture to assert, is by no means an extravagant one, and some time will elapse before the maximum is reached.

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18. The question of a general percentage increase has been considered by us, but we are unable, in view of the increased cost, to recommend it in addition to the re-distribution of the numbers in the various classes which we have advocated.

We would, however, suggest that in the case of the creation of new posts the same ratio should be maintained between the numbers of the various classes as has been recommended by us. In the past it has been customary to create additional clerkships in the lowest class only, with the result that stagnation has followed owing to the large number of posts in the lowest classes. Our proposal is that in every ten new appointments one at least should be in the First Class and three in the Second. In this way a flow of promotion will be maintained from the Second and Third Classes as the numbers of the Clerical Service increase; otherwise in a few years complaints will again arise of stagnation, and a further revision or re-distribution of the numbers will be asked for. If our proposal is adopted, no further re-distribution will be necessary.

## SPECIAL ALLOWANCES AT NUWARA ELIYA.

19. The question of special allowances to clerks at Nuwara Eliya has been referred to us for consideration. These clerks at present receive either an allowance in lieu of quarters or houses for which they pay 6 per cent. on their salaries. In sanctioning special allowances to officers stationed at Badulla and Nuwara Eliya the Secretary of State wrote: "But I would ask you to be careful to negative any claims which may hereafter be made for the extension of such allowances unless strong reasons are adduced for granting them at any special station."†

We are, however, of opinion that there are strong reasons for exceptional treatment in the case of clerks stationed at Nuwara Eliya. The climate necessitates warm clothing and fires. These conditions do not prevail at Badulla, where the clerks receive the same house allowances as at Nuwara Eliya, or at any other station in the Island. Apart, therefore, from the question of the cost of food, which is stated to be higher than in any other part of the Island, there are special grounds due to the nature of the climate which necessitate extra expenditure, and we therefore advise that a station allowance of 6 per cent. on their salaries be granted to clerks living in Nuwara Eliya. This allowance would, of course, be purely local and non-pensionable, and would amount to about Rs. 1,000 per annum.

H. L. CRAWFORD.
A. S. PAGDEN.
E. DE KRETSER.

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* Clerical, Rs. 23,250; Native Branch, Rs. 1,900; Class IV., Rs. 5,000; total, Rs. 30,150.
† Despatch No. 308 of 21st October, 1898, paragraph 3.

## No. 3.

Extract from a Despatch from His Excellency Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G. to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Queen's House,
Colombo, August 26, 1905.

5. The reporting Committee has recognized in the memorial two particular grievances, and in its report has suggested measures for their redress. The first of these—and the most important, as affecting the great body of members—is the disproportionate distribution of appointments among the classes into which the Service is divided. The effect of this distribution is necessarily that numbers can have no promotion out of their class, or in other words the effectual denial of hope of advancement. The Committee proposes a re-distribution of appointments among the First, Second, and Third Classes, so that in point of number those classes may bear a more reasonable proportion to each other. They suggest in effect that one in every eight appointments should be in the First, and one in every three in the Second Class, and they advise that in the creation of fresh appointments (and of course fresh appointments are from time to time created) this rate of distribution be always observed.

6. I strongly recommend the adoption of this principle. It will not only improve the pecuniary emoluments of the clerks, as is desired by them, and as is fair and indeed necessary, but it will do so in the best possible way by stimulating the zeal and industry without which promotion from class to class is not certainly attainable.

7. The second of the memorialists' grievances, recognized by the Committee, is the paucity and poverty of the prizes to which the abler and more successful members of the Clerical Service can aspire, and this insufficiency of prizes they propose to remedy by improving the scale of pay attached to the existing special appointments and by adding to their number.

8. I am in favour of the proposed rates of salary to the eight officers named in paragraph 7 of the Committee's report. The total sum involved is small, and it is to be remembered that, in the circumstances of this country, the officers who will attain to these appointments are practically debarred from further promotion. A clerk in the West Indies can rise, and many in fact have risen, to the very highest offices in the Public Service.

But I am averse to adding to the Special Class the proposed two additional offices. It is proper that there should be such appointments where the nature of things makes occasion for them, but not that they should be created to make promotion.

9. I am prepared to recommend the increase suggested by the Committee in the 9th paragraph of its report and the like increase in paragraph 15.

10. The other proposals in paragraph 15, devised to help the Native Branch as it had been proposed to help the other side of the Service, are subject to the like considerations, and they will stand or fall together. I have already advised that they be approved for the other Branch.

11. The proposals for dealing with the large body of clerks of the inferior grade who throng the Lower Division of the Clerical Service, advanced by the Committee in their 16th paragraph, are simple and excellent, and should be adopted as they stand. The best of these officers are able to rise into the Third Class by a system of limited competition, and they are not therefore without hopes of moderate advancement. In the conditions applying to their case the proposed improvement of their position is sufficient: the immediate charge is small and the ultimate cost not considerable.

12. The proposals in respect of the Special Class, of which I have recommended the approval, will cost Rs. 1,150. Those relating to the First, Second, and Third Classes are estimated by the Committee to entail an immediate increase of expenditure of Rs. 18,000 and ultimately of Rs. 94,000.

I should not hesitate to advise the immediate addition to the Estimates of this sum of Rs. 18,000 if I were not of opinion that to do so would entail an ultimate mischief, which may be avoided by a more gradual rate of progress. The final result of a sudden accession of promotion is invariably to produce stagnation and discontent at a later date, and the immediate promotion of 91 clerks out of 474 does not commend itself to me as a prudent step. My suggestion is, therefore, to proceed gradually, and to create immediately so many higher appointments only in Classes I. and II. as will provide in the first year for those only of the classes below who have drawn the maximum salary during a period of five years; in the succeeding year, those who have drawn the maximum for four years; the following year, three years, and so on until the whole nintey-one promotions have been carried into effect.

13. The immediate addition to the Estimates in the Special Class is Rs. 1,450; the ultimate increase, the difference between the aggregate rates now drawn and the aggregate sums proposed in the future to be drawn, Rs. 1,150.

14. The immediate addition to the Estimates in the first three classes would, if my proposal in paragraph 12 is approved, be Rs. 9,000; the ultimate addition, Rs. 94,000.

15. In respect of the Lower Division, the immediate addition would be Rs. 5,000, gradually increasing to Rs. 18,350.

16. The total immediate increase is therefore Rs. 15,450, and the ultimate addition is Rs. 113,500.

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## No. 4.

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

Downing street, October 6, 1905.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Henry Blake's confidential despatch of the 26th of August proposing a new salary scheme for the Clerical Services.

2. I shall be prepared to sanction these proposals if they are approved by the Legislative Council, to whom they should now be submitted.

3. I note that in paragraph 18 of their report the Committee on the Clerks' memorial recommended that of every ten new appointments one at least should be in the First Class and three in the Second, leaving six in the Third. In paragraph 5 of his despatch, however, Sir Henry Blake mentions 3 : 8 : 13 as the ratio to be observed both in present and future appointments.

4. I note also that the despatch is silent as to the proposal made at the end of the Committee's report that clerks at Nuwara Eliya should be given station allowances; and I presume, therefore, that this recommendation has been dropped.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

XLIV.—1905.

# NOTE

ON

# THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COLONY.

Ordered by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor to be Printed.

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# NOTE ON FINANCIAL POSITION OF COLONY.

THE exact financial position on the 1st January, 1905, can now, the authority of the Secretary of State having been received to carry certain sums to account, and to provide others from Loan and the Second Supplementary Supply Bill having been passed, be finally shown. Statement (A) attached is a statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on Revenue account on 31st December, 1904.

2. Under (A) the estimated balance of the Colony to be brought forward on 1st January, 1905, is (in round figures) Rs. 3,285,000.

3. Of this Rs. 3,285,000 there are unavailable for appropriation the following amounts (round figures) :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| I.—Advanced for Stores ... ... ... | 765,000 |
| II.—Advanced to Local Bodies ... ... ... | 835,000 |
| III.—Depreciation on investments in Indian Rupee Paper ... ... | 500,000 |
| Rs: | 2,100,000 |

so that on the 1st January, 1905, the balance of the Colony available for appropriation was Rs. 1,185,000.

4. Statement (B) of probable receipts and expenditure for 1905 shows that on the 1st January, 1906, the balance on the Colony's account may be expected to be Rs. 5,883,000. This estimate should be diminished, as was that for the previous year, by the like sum for the same reason, and the amount available for appropriation on 1st January, 1906, will be Rs. 3,783,000.

5. In further explanation of the general financial position of the Colony there is attached a statement (C) of the Loan requirements of the Colony, so far as capable of estimation, in respect of works already initiated.

6. A statement, marked (D), showing the Funded Debt of the Colony, calculated in pounds sterling, on the 31st December, 1904.

7. A statement (E) with regard to the directly remunerative Assets of the Colony, provided from the proceeds of past Loans.

8. A statement, marked (F), showing the increase in Revenue of the Colony between 1894 and 1904.

November 13, 1905. A. M. ASHMORE.

## APPENDIX.

### A.—Statement showing the Excess of Assets over Liabilities on Revenue Account on 1st January, 1905.

ASSETS.

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| By Surplus Fund on 31st December, 1903 ... ... | 4,457,727 96 |
| By Revenue for 1904 ... .. ... ... | 30,846,694 26 |
| Total—Rs. | 35,304,422 22 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Expenditure for 1904 chargeable to Current Revenue and Surplus Funds ... ... ... | | 32,019,392 58 | |
| To Expenditure for 1904 chargeable, but not yet charged, to Loan :— | | | |
| i.—Duplication of Water Main ... | 701,132 92 | | |
| ii.—Harbour Construction ... | 932,178 87 | | |
| iii.—Railway Construction ... | 626,493 66 | | |
| | | 2,259,805 45 | |
| | | | 34,279,198 3 |
| To excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st December, 1904 | | | Rs. 1,025,224 19 |
| Balance after the provision of i., ii., and iii. from Loan | | | Rs. 3,285,029 64 |

### B.—Anticipated Financial Position of the Colony on 1st January, 1906.

| Receipts. | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Balance of former years (Statement A) ... | 3,285,000 |
| Estimated revenue of 1905, excluding Pearl Fishery... ... ... | 29,098,000 |
| Realized increase of Revenue over Estimates to 30th June, 1905, excluding Pearl Fishery... ... ... | 900,000 |
| Estimated increase of Revenue, 1st July to 31st December, 1905, excluding Pearl Fishery... ... ... | 1,000,000 |
| Nett receipts of Pearl Fishery, 1905 ... | 2,300,000 |
| Probable savings on Estimates and Supplementary Estimates of 1905 ... | 1,000,000 |
| | Rs. 37,583,000 |

| Expenditure. | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Estimated expenditure, 1905, excluding Pearl Fishery ... ... | 28,970,000 |
| Since added—up to 30th June ... | 800,000 |
| Probable further additions for remainder of year ... ... | 800,000 |
| *Special Expenditure.* | |
| Increase of Civil Service and other salaries | 250,000 |
| Irrigation... ... ... | 300,000 |
| Additional Military Contribution on increased Revenue ... ... | 350,000 |
| Kadugannawa Tunnels ... ... | 230,000 |
| | Rs. 31,700,000 |
| Probable Surplus on 1st January, 1906 ... | 5,883,000 |
| | Rs. 37,583,000 |

### C.—Loan Requirements.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| * I.—On account of 1904 (ascertained) ... ... ... | 2,259,805 |
| † II.—On account of 1905 (estimated) :— | |
| Harbour Works ... ... ... | 2,000,000 |
| Railways ... ... ... ... | 500,000 |
| Duplication of Main (balance to finish) ... ... | 300,000 |
| Drainage, Colombo ... ... ... | 1,000,000 |
| Irrigation ... ... ... | 300,000 |
| †III.—Further commitments (estimated) :— | |
| Harbour Works (not less than) ... ... ... | 2,500,000 |
| Drainage, Colombo (not less than) ... ... | 3,000,000 |
| Irrigation ... ... ... ... | 1,800,000 |
| Total in round figures—Rs. | 13,700,000 |

* The Loan requirement, estimated by despatch No. 8 on page 11 of Sessional Paper XIV. of 1905 on account of 1904, was Rs. 4,470,000. The account now presented is for Rs. 2,259,805 ; the difference is mainly postponed.

† Annual apportionments most uncertain.

## D.—Funded Debt of the Colony on 31st December, 1904.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross Sterling Debt ... ... ... | 4,702,501 | 10 | 5 |
| Less Sinking Fund and cash in hand of Crown Agents for investment ... ... ... ... | 419,937 | 14 | 10 |
| Nett Sterling Debt ... | £4,282,563 | 15 | 7 |

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Gross Silver Debt ... ... ... ... | 3,178,754 | 7 |
| Less Sinking Fund and cash in hands of Treasurer for investment... | 270,013 | 10 |
| Nett Silver Debt ... | Rs. 2,908,740 | 97 |
| | = £193,916 | |
| Total indebtedness ... ... ... | £4,476,480 | |

## E.

1. The capital expenditure of the Ceylon Government—*i.e.*, expenditure out of loans—has, with the exception of a sum spent on Irrigation Works, practically all been made upon two great services: the Colony's Railways and the Colombo Harbour. Both of these works being regarded as directly remunerative, either immediately or after a short interval, were proper subjects for which to borrow money. They have answered the expectation on which the capital cost was borrowed, and return a profit to the Colony after the discharge of their respective liabilities for interest and sinking fund.

2. The capital cost of the Railways to 31st December, 1904, was Rs. 66,847,000, or £4,456,466, yielding very nearly 6 per cent. interest.

The capital cost of the Colombo Harbour to the 31st December, 1904, was Rs. 33,226,853, or £2,215,123, and the nett return on this expenditure, after payment of interest and sinking fund, was in 1904 more than £12,000.

3. It follows that as against the Colony's expenditure from loans of £4,476,480, it has Railways of the capital cost of £4,456,466, yielding 5 to 6 per cent. interest, against a borrowing cost of 4 to 4½ per cent. interest and sinking fund, and a Harbour of the capital cost of £2,215,123, the returns from which pay interest and sinking fund on cost of construction and £12,000 more.

4. In the nett funded debt of the Colony there is included the expenditure from loan on Irrigation Works, in respect of which, however, nothing can appear on the assets side. Irrigation Works are not directly remunerative, and no expectation can be entertained that they will ever make good interest or sinking fund on the capital expended upon them.

## F.—Revenue of the Colony (1894–1904).

| | 1894. Rs. | c. | 1895. Rs. | c. | 1896. Rs. | c. | 1897. Rs. | c. | 1898. Rs. | c. | 1899. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Railway ... | 5,572,054 | 23 | 6,222,735 | 52 | 6,777,437 | 26 | 7,318,682 | 88 | 7,558,611 | 2 | 7,626,888 | 97 |
| Harbour ... | 814,075 | 51 | 887,303 | 76 | 939,893 | 98 | 971,429 | 31 | 1,099,204 | 67 | 1,135.100 | 94 |
| Other sources | 13,099,181 | 17½ | 13,872,769 | 50 | 14,257,242 | 17½ | 15,715,918 | 6½ | 16,480,853 | 21 | 17,150,815 | 67½ |
| Total ... | 19,485,310 | 91½ | 20,982,808 | 78 | 21,974.573 | 41½ | 24,006,030 | 25½ | 25,138,668 | 90 | 25,912,805 | 58½ |
| Pearl Fisheries | — | | — | | — | | 491 | 58 | 0 | 36 | 336 | 0 |
| Grand Total ... | 19,485,310 | 91½ | 20,982,808 | 78 | 21,974,573 | 41½ | 24,006,521 | 83½ | 25,138,669 | 26 | 25,913,141 | 58½ |

| | 1900. Rs. | c. | 1901. Rs. | c. | 1902. Rs. | c. | 1903. Rs. | c. | 1904. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Railway ... | 8,239,679 | 9 | 7,967,692 | 14 | 7,977,589 | 88 | 8,355,675 | 90 | 8,900,957 | 15 |
| Harbour ... | 1,319,377 | 79 | 1,331,217 | 76 | 1,299,727 | 64 | 1,337,205 | 82 | 1,422,869 | 44 |
| Other sources ... | 17,766,873 | 68 | 17,138,192 | 48 | 19,157,840 | 31 | 18,903,118 | 54 | 19,456,434 | 13 |
| Total ... | 27,325,930 | 56 | 26,437,102 | 38 | 28,435,157 | 83 | 28,596,000 | 26 | 29,780,260 | 72 |
| Pearl Fisheries ... | — | | — | | — | | 827,308 | 26 | 1,066,433 | 54 |
| Grand Total ... | 27,325,930 | 56 | 26,437,102 | 38 | 28,435,157 | 83 | 29,423,308 | 52 | 30,846,694 | 26 |

### Revenue in Lakhs of Rupees.

| | Total, exclusive of Pearl Fisheries. | Railway. |
|---|---|---|
| 1894 ... | 194·8 | 55·7 |
| 1904 ... | 297·0 | 89·0 |

XLV.—1905.

# REPORT

ON

# IRRIGATION IN CEYLON.

By Capt. Sir JOHN KEANE, Bart., R.A.,
*Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.*

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
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1905.

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Village Tanks abandoned.
Green tints indicate catchment areas of principal Rivers
9°
8°
7°
N P
N C P
N W P
E P
C P
W P
U V A
Trincomalee
BATTICALOA
ANURADHAPURA
KURUNEGALA
Matale
KANDY
Nuwara Eliya
BADULLA
COLOMBO
Negombo
Chilaw
Puttalam
Mannar
Vavuniya
Mihintale
Dambulla
Hatton
Peradeniya
Gampola
Habarane
Padavia T.
Kaudulu Tank
Minneriya Tank
Kalawewa
Nachchaduwa
Horton Plains
100 Inches
150 In.
200 Inches

# REPORT ON IRRIGATION IN CEYLON.

## History prior to British Rule.

To this day evidences testify on all sides to the magnitude of irrigation works in Ceylon in early times, and the great Sinhalese chronicle, the *Mahawansa*, abounds in references to the great works that were constructed even prior to the Christian era. Much is, however, wrapped in obscurity, more is mere conjecture. Often a century or more will elapse without any reference to irrigation works, and most of the names mentioned in early records cannot now be identified. Surveys during recent years have brought much to light; but it will never, it is feared, be possible to obtain a full knowledge of the magnitude and extent of these ancient systems.

Irrigation under Sinhalese rule. Obscurity of earlier works.

It is, however, established beyond all doubt that the conservation of water for the purposes of cultivation was from early times regarded as a solemn duty due by the King to his subjects, and the monarchs who discharged this duty were held in special veneration by the people.* It may even be said that the Veddas realized the advantages of irrigation works, for we read in the *Mahawansa* of the existence of tanks when Wijayo landed in 534 B.C.† But, while the authenticity of these early references may perhaps be doubted, we may accept without hesitation the statement that King Vasabha (*circa* 66 A.D.) formed eleven tanks, the names of which are enumerated, and "for the extension of cultivation formed twelve canals of irrigation."‡ We read later how in the year 277 A.D. Maha Sen built Minneriya tank,§ and how, in 460 A.D., King Dhatu Sena repaired the magnificent work of Kalawewa.|| It is recorded that in 787 A.D. Mahinda II. strengthened the spill of this tank,¶ and it is related how in 1065 A.D. Vijaya Bahu restored many works and caused the country to abound with food.**

Policy of Sinhalese kings and reference to ancient works.

But it remained for the Great Ruler Parakrama Bahu (1164–1197 A.D.), who was as renowned in the arts of peace as in those of war, to undertake with energy the construction of new works as well as the restoration of those that, during years of internal disorder, had been allowed to fall into disrepair. He remarked that while there were in his Kingdom "many paddy lands that were watered chiefly by the water from rain clouds," the number that depended upon a perpetual supply from rivers and tanks was very few; and, continuing, he addressed his ministers in these words: "In a country like unto this not even the least quantity of water that is obtained by rain should be allowed to flow into the ocean without profiting man. Therefore, save the mines of gems and gold and other precious things, the rest of the land shall be turned into rice fields. Remember also that it is not in the least meet that men like unto me should live and enjoy what has come unto our hands and care not for the people."†† And the traces that remain even to this day testify to the diligence with which these admirable instructions were carried out. The greatest work initiated by this famous monarch was that popularly known as the "Sea of Parakrama Bahu." It is believed—and recent investigations have tended to confirm this belief—to have consisted of two large main channels known as the Minipe-ela and the Elahera canal, which were fed from the Mahaweli-ganga and its tributary, the Amban-ganga, and after supplying the tanks of Minneriya, Giritale, and Topawewa, in the district of Tamankaduwa, discharged by way of Kantalai and Kaudulu tanks into the sea near Trincomalee. It is, moreover, recorded of this great king that he repaired the edifices at Anuradhapura and restored the great Yoda-ela channel, 54 miles in length, connecting the Kalawewa tank with that city; that he constructed 1,471 and repaired 464 minor tanks,‡‡ and that "he made the revenue that was obtained for new fields alone greater than the revenue which had been derived from the old paddy fields in the kingdom."§§

Great revival of irrigation under King Parakrama Bahu (A.D. 1164 to 1197).

It is, however, unnecessary to dwell at length upon the records of these bygone days. The magnitude of these early works can to some, though not to its full, extent be gathered from the map which accompanies this report. The works and connected systems there shown represent what can be actually traced at present. There are doubtless many more tanks overgrown with jungle, elas that have silted up, anicuts that floods have swept away, of which all mark has been lost. The larger works in the north of the Island may be divided into two separate systems, the one extending towards the north-east and the other towards the north-west. The former,

Extent of ancient irrigation works.

* *Rajavaliya*, page 53.
† *Mahawansa*, part I., ch. VII.
‡ *Mahawansa*, part I., ch. XXXV.
§ *Mahawansa*, part I., ch. XXXVII.
|| *Mahawansa*, part I., ch. XXXVIII.
¶ *Mahawansa*, part II., ch. XLVIII., verse 148.
** *Mahawansa*, part II., ch. LX., verse 52.
†† *Mahawansa*, part II., ch. LXVIII., verses 11 *et seq.*
‡‡ *Mahawansa*, part II., ch. LXXIX., verses 30 and 39.
§§ *Mahawansa*, part II., ch. LXVIII., verse 54.

known as the Sea of Parakrama Bahu, has already been mentioned. The latter, and perhaps the more interesting chain of works, have their origin in the Mirisgoni-oya, Dambulla-oya—supplemented possibly by waters diverted from the Kiri-oya or Nalanda-oya—which rise in the Matale hills, and uniting form the twin tanks of Baluwewa and Kalawewa. From these large tanks a channel 54 miles in length led, supplying smaller tanks on its way, to the sacred city of Anuradhapura, where, after replenishing the two tanks of Tissawewa and Basawakkulam, the surplus waters were carried along the left bank of the Malwatte-oya for some miles by a continuation of the Yoda-ela. Another chain of works which recent investigations appear to disclose, originated by utilizing the surplus waters of the rivers above mentioned as supplying Kalawewa tank, passing them northwards by a channel to supply Eruwewa tank, a few miles east of the recently restored tank of Nochchiyaduwa, and thence to a large tank known as Mahakanadarawa in the vicinity of Mihintale, 7 miles east of Anuradhapura. From this tank a channel led still further north to supplement the supply of another large tank called Mahagalkadawala, which discharges into the Kanadara-oya, a tributary of the Malwatte-oya. There was yet a third scheme in this main western watershed by which the waters of the Malwatte-oya were turned to valuable account. A dam across this river, 15 miles south-east of Anuradhapura, formed Nochchiyaduwa tank, which supplied Nuwarawewa, 3 miles east of Anuradhapura, whence the surplus water passed north by a channel irrigating lands along its course finally emptying into the Kanadara-oya, a tributary of the Malwatte-oya. The total length of this chain of works, which still remain to be further investigated, must have been fully 64 miles. Further to the north-west the waters of the Malwatte-oya, here known as the Aruvi-aru, were diverted by anicuts to form the Giant's tank on the north and Akatimurruppu tank on the south of the river. This by no means exhausts all the ancient works in Ceylon. There were the works of Tissamaharama and Yodawewa in the Southern Province, numerous works in the Eastern Province, and the two tanks of Padavia and Vahalkada in the north-east of the North-Central Province, each larger in extent than any other tank in the Island. According to local legend the lagoon of Kokkilai, on the borders of the Districts of Trincomalee and Mullaittivu, was once an extent of paddy fields, until a quarrel between two factions interested in the land caused the one to cut a breach through the narrow neck of land which separated the fields from the sea.

Conditions under which early works were undertaken.

The conditions upon which these works were constructed, their permanence, and their utility are matters which can never be satisfactorily determined. The consideration, however, is not without importance, for undoubtedly in the existence of these old works has always lain a strong argument in favour of their restoration. One fact appears beyond doubt to be established. All these vast works did not, as popular opinion is sometimes disposed to fancy, exist simultaneously. When Anuradhapura first flourished, the works in the Rohuna and Tamankaduwa had not been commenced. In the Polonnaruwan period many of the Anuradhapura works had fallen into disrepair. That the efficiency of these works was not continuous is evidenced by the many references in the *Mahawansa* to their restoration at various times. The picture, therefore, which is sometimes drawn, of miles and miles of cultivation spreading continuously over all lands that once were irrigated, is apt to be somewhat misleading. The whole political and social system, moreover, in these early times differed widely from that of the present day, and may account in some degree for the existence of works on such an enormous scale. The population was probably far larger than it is now, and has been estimated at as many as 10,000,000,* 83 per cent. of which inhabited the dry zones.† In the matter of their food supply this large number were probably altogether dependent upon their own resources. Subsisting entirely on a vegetable diet, their staple food was rice, and they had no knowledge of the many other articles of food they now consume.

Their economic justification.

It has even been represented by some that many of these works had no economic justification, but were built as evidences of the overweening pride of the monarchs who conceived them.‡ This is a matter that can never be satisfactorily determined, but for obvious reasons it is not possible to entirely concur with this view. Doubtless many of the ancient works were not justified on purely utilitarian or economic grounds. They were not what, in the present day, would be termed financial successes, but they must have been of immense benefit to the people, and such extracts as have already been quoted from the early chronicles show that they were largely prompted by altruistic motives. If monarchs had been merely desirous of leaving, for the edification of future generations, monuments of their greatness, they would have more generally preferred the construction of the vast dagobas, which to this day form such a striking feature on the landscape, to that of irrigation works which require constant attention. The conditions moreover of labour in these early times affected not improbably the permanence of many of these ancient works. They were constructed by forced labour, which, however plentiful at the

* Census of Ceylon, vol I., page 23, para. 5.

† Census of Ceylon, vol. I., page 43, para. 43.

‡ The Assistant Government Agent of Mannar in a report of March 9, 1857, writes with reference to these works: "They were intended probably as monuments to perpetuate the memory of certain rulers. Very few, if any, were ever completed * * * * The vast memorials of despotic zeal and energy, whilst serving to show how very much the ancient despotisms interested themselves in the formation and upkeep of works intended for the benefit of the paddy-growing population, should also serve as marks to warn us what to avoid in any attempt which may be made to restore and repair irrigation works." (Sessional Paper IV. of 1867, Appendix E.)

time, could not probably be made continuous; and unless there was a sufficient population directly benefited by the work, and so interested in its upkeep, it would fall into decay as soon as official pressure was relaxed. For yet another reason the purely practical and utilitarian purpose of these vast works may be questioned. Frequent reference is made in the *Mahawansa* to large grants of paddy fields which were made to vihares and monasteries, and not improbably these stupendous efforts were to some extent the outcome of pious motives.* There is no necessity to pursue this line of argument any further, as enough has been already said to indicate how very different the conditions in these early days were from our own, and how it is not altogether justifiable to assume that what appeared to thrive then will thrive now.

Irrigation under Portuguese and Dutch rule.

No large irrigation works appear to have been constructed by the Sinhalese after the twelfth century, and until Dutch rule was established in Ceylon those already in existence fell steadily into disrepair. In a tropical country, with the exuberance of Nature on the one hand and heavy floods upon the other, it can be readily realized how rapidly these works would fall into decay—a decay no doubt accelerated by the ruthless destruction on the part of Tamil invaders. The chief energies of the Portuguese were directed towards proselytism; and they took no interest in the development of irrigation works or of agricultural pursuits. The Dutch took considerable pains to encourage the cultivation of paddy. They restored, and by a vigorous application of the principle of *Rajakariya* maintained, works in the Eastern Province. They constructed a flood embankment on the right bank of the Kelani river, which serves its purpose to this day. They constructed the Urubokka dam in the Matara District, by means of which several thousand acres of land are irrigated in the West Giruwa pattu of the Hambantota District. They even went so far as to consider the restoration of Giant's tank. Their chief efforts, however, were directed more towards the development of waterways than irrigation works, and the Negombo and Dutch canals stand to this day as evidences of their enterprise.

## History under British Rule, with special reference to the Policy of Successive Administrations.

Period of neglect, 1798 to 1832.

So far as irrigation was concerned, the first fifty-eight years of British rule may be divided into two periods: the one of neglect and the other of unintentional discouragement. In 1800 two reports were made to Governor North, one by Mr. William Orr on the Magam pattu, Hambantota District, the other by Mr. Jonville on Kantalai; but no action was taken upon them. Sir Thomas Maitland and his successor, Sir R. Brownrigg, considered the question of restoring Giant's tank. Then followed a period of internal trouble, culminating in the annexation of the Kandyan Kingdom in 1815, and the matter was lost sight of. Except for the construction in 1827 of the Kirama dam in the Matara District, nothing appears to have been done for the next fifteen years to encourage paddy cultivation.

Progress 1833 to 1856. Abolition of *Rajakariya*.

The period of discouragement may be said to have commenced in 1832, when a Commission, over which Sir N. Colebrooke presided, was appointed to inquire into and report upon the Government of the Island. This Commission, while recognizing the benefits which would ensue from the restoration of ancient irrigation works, proceeded to advocate the destruction of that machinery by which alone these works when restored could be maintained. In ignorance probably of local conditions, they recommended the abolition of *Rajakariya*, and a law was passed by which "none of His Majesty's native or Indian subjects within the said Island shall be or are liable to render any service to His Majesty in respect of the tenure of their land or in respect of their caste, or otherwise, to which His Majesty's subjects of European birth or descent are not liable, any law or custom or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding."† It is doubtful whether the Commissioners who made the recommendation fully understood the real working of the communal machinery, or realized the effect that so drastic a change in customs, which had existed from time immemorial, would produce.

Its effect on irrigation.

So far as *Rajakariya*—forced service for the State—was concerned, there was much to commend its abolition in the eyes of the British Government. But the practical effect of this law went far beyond the mere abolition of *Rajakariya*. It struck at the root of those very liberties which it was intended to preserve. It destroyed that power of co-operation among the people by which alone irrigation works could be kept in working order; it abolished the power to compel the owner of a share in communal property to contribute his *quota* of work for the maintenance and protection of that property. Thus, what was everybody's business became nobody's business, and the industrious majority were placed at the mercy of the indolent few. From this time forth many works which had already much fallen into decay went from bad to worse. Sir H. Ward contrasted the British policy with that of the Dutch in these words: "The Dutch by wise regulations combined the labour of the rice-growing districts for the maintenance of the dams and canals upon which the common prosperity depended. The British Government proclaimed by beat of tom-toms that no community of labour was required, and that any headman who called out the working men of his district for the purpose of repairing dams or keeping up the banks of canals would be dismissed."‡ From 1833 to 1856

* *Mahawansa*, part I., ch. XXXVIII., page 165; and part II., ch. XLI., verse 99.
† Central Irrigation Board Report, 1888, page 2.
‡ Despatch No. 31 of 27th February, 1857.

various efforts were made to revive paddy cultivation in Ceylon. Turnour's translation of the *Mahawansa* in 1833 aroused, by its reference to the vast works of old, some interest in the subject. Lieutenant Schneider, R.E., made certain reports on tanks in the Eastern and Southern Provinces and the Vanni District, and Mr. G. Turnour, the Collector in the Vanni, effected the restoration of certain works, which at his death fell into disrepair.

Commission of 1847, its recommendations, Lord Torrington's proposals as to irrigation finance, and Lord Grey's reply.

In 1847 a Commission was appointed by Lord Grey, Lord Torrington being Governor at the time, to consider and report on questions of commerce and finance in Ceylon. The Commission had before them a report by Sir E. Tennent, the well-known historian of Ceylon, in which he dwelt upon the necessity for irrigation, if agriculture in certain districts was ever to succeed, and upon the necessity for united action among cultivators; he suggested "a survey of neglected rice districts; an examination of abandoned tanks with a view to ascertain the cost and practicability of repair, the effect upon cultivation if completed, and the remuneration, direct and indirect, to Government from outlay or advances which it might make."* The result was that the Commissioners recommended the adoption of an irrigation policy on the lines of Sir E. Tennent's report. To carry out this recommendation the Governor, Lord Torrington, proposed that the surplus funds and labour under the Road Ordinance should be devoted to this purpose. To this Lord Grey, the Secretary of State, would not consent, but at the same time he recorded his opinion that it would be justifiable to spend a portion of general revenue on irrigation works in return for the taxation of rice lands. He also drew attention to the great benefits that had accrued from the construction of irrigation works in India: benefits which, he remarked, were largely due to a municipal agency that had no existence in Ceylon. In 1850 both Lord Torrington and Sir E. Tennent left Ceylon, and during Sir G. Anderson's period of administration from 1850 to 1855 little or no effort appears to have been made to revive the question.

*Sir Henry Ward's administration.*

Report on Elahera canal and tour through Tamankaduwa.

The revival of irrigation under British rule in Ceylon may be said to date from the arrival of Sir H. Ward as Governor in 1855. His published speeches and minutes are a classic among official literature, and the account of his tours throughout the Island show what pains he took to study local conditions and to acquaint himself with the wants of the people. Soon after his arrival he was approached on all sides with demands for the restoration of the old works, which in times past had brought great benefits to the population, and his attention was especially directed to the question by two reports which were laid before him. One was a report on the ancient Elahera canal (one of the sources of supply to the "Sea of Parakrama Bahu") by Messrs. Churchill, Adams, and Bailey.† After reading this report he visited himself the tank districts of Tamankaduwa and Trincomalee, and describes his tour in a Minute which gives a most interesting description of the state of the country at that time.‡ After witnessing these gigantic monuments of former industry, he discusses in these words their practical utility: "Can any use be made of these works by us? The tanks themselves are perfect in all their essential parts. But where shall we find a population to replace that which has disappeared? For five consecutive days I rode through the most lovely country in the world; one thing was wanting,—man!"‡ He therefore came to the conclusion that there was no alternative between colonization or allowing the works to remain as they were, and he did not think that the former experiment could with prudence be undertaken during his administration.

Mr. Bailey's report on irrigation in Uva.

The other report which was laid before His Excellency, and which led happily to the best results, was one by Mr. Bailey, the Assistant Government Agent of Uva, on native agricultural customs, showing the causes that had led to their gradual decline, and formulating suggestions with a view to legislation for the protection of cultivators.§ Mr. Bailey gives a vivid picture of the disastrous consequences that had followed the abolition of *Rajakariya*. He describes how works were in a general state of dilapidation, how masonry sluices were unknown, how the country (Uva in this case) was almost depopulated, how sickness was rife, and how chena cultivation abounded. This lamentable state of affairs was, he considered, due to the absence of all communal machinery. Under the Kandyan customs the proprietors would among themselves frame rules for the enforcement of labour on the channels and bunds of their works, for the regulation of water, the simultaneous sowing and reaping of the crop, the fencing of the fields, and for all matters in connection with cultivation. They also bound themselves to certain fines and penalties—of which whipping was one—for any breach of these rules. Under the British Government, however, the only remedy against any offender lay in a civil action, which entailed great expense and endless delay, and was then finally decided by some magistrate or judge totally unacquainted with all the complicated details of paddy cultivation. The result was that a man's entire crop might be lost by the wanton act of his neighbour, while the law afforded him very tardy and probably quite inadequate redress. To remedy this state of affairs Mr. Bailey proposed that a law should be passed reviving the ancient customs, and giving power to magistrates and other officials to deal summarily with breaches of irrigation rules.

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* Report of Committee on Grain Tax Ordinance of 1868. (Appendix C. III.; Sessional Paper XVII. of 1890, page 105.)

† Volume of Sir H. Ward's Minutes and Speeches, page 77.

‡ Volume of Sir H. Ward's Minutes and Speeches, page 69 *et seq.*

§ Volume of Sir H. Ward's Minutes and Speeches, page 92.

These proposals were adopted by the Governor, though in a different form to that in which they were put forward by Mr. Bailey. Owing to the difficulty that might not unnaturally arise in defining and codifying the ancient customs which varied in different districts, a permissive power was granted to the proprietors themselves to frame, for the approval of the Governor in Executive Council, the rules by which they agreed to be bound. This was given effect to by Ordinance No. 1 of 1857, and marks the first practical step towards the adoption of an irrigation policy under British rule.

Revival of communal machinery: Ordinance No. 1 of 1857.

But Sir H. Ward was not content with the mere legislation. During the term of his office £47,765 was spent on the restoration of works, the most important of which were Irakkamam and Ambarai tanks in the Eastern, and Urubokka and Kirama works in the Southern Province. No provision was made for recovering any of this outlay, it being considered that the increase in the grain tax resulting from extended cultivation would be an ample return for the capital expended. In 1861 Sir H. Ward was succeeded by Sir C. J. MacCarthy, and little was done for the next five years to push forward irrigation. The Irrigation Ordinance of 1857 which terminated in 1861 was however, with some minor amendments, re-enacted for a further period of five years.

Expenditure and works restored.

During the administration of Sir H. Robinson the development of irrigation was vigorously pursued. His policy, however, was marked by a stricter regard for financial considerations than that hitherto adopted. He did not believe that any irrigation policy would stimulate the indigenous population to grow rice sufficient for the support of the imported population, "whose presence in the Island is mainly rendered necessary through their own apathy," and the conditions essential to successful irrigation he conceived to be these: "the presence in a tolerably healthy district of a population able and willing to extend the existing cultivation, which being dependent alone on the rainfall suffers periodically from unfavourable seasons."* In 1867 a Commission which had been appointed to report upon irrigation matters recommended that sluices and other masonry work should be provided out of public revenue, that the outlay should be recouped by a rate of Rs. 3 per acre on benefited lands; and that in the case of works costing less then £100 the whole cost should be borne by Government.† Neither of these last two recommendations were acceptable to the Governor. He was in favour, if so desired by the proprietors of lands to be benefited, to provide skilled labour and funds to restore works, but he insisted that the capital spent should be repaid in ten annual instalments; and if the additional value of the land could not bear this charge, he considered the scheme was a bad one and should not be undertaken.‡ This principle was much opposed by the Tamil Member of Council, Mr. Coomaraswamy, who argued that the collection of a grain tax imposed a duty on Government to restore works, and that the increased yield for the tax should amply repay any such expenditure.§

*Sir Hercules Robinson's administration.*

Report of Irrigation Commission of 1867

During Sir H. Robinson's administration a sum of Rs. 789,000 was spent on irrigation, and the chief works undertaken were Rugam, Divilana, a portion of the Pattipolai-aru works, in the Eastern Province; Denegama, Tissamaharama, and Udukiriwila tanks, and a portion of the Gangaboda pattu works, in the Southern Province; Mahagallawewa tank in the North-Western Province.

Expenditure and works restored.

Sir William Gregory, who succeeded Sir H. Robinson in 1872, adopted a more generous and benevolent policy than his predecessor. He devoted special attention to the restoration of village tanks, and his addresses contain frequent references to the great value to be expected for this work. He realized that villagers would prefer rather to labour for the improvement of their own ancestral lands than to migrate and open lands under large works; and he introduced the system by which Government provided sluices for any village tank on which the villagers themselves completed the restoration of the earthwork. Under this system several hundred tanks were restored during his administration. He it also was who first constituted the North-Central as a separate Province; and by the restoration of certain tanks in unhealthy localities he gave signal proof of his belief that irrigation expenditure was justified by considerations other than those of mere finance.

*Sir William Gregory's administration.*

His attitude, in fact, towards the question was very similar to that of Sir H. Ward. When cultivators fell into arrear—as many did—in the repayment of their instalments he introduced the necessary legislation which allowed them the alternative of a maximum rate of Re. 1 in perpetuity. This sum was to provide interest on capital and maintenance, and in no case to exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital cost—*i.e.*, 5 per cent. for interest and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for maintenance. The reasons that induced him to fix so low a rate as Re. 1, when the Commission of 1867 recommended Rs. 3, are not clear; but it is evident he did not consider this sum *per se* would in all cases be a sufficient return, for in a despatch to the Secretary of State in 1874 he writes as follows: "The water-rate is, however, not to exceed Re. 1 per acre, which, if compared with the Indian rate of five to six rupees, must be considered as a very liberal concession, as in many cases interest on the original outlay cannot be made good by Re. 1, and the increased tithe will be looked upon to make up the deficiency."‖ Again, in referring to the restoration of Kantalai tank (Trincomalee District), he says: "The eventual sale of 23,000 acres, even at the upset price of Rs. 10 per acre, and *the tithe of the produce*, will

Financial changes. Establishment of an irrigation rate.

* Governors' Addresses, 1860 to 1877, pages 92, 93.
† Sessional Paper IV. of 1867.
‡ Report of Central Irrigation Board, 1888, page 9.
§ *Ibid.*
‖ Sessional Paper III. of 1874.

in course of time render the expenditure on this tank the most remunerative ever incurred by Government.* The Government of this day was, however, fully alive to evils attendant upon purely unproductive expenditure, and in defending the principle of an irrigation rate the Colonial Secretary in the Legislative Council said: "It would be clearly erroneous in principle to do for the paddy cultivator at the cost of general revenue what he ought to do for himself, and to undertake to water his fields for him for nothing because the general revenue would benefit from the increase of cultivation, would be somewhat analogous to carrying the produce of the coffee planter gratuitously by railway because the Colony would benefit by the consequent stimulus given to coffee planting."†

Summary of his policy.

Sir William Gregory's policy may therefore be summarized as follows: To encourage in every way possible the restoration of village tanks, and with this object to supplement by a free gift of sluices and skilled advice the labour expended upon them; to restore and maintain such large works as showed a prospect of attracting cultivators, and so ultimately render the country independent of an imported food supply; to charge a small rate per acre as a return on such expenditure; and, where this rate was not remunerative, to rely upon the increase in the grain tax and in the value of Crown lands to make up the deficiency.

*Sir Arthur Gordon's administration.*

His policy.

Owing to the large works already set on foot by his predecessor and the period of financial depression which marked the later years of his administration, Sir James Longden was compelled to adopt an attitude of caution in irrigation matters, and the policy of his period calls for no special remark. The term of Sir A. Gordon's governorship was, however, one of great expansion. He departed altogether from the hard and fast principles laid down by Sir H. Robinson, and spent money with a more lavish hand than either Sir H. Ward or Sir William Gregory.

State-aided industries.

In principle he disapproved of State-aided industries, and shortly after his arrival addressed to Council these words: "The State may justifiably stimulate and aid in the first instance the establishment of industries which promise to be remunerative and self-supporting, but any attempt on the part of the State to maintain an enterprise in a remunerative condition, which without its aid would cease to be so, or in other words to make those who are successful in one industry pay for the support of those who are unsuccessful in another, is illegitimate and injurious."‡ If these principles were not largely set aside in their application to the paddy industry, the words "remunerative and self-supporting" were at least given a widely extended significance, for, as will be demonstrated hereafter, many of the projects that were set on foot gave no promise of any direct return, and have, ever since their completion, necessitated an annual grant from public funds for their maintenance.

Obligations towards irrigation expenditure.

There are, however, indications that Sir A. Gordon regarded irrigation expenditure more as a duty than a matter of mere necessity. Referring to irrigation, he said it was impossible "to neglect it without criminal disregard of the obligations which were imposed upon us by our position in Ceylon." These obligations he regarded as two-fold, necessitated in the first place by the tax imposed on the staple food of the people, and in the second place by our interference in 1832, when *Rajakariya* was abolished, with the ancient customs of the people.§ On another occasion he said that the wants of the paddy cultivator "should be fully met before any but the most necessary expenditure on other objects is sanctioned." He regarded, moreover, the provision of sufficient food as a condition precedent to any mental improvement among the people, and in 1884 he addressed to the Legislative Council these words: "First clear the jungle, make it accessible, give it water, teach the people how to live; when they have learned that lesson, then let the schoolmaster commence his work."‖

Works restored.

During Sir Arthur Gordon's administration many important works were embarked upon. In the North-Central Province that historic tank of Kalawewa, with its distributary channel, the Yoda-ela, was restored; in Uva the works known as Okkampitiya Yoda-ela and Hambagamuwewa were initiated; in the Central Province the Bodi-ela and Elahera canals; in the Southern Province the Walaweganga works; in the Wanni District of the Northern Province a whole series of tanks were restored; while in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, which had hitherto received but a small share of irrigation expenditure, various works, the most important known as the Kitalabokka scheme, were undertaken. Some of these works have brought great benefits to the people; others have failed altogether to fulfil their early promises.

Opposition to his policy.

This policy of ambitious development, coming as it did at the time when the Colony had not recovered from a period of intense financial depression, received much opposition from certain sections of the community. The planting industry considered that much of this expenditure had no economic justification, and Mr. Christie, their representative member, challenged the Government to point to a single work, outside the maritime fringe, that had been a success.¶ He criticized with exceptional severity the Kitalabokka and Elahera schemes. Mr. Downall, also a planting member, complained in 1884 that the Council were asked to pass

* *Ceylon Hansard*, Session 1876–1877, page 302.
† *Ceylon Hansard*, Session 1872–1873, page 26.
‡ *Ceylon Hansard*, Session 1888–1889, page 52.
§ Address at Opening of Legislative Council, 1884, page v.
‖ *Ceylon Hansard*, Session 1884–1885, page xiii.
¶ *Ceylon Hansard*, Session 1890, page 90.

votes for works without information or plans being laid before them, and he attributed the unsuccessful results attained to the disregard of Sir H. Robinson's policy of financial prudence.* On another occasion Mr. Christie argued that paddy cultivation could never be remunerative in Ceylon, and urged that villagers should be induced to grow some more profitable crop and buy rice with the proceeds.† The Government admitted the failure of the Elahera scheme, but to the general torrent of criticism the reply was given that it was as yet premature to judge of the success of various undertakings, especially among so conservative a people.

Administrative changes.

Establishment of Irrigation Boards.

Certain administrative reforms affecting irrigation were also adopted during this régime. Hitherto irrigation questions had been considered, the money voted, the works executed, by the usual machinery of Government and in the same manner as ordinary public works. This course, however, was not considered satisfactory, and it was decided to establish Boards in each Province, under the control of a Central Board, to deal with all irrigation matters. This step was fully approved by the Unofficial Members, who had opposed the restoration of large works.‡ In 1887 the necessary legislative authority for this purpose was obtained. The Provincial Boards, of which the Government Agent was Chairman and the Provincial Engineer and Chief Surveyor members, were vested both with advisory and executive powers. They considered reports made by Provincial and District Engineers, recommended projects to the Central Irrigation Board, and, when approved, supervised their execution. The Central Irrigation Board, over which the Governor presided, and which comprised as members the Director of Public Works, the Surveyor-General, and other official and unofficial gentlemen, enjoyed very extensive powers. It was financed by an annual statutory grant equal to one-fourth of the grain tax—and, after this tax was abolished, fixed at Rs. 200,000—over which sum it exercised full control. These grants went to form what was known as the "Irrigation Fund." If, however, the Board desired to incur expenditure beyond the resources of the Irrigation Fund, the express sanction of both the Executive and Legislative Councils had to be obtained. The effect, therefore, of these changes was virtually to deprive the Legislative Council of the control of an annual sum of Rs. 200,000, and to vest in an independent Board full power to decide in what manner it should be expended. A minor but important addition was the imposition of a rate for maintenance on those works where the capital cost had been repaid. This charge was fixed by Ordinance No. 2 of 1884 at 75 cents, and subsequently in 1889 reduced to 10 cents.

Summary.

Sir A. Gordon's policy towards irrigation may be reviewed as one of utmost liberality. He believed so strongly in its indirect benefits as to regard its finance as a matter of secondary importance; he considered the ordinary machinery of Government as unsuited to its proper and systematic development; and he accordingly created a body with a fixed endowment and with powers independent of either Council, to ensure the due consideration and efficient execution of irrigation problems.

*Sir Arthur Havelock's administration.*

Abolition of grain tax and its effect on irrigation policy.

Under Sir Arthur Havelock's administration the financial aspect of irrigation received closer attention than during previous years. This circumstance was no doubt largely due to the abolition in 1892 of the grain tax. It is not within the province of this report to discuss the arguments in favour of and against this tax and the wisdom of its abolition. On the one hand, the Grain Tax Commission of 1890 reported in favour of its continuance; on the other hand, the impost was regarded by many as oppressive and unjust, and not the least noteworthy among the advocates of its removal was Mr. Christie, who had so consistently opposed the irrigation policy of Sir A. Gordon. As illustrating, moreover, the obligation towards irrigation expenditure which this tax was held to impose, it is interesting to note that the Grain Tax Commission of 1890 considered that, if once it were abolished, the paddy cultivator would lose the special claim he had on general revenue. This apprehension has not, however, been borne out; and, though its removal destroyed in most cases all prospect of remunerative return on either past or future projects, the water and maintenance rates were not increased till 1901, several large works being in the meantime initiated.

A stricter regard for financial considerations.

Once, however, this concession had been made to the paddy cultivators, it is evident that the Government no longer felt any hesitation in pressing them for their full dues. In 1891, foreshadowing the abolition of the tax, the Central Irrigation Board extolled the wisdom of Sir H. Robinson's attitude of financial prudence in irrigation matters, and in 1893 the Governor announced that "it was now the strict policy of the Central Irrigation Board to make every effort either to recover all capital expended or to secure a direct return equal to a fair amount of interest on capital, and to refrain from recommending to Government any work which cannot be shown to be fairly remunerative."§

Decision to resort to loans for works costing over Rs. 300,000.

Works undertaken.

One financial change of importance adopted during this governorship was to accept in 1893 a motion proposed by Mr. Mitchell in the Legislative Council whereby all works costing over Rs. 300,000 should in future be constructed out of loan.‖ Two works of considerable magnitude were undertaken during this régime. These were the Giant's tank in the Northern Province and the Deduru-oya works in the North-Western Province, both of which were shown on their estimates to be

* *Ceylon Hansard*, Session 1884–1885, page 68 *et seq.*

† *Ceylon Hansard*, Session 1888-1889, page 52 *et seq.*

‡ In 1884 Mr. Downall introduced a motion proposing the establishment of Irrigation Boards (*Ceylon Hansard*, Session 1884–1885, page 85).

§ *Ceylon Hansard*, Session 1893–1894, page 111.

‖ *Ceylon Hansard*, Session 1893–1894, page 43 *et seq.*

remunerative. The Deduru-oya scheme was much criticized in the Legislative Council, criticism, moreover, which was not confined to Unofficial Members. In 1890 Mr. O'Brien, the Colonial Treasurer, supporting a motion by Mr. Christie opposing a vote for this work, said : "I am anxious to see not less money spent, but to see it spent only after most careful investigation and after the most open and full inquiry."*

Unexpended balances in Irrigation Fund.

In 1890 Sir A. Havelock, in addressing Council, said that the three most pressing needs of the Colony were "firstly irrigation, secondly irrigation, and lastly irrigation," and holding as he did these views, it may perhaps be regarded as somewhat inconsistent that he should have left on his departure an unexpended balance of Rs. 445,000 in the Irrigation Fund. If, however, any explanation of this is sought, it is probably to be found in the fact that all minor works of immediate importance had been already restored, and that no special Department yet existed for the formulation and execution of such large schemes as were likely to show promise of financial success.

*Sir West Ridgeway's administration.*

Administrative reforms. Creation of Irrigation Department.

This want, however, was supplied by his successor, Sir West Ridgeway. Soon after his arrival he proceeded to inquire into the reasons why so many works in the past had been unsuccessful, and why it had not been found possible to expend all the money at the disposal of the Irrigation Fund ; and he arrived at the conclusion that the unsatisfactory results were due "not to the fault of any individual or any particular Board, but rather to the inherent defects of the system by which schemes were conceived, adopted, and carried into execution."† To remedy these defects Mr. H. Parker was appointed Irrigation Assistant in 1897 with the special duty of advising Provincial Boards and supervising generally the execution of irrigation works. In 1900 a separate Irrigation Department under the direction of Mr. H. T. S. Ward was established, and in 1901 Provincial Irrigation Boards were abolished.

Schemes initiated under auspices of Irrigation Department.

The establishment of this Department had certainly the desired effect of rescuing irrigation from the "policy of drift" into which it had fallen. Since its establishment in 1900 eighteen large schemes—some of which have since been deferred—have been initiated to irrigate over 162,000 acres at an estimated cost of over Rs. 5,000,000. Broadly speaking, these works are destined to serve three purposes. There are in the Eastern Province the construction of Vakaneri and Unnichchai tanks, and of certain anicuts under Rugam, the further development of the Pattipolai-aru scheme, all of them intended to provide more irrigable land for a population, "willing and able to extend," who have shown themselves appreciative of the value of irrigation. There is the work of Akkatimuruppu-aru (since deferred) intended to provide, like Giant's tank, for a population at present at the mercy of a spasmodic rainfall. There is lastly a series of large works—Nochchiyaduwa, Sangilikanadarawa, Maha Galkadawala—in the North-Central Province, Pavatkulam, Karachchi, Vavunikkulam, in the Northern Province, which serve little or no existing population. These proposed restorations were intended to meet demands for irrigable lands that it was expected would arise when the Northern Railway was completed and capital and population were attracted along its route. To enable this progressive policy to be carried into effect the Secretary of State approved in 1900 of a prospective expenditure of Rs. 5,000,000 on irrigation projects, one-half of which was to be met from loan, one-half from revenue.

Legislative reforms and review of policy.

Certain important changes in the irrigation laws were made during these years. By Ordinance No. 14 of 1901, amending Ordinance No. 23 of 1889, the maximum irrigation rate was raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 and the maintenance rate from 10 cents to 50 cents per acre. In many respects Sir W. Ridgeway's policy differed from that of his predecessors. While he was fully desirous that expenditure should, if possible, be remunerative, he did not altogether favour the strict principles enunciated by Sir H. Robinson, and the total direct return on works sanctioned during his administration was estimated at 3·5 per cent. on the capital expended. His object was not so much to provide for the existing population, whose demands had already been largely met, but to prepare for the requirements of the future. With this object a total of Rs. 4,033,000 was spent on irrigation works, a sum exceeding by some Rs. 1,600,000 that spent under any previous administration.

*Present policy.*

The policy of the present day is to push forward the completion and full development of existing works, and to refrain from the initiation of new schemes of any magnitude until greater advantage is taken of the facilities for paddy cultivation that have already been supplied.

## CONDITIONS OF RAINFALL AND NECESSITY FOR IRRIGATION.

Irrigation in regard to paddy cultivation.

The question—Is irrigation necessary, and if so to what extent?—is one that may naturally be asked at the outset of any inquiry. So far as the dry zones of the Island are concerned its necessity has always been assumed, and the remains of the irrigation works of ancient times have always lent support to the validity of this assumption. With regard to paddy cultivation, the question is comparatively easy to determine. The accumulated experience of the ages during which this cultivation has been practised teaches us that water is wanted in the first instance to enable the land to be ploughed, later to germinate the seed, and finally to effect the ripening of the crop. The total quantity of water required per acre for one crop is approximately 100,000 to 120,000 cubic feet.

* *Ceylon Hansard*, Session 1890–1891, page 89.
† Sessional Paper VI. of 1898.

Climatic conditions of dry and wet zones.

The means by which this water is brought to the land varies in different parts of the Island. Considering its limited area (25,000 square miles), the diversity of climatic conditions in Ceylon is remarkable. The mean annual air temperature at Nuwara Eliya is 58·3° and at Jaffna 82°; their respective temperatures of evaporation in the month of June stand at 57·8° and 79·4°; the annual rainfall varies between 200 inches and more in parts of the Ratnapura District, and 40 inches or less at Hambantota, Puttalam, Jaffna, and Mannar. Diagram 1 of Appendix A illustrates how the rainfall is distributed.* Compared with certain countries, a rainfall of 50 inches would be regarded as abundant. There are stations in Australia where in certain years the registered fall does not exceed 5 inches, the rainfall at Cork, in the South of Ireland, approximates 46 inches, while Greenwich in 1904 showed a total of 19·38 inches.† But in the British Isles conditions are widely different; the evaporation is slight, and the distribution is even. In Ceylon, on the other hand, as in most tropical countries, the distribution is uneven and evaporation very great. Ceylon lies in the pathway of two monsoons, each of which is accompanied by heavy rainfall. The south-west monsoon covers the period from May to September, though its greatest force is during the month of June. The north-east monsoon ranges from October to April, though during the three early months its effect is slight. Diagrams 2 to 5 of Appendix A well illustrate the general incidence and distribution of these monsoons, and, in the form of curves of mean monthly rainfall, show their effect at various stations throughout the Island. Broadly speaking, it will be observed that throughout the Western and Central Provinces, in Upper Uva, and the greater part of Sabaragamuwa, in the District of Galle, and in the neighbourhood of Kurunegala, the rainfall is in excess of 75 inches and the benefits of both monsoons are received. These are the prosperous portions of the Island, where agriculture thrives, and where, because the rainfall is distributed, no product is dependent upon artificially stored water for its cultivation. Outside these wet zones conditions are very different. In Mannar the mean figures for 34 years show that out of a total rainfall of 38·72 inches 28·48 inches fell in the four months from October to January. In the Jaffna, Batticaloa, and Trincomalee Districts the conditions are very similar, while at Anuradhapura and Puttalam a slight increase of rainfall is registered in the month of April. In Hambantota the curve is more even than in other dry districts, but the total rainfall—37·28 inches—is the smallest in the Island. In the Northern Province, North-Central Province, and Eastern Province all rivers are dry between the months of March and August, and in his reports on Giant's tank Mr. Parker calculated that no flow in the Aruvi-aru could be reckoned upon after the 15th of January.‡

Irrigation in wet zones.

To admit of paddy cultivation under these varied climatic conditions different types of irrigation work are necessary. In the wet zones the streams are perennial, and the matter is one of distribution alone. In some cases it may be necessary to divert water for a considerable distance by means of artificial channels to irrigate lands distant from any perennial stream. As a rule, however, irrigation works in the wet zones are few, and those few are generally simple.

Irrigation in dry zones.

In the dry zones—in other words in areas mainly watered by one monsoon alone—irrigation is a complex and costly business. The water that falls in the wet season has to be collected to provide against the dry period, and this is done in large reservoirs called tanks.§ The necessity, however, for expensive works would, even in the dry zones, be much diminished if the normal conditions of rainfall could be relied upon. In a year of average rainfall one crop could be cultivated, and one crop would in most cases be sufficient to provide subsistence for the year. But unfortunately such is not the case. The necessity for relief works in the past and the records of rainfall in former years show that the natural sources of supply cannot be relied upon for the cultivation of even one crop. For perhaps two or three years in succession the rainfall is sufficient; the fourth year is one of drought or of abnormal rainfall; the rains may come too early or too late, or not at all; the crop is lost and distress follows. It is, however, really unnecessary to elaborate any argument based on meteorological conditions to demonstrate how indispensable irrigation works are to a large section of the people. The state of affairs in districts where irrigation works have been allowed to fall into decay, the misery, the prevalence of parangi, the death-rate, are proofs, only too sad, of its necessity.

Irrigation with regard to crops other than paddy and tobacco.

It is only, however, with regard to the growth of paddy and tobacco that experience has taught us the exact extent to which irrigation is required in Ceylon, and the foregoing observations cannot be applied to the cultivation of other crops. It is, however, sometimes contended that the entire fertility of the dry zones is dependent upon irrigation works, without which a large portion of the Island must remain unreclaimed. For this reason certain large works, as for instance Nochchiyaduwa, have been restored. No doubt this is true to a very great extent.

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* The diagrams are republished from the Annual Report for 1903 on Meteorology embodied in the Report on the Survey Department for that year.

† Whitaker's Almanac, 1905.

‡ Sessional Paper XLI. of 1881, page 16.

§ The term "tank" conveys an inadequate idea of the magnitude and vastness of these reservoirs. Giant's tank is 6,380 acres in extent, and ranks third among the great artificial reservoirs of the world, while the largest reservoir in Europe is but one-half the extent of Kantalai (Mr. Parker's Report on Giant's Tank, Sessional Paper XLI. of 1881).

In the North-Central Province cocoanut trees are seldom seen except under the bunds of tanks, where, though not actually irrigated, they benefit by the moisture, known as seepage water, that soaks through from the tank. It is also known that the experimental cotton crop planted by Dr. Fernando near Madampe, in the North-Western Province, failed, and this failure was attributed to the dryness of the season.* It is also on record that during a year of less than average rainfall rubber trees in the Botanic Gardens at Anuradhapura died. On the other hand, a garden of flourishing cocoanut trees can be seen near the town of Anuradhapura. They are planted in low-lying ground said to be the bed of an ancient ela, but the land is not benefited by the water of any tank. The cotton planted in December last at the Government Experimental Station in the North-Central Province has ripened into an excellent crop without the aid of irrigation, and the natives say that cotton can be successfully grown on high lands in the Province. The fact, moreover, that experienced native capitalists have recently taken up, though on pioneer terms, large blocks of unirrigable lands in the North-Central Province for the purpose of cocoanut cultivation shows that there exists in well-informed quarters a belief in the natural fertility of lands in certain of the better watered parts of the dry zones.

Conclusion.

While, therefore, the principle that paddy cultivation in the dry zones is dependent upon irrigation works may be definitely accepted, it yet remains to be decided by experiment to what extent, in what localities, and within approximately what limits of rainfall crops such as cotton, cocoanuts, cacao, and rubber can be successfully cultivated without the aid of irrigation; and with regard to rubber, it has also to be determined whether irrigation will promote a flow of latex equal in quantity and similar in quality to that produced by natural rainfall.

## MATERIAL AVAILABLE FOR EXAMINATION OF RESULTS.

Instances of the unreliability of Central Irrigation Board returns.

A difficulty that attends any examination of irrigation results is the almost complete absence of reliable statistics. The two principal returns which must perforce be frequently consulted are the figures published as an appendix to the Central Irrigation Board Report and the agricultural statistics of the Colony published each year in the Blue Book.

With regard to the former, the figures given for expenditure on capital and maintenance may be accepted as approximately correct, though in the case of one work the cost was by a clerical error increased ten-fold, and so recorded without comment in seven successive annual returns. In all other respects so many inaccuracies have been discovered that the figures can only with the utmost diffidence and by force of necessity be taken as the basis for any general calculations. These returns were first compiled in 1892, and in the Central Irrigation Board Report of that year reference is made to the difficulty of procuring correct figures, and apprehension expressed lest they may not prove very accurate.† The following instances, selected from among many that have come to notice in the course of ordinary inquiry, will illustrate how well justified were these apprehensions. It may be mentioned that the figures for outlay are furnished by the Director of Irrigation and the remainder by the Government Agents. To show the arbitrary fluctuations to which the figures are liable the Director of Irrigation recently forwarded to Government a statement, compiled from the Government Agents' reports, of the total area of "new lands" cultivated under Crown works in the Southern Province for each year from 1894 to 1903.‡ The totals were as follows:—

| | Acres. | | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 ... ... | 17,192 | 1899 ... ... | 10,488 |
| 1895 ... ... | 7,922 | 1900 ... ... | 10,699 |
| 1896 ... ... | 22,951 | 1901 ... ... | 10,874 |
| 1897 ... ... | 22,897 | 1902 ... ... | 11,007 |
| 1898 ... ... | 11,333 | 1903 ... ... | 9,823 |

Inquiry, moreover, often helps very little towards elucidation. In the case of Nuwarawewa tank, in the North-Central Province, the Central Irrigation Board returns for 1903 showed 517 acres as cultivated and 938 acres uncultivated. Doubt having arisen as to the correctness of these figures, reference to the Government Agent elicited the reply that it was "a mere guess estimate introduced in 1893 and brought forward in all subsequent returns." In the case of Urubokka dam 5,300 acres of land are shown as irrigated by this work in the Matara District. None of this land is in the Matara District at all; it is all in the adjoining District of Hambantota. With respect to the Kalawewa scheme, 11,836 acres were shown as cultivated, while water-rate was recovered on only 4,735 acres. Inquiry revealed that Crown lands yet unsold were entered by error as cultivated, and that the correct figures should be about 4,800 acres. In the case of the Province of Uva the returns for 1903 show 5,374 acres to be cultivated under, while only 5,003 acres are benefited by irrigation works.

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* Administration Report, North-Western Province, 1904, page F 3.

† Sessional Paper XX. of 1892, page iv.

‡ The term "new" is applied to lands brought under cultivation consequent upon the restoration of irrigation works.

In many other cases—Sakamam tank in the Eastern Province being one of the more remarkable—it has been impossible to obtain from existing records any satisfactory explanation of the inconsistencies and discrepancies presented by the various returns. Yet these are the only returns available, and they must be used in spite of their many imperfections. The root of the evil lies in the absence of surveys of irrigable lands, areas being entered as benefited or as cultivated one year being carried forward as benefited during many successive years, until ultimately discovered to be non-irrigable. It is frequently left to the irrigation headmen to decide whether land is irrigable or not. It is, moreover, difficult to see how any satisfactory returns can be prepared until such surveys have been made.

Agricultural statistics.

With respect to agricultural statistics, while it is not possible to conclusively demonstrate them to be erroneous, there is little doubt they are most inaccurate. They are prepared on information collected by headmen, without the assistance of maps, and entirely upon guess computation. The difficulty of obtaining reliable agricultural statistics has always been recognized. At the Government Agents' Conference in 1894 the opinion was generally expressed that these returns were gravely defective, and it was recommended that a special officer should be appointed to confer with the Government Agents with a view to secure greater accuracy in their compilation.* Nothing, however, appears to have been done to effect an improvement. The following are a few of the more manifest errors that these returns reveal. The acreage of paddy land under cultivation in the Eastern Province decreased from 57,442 for the period 1870 to 1874 to 57,113 for the period 1889 to 1892, and this in spite of the large sums that had been spent on irrigation in the Province with unquestionably successful results. The area of land in paddy in the North-Central Province is given by the Central Irrigation Board returns at 59,797 acres and by the Blue Book returns at 44,830 acres. In the case of the Mannar District the area cultivated under Giant's tank alone, as given in the Central Irrigation Board returns and well known not to be excessive, and on which, moreover, the proprietors pay water-rate, is more than the entire extent cultivated in the Province according to the Blue Book returns. All indications, however, point to the figures in these returns being much more under- than over-estimated, and in drawing from them any deductions care will be taken to bear this fact in mind.

Absence of any irrigation code.

Another drawback experienced in seeking information on irrigation matters is the absence of any comprehensive code or manual. There is a publication known as the "Irrigation Manual," but it consists of little more than departmental regulations, and it is largely taken up by specimens of office forms. Any regulations that have been necessary from time to time are issued in the form of Government Circulars, but they have never been collected and codified and there never appears to have been any attempt to lay down general rules of principle and policy to guide the various officials, to define their responsibilities, and to co-ordinate their duties with respect to one another.

## FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION EXPENDITURE.

The collection of the necessary figures to enable a thorough examination to be made of irrigation finance has been a task of considerable labour. The results are set out in Appendix B (Tables I. to VII.), and the completeness of the information there given renders any detailed examination, in this the body of the report, unnecessary. Care has been taken to exclude from the returns expenditure on new works not yet completed or expenditure on additions to old works for which no return could yet be expected. Though every effort has been made to secure accuracy, it is feared that the figures given are not in all cases correct. It is hoped, however, that the inaccuracies are not grave, and that in any case they are not so serious as to even appreciably modify the positive conclusions that, taken as a whole, these figures disclose.

Detailed examination confined to works costing over Rs. 20,000.

It has been found sufficient for our purpose to confine the examination to the larger works, on which, as a rule, Rs. 10,000 or more of general revenue has been expended. The task of collecting similar information for minor works would have been laborious in the extreme, and in many cases (such, for instance, as where the expenditure has been partly from revenue and partly from irrigation fines) reliable figures would have been exceedingly difficult to obtain.

Total expenditure and recoveries on irrigation since 1870.

Table I. of Appendix B shows by Provinces the total expenditure on irrigation since 1870, together with the total annual recoveries. The amount annually expended on Establishment Charges is also separately shown. It will be noticed that the proportionate increase of expenditure has been but slight. During the five years 1870 to 1875 the outlay on irrigation amounted to 2·24 per cent. of the entire expenditure of the Colony; during 1899 to 1903 it was 2·48 per cent. Of the total expenditure to date, fully Rs. 3,600,000 is on account of works not yet completed, and so no valid inferences as to the financial results of irrigation can be drawn from these figures alone.

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* "To the question, whether the cultivation of paddy has increased or decreased in districts in which the Ordinance has been brought into operation, we regret our inability to return an entirely satisfactory reply. The question of this inability arises from the fact that there never have existed, and do not now exist, trustworthy data for arriving at even an approximation of the amount of grain actually raised from the paddy fields of Ceylon..... It is of considerable importance that this defect in the statistics of the Colony should be remedied at the earliest possible date." (Report of Committee on Grain Tax Ordinance, Sessional Paper XVII. of 1890, page xv.)

Financial results of works where cost of construction is repaid in ten annual instalments.

Table II. of Appendix B deals with the expenditure and recoveries on capital and maintenance on works the cost of which was to have been repaid in ten annual instalments. Column 4 includes the amount yet to be recovered, on account of cost of construction, from cultivators who have not yet completed the repayment of their instalments. The total amount outstanding on capital account is Rs. 742,233. It is due partly to excess on estimates, partly to default in recoveries, and partly to Crown lands still unsold on which the cost of construction has yet to be recovered. The loss on maintenance, Rs. 438,589, is chiefly due to the altogether inadequate rate of 10 cents per acre which is charged on works of this nature, the actual cost of maintenance in the Eastern Province, where most of these works are situated, being small.* Previous mention has been made of the fact that the maintenance rate on works of this nature was fixed by Ordinance No. 2 of 1884 at 75 cents per acre and reduced by Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 to 10 cents. Available records afford no explanation of why this reduction was made; but it was probably the outcome of the spirit of liberality which characterized that period.

Works on which consolidated water-rate is levied.

The next table—Appendix B III.—deals with works paying a consolidated rate of Re. 1 or less in perpetuity. Their record is, with the exception of the works in the Southern Province, equally disappointing. The only works on which the total recoveries have exceeded the cost of maintenance are the following:—

| Province and Name of Work. | Total Profit on Maintenance since Completion. | Average Rate of Interest paid on Capital, 1902–1903. |
|---|---|---|
| *Northern Province.* | Rs. | Per cent. |
| Giant's tank ... | 7,685 | 0·73 |
| *Southern Province.* | | |
| Urubokka scheme ... | 55,175 | 1·72 |
| Kekandure and connected works | 10,408 | Loss |
| Denegama and Uyanwewa | 10,442 | Loss |
| Gangaboda pattu works ... | 65,792 | 0·22 |
| *Central Province.* | | |
| Bowetenna ... | 277 | 0·25 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | |
| Galgamuwa and Mediyawa tanks | 3,204 | 1·59 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | |
| Gal-oya anicut ... | 300 | 1·09 |

There are also, as reference to the detailed statements will show, a few works that paid a small rate of interest in 1902 and 1903, though the total recoveries to date are less than the maintenance charges. The total nett loss on maintenance alone amounts to Rs. 240,616, and after crediting capital with the entire revenue of land sales the amount still outstanding figures at Rs. 4,535,294. The Southern is the only Province in which there has been a profit on maintenance, a fact which deserves special remark, inasmuch as there are 10,700 acres cultivated under the Urubokka and Kirama schemes which pay no water-rate, as they are benefited by early restorations effected in 1858.

Colonization work.

Table IV. shows the financial position of colonization works, together with explanatory notes of the various terms on which they have been undertaken. In their case the capital expenditure amounts to Rs. 336,087, while the loss on maintenance alone amounts to Rs. 61,060. There are other works, such as the Kirinde-oya scheme, which were originally undertaken as colonization schemes, but have now ceased to be so. The particulars for such works are included in the general returns.

Annual statement of expenditure on maintenance and rates recovered.

Tables V., VI., and VII. contain particulars of the annual expenditure and recoveries for the past ten years on the maintenance of each individual work. In some cases the recoveries, as will be noticed, exhibit year by year strange and apparently unaccountable fluctuations. This is chiefly due to the unregulated manner in which rates are recovered—a matter which will be adverted to hereafter.

Summary.

The total results may thus be summarized:—

| Class of Work. | Capital outstanding. | Loss on Maintenance. | Revenue from Land Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Works the cost of which is repaid by ten annual instalments ... | 742,233 | 438,589 | 632,926 |
| Works paying a consolidated rate of Re. 1 or less in perpetuity ... | 4,875,770 | 240,616 | 340,476 |
| Colonization works ... | 336,086 | 61,180 | 41,536 |
| Total ... | 5,954,089 | 740,385 | 1,014,938 |

* *Vide* particulars for cost of maintenance, page 14.

The loss, moreover, is not, as the following statement will demonstrate, confined to recently completed works which have not had time to develop:—

| Province and Name of Work. | Date of Completion. | Loss on Maintenance. | Extent cultivated.* | Extent undeveloped.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Acres. | Acres. |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | |
| Tumpankeni tank | 1892 | 2,210 | 1,077 | 26 |
| Rugam tank | 1870 | 45,628 | 7,246 | 496 |
| Allai scheme | 1890 | 37,851 | 2,262 | 117 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | |
| Tissawewa | 1877 | 28,013 | 939 | 115 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | |
| Tinapitiyawewa | 1873 | 5,624 | 582 | — |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | |
| Taldena-ela | 1884 | 4,909 | 35 | — |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | |
| Dodangaha-ela works | 1889 | 2,594 | 203 | — |

Irrigation finance in India.

The conclusion, therefore, that financially irrigation has failed to answer its early expectations, is irresistible. There is no work that paid anything approaching a profitable rate of interest on its capital cost in 1902 and 1903, while the nett charge on general revenue for the upkeep of all works included in Appendix B amounted in 1903 to Rs. 30,714.

The financial statement of the Government of India for 1905–1906, which has been issued as a Parliamentary Blue Book, gives the following figures for irrigation works in that country:—

| | Irrigation Works. | Budget Estimate, 1905–1906. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Capital Expenditure to March 31, 1904. | Total Receipts. | Working Expenses and Interest on Capital. | Nett Profit + or Loss — |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Productive works | 23,718,032 | 2,813,300 | 1,808,300 | +1,005,000 |
| Protective works | 1,572,504 | 74,900 | 94,200 | — 19,300 |
| Minor works and navigation | 875,020 | 167,100 | 991,000 | — 823,900 |
| | 26,165,556 | 3,055,300 | 2,893,500 | + 161,800 |

Compared with the similar results in Ceylon the statement is instructive. It shows how works are divided into two categories—those that can be expected to yield a profit and those that cannot—and it indicates the existence of a definite policy whereby the profits on the former are made to cover the losses on the latter. There never appears to have been any such classification in Ceylon, where works, whether in poor or in prosperous localities, are alike unprofitable. It should at the same time be mentioned that in India a certain portion of the land revenue, which amounts to one-third of the crop, is credited to irrigation.† What proportion has been included in the above statement I am unfortunately unable to ascertain.

Maintenance rates and cost per acre on various works.

Apart, however, from the indirect causes contributing to financial loss, there are certain purely financial considerations that deserve mention. The loss on works the cost of which has been repaid in ten annual instalments has been largely increased in the past by reason of the absence of any maintenance rate during the ten (or in the case of purchases under Sir H. Ward's Minute the fourteen) years of repayment. When, moreover, the payment of these instalments falls into arrears the collection of the rate is in some Provinces *pro tanto* deferred. By Ordinance No. 10 of 1901 it is, however, now possible to recover a rate on works of this nature immediately on their completion. By this same Ordinance the maximum rate for maintenance has been increased from 10 cents to 50 cents per acre. The adequacy of this higher rate to cover maintenance charges is based upon a report by the Director of Irrigation, which gives the annual cost of maintenance in 1899 at 34 cents per acre.‡ How this amount is arrived at is not altogether clear, for the following table shows the total cost per cultivated acre on certain of the large works to have averaged 72½ cents during the past six years. The statement, however, is not comprehensive, and probably the average may be somewhat reduced by the inclusion of all the Eastern Province works, where the cost of maintenance has been small. The figures, moreover, do not, it is feared, always represent the real cost, for in the absence of surveys of irrigable areas it has been impossible to ascertain correctly the extent of lands under cultivation. The areas taken are those given in the Central Irrigation Board returns, and the particulars of cost have been supplied by the Irrigation Department.

* According to Central Irrigation Board returns.
† There is no land tax in Ceylon.
‡ Enclosure to despatch No. 26 of 1902.

Cost per Acre of Maintenance.

| Name of Work. | Three Years 1898-1900. | | | Three Years 1901-1903. | | | Irrigation Rate per Acre per Annum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Extent cultivated. | Expenditure on Maintenance. | Cost per Acre. | Extent cultivated. | Expenditure on Maintenance. | Cost per Acre. | |
| | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | |
| Mandukottai tank ... | 651 | 599 | 0 92 | 660 | 611 | 0 93 | 1 0 |
| Irateperiyakulam ... | 876 | 748 | 0 85 | 816 | 671 | 0 82 | 1 0 |
| Giant's tank ... | — Not completed — | | | 32,990 | 13,630 | 0 41 | 1 0 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | |
| Kekandure, Kumbalgama, and Makawita tanks and channels ... | 2,742 | 2,717 | 0 99 | 2,835 | 3,279 | 1 15 | 1 0 |
| Denegama and Uyanwewa | 2,349 | 2,213 | 0 94 | 2,334 | 2,540 | 1 8 | 1 0 |
| Dandeniya tank ... | 1,482 | 2,388 | 1 61 | 1,489 | 2,493 | 1 67 | 1 0 |
| Kirinde-oya scheme ... | 15,665 | 8,765 | 0 56 | 15,309 | 7,628 | 0 50 | 1 0 |
| Walawe works ... | 9,006 | 13,848 | 1 53 | 8,865 | 17,652 | 1 99 | 1 0 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | |
| Rugam tank: Vammiyadi anicut and Periyandavaikal | 19,278 | 3,369 | 0 17 | 21,171 | 2,998 | 0 14 | 0 10 |
| Pattipolai-aru works ... | 70,443 | 10,633 | 0 15 | 70,951 | 10,587 | 0 15 | 0 10 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | |
| Kalawewa Yoda-ela, Tissawewa, and Basawakkulam | 16,313 | 34,865 | 2 14 | 17,685 | 41,472 | 2 34 | 1 0 |
| Nuwarawewa ... | 1,336 | 7,032 | 5 26 | 1,444 | 7,765 | 5 38 | 1 0 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | |
| Maha Uswewa ... | 801 | 2,441 | 3 5 | 914 | 2,396 | 2 62 | 1 0 |
| Deduru-oya works ... | 6,631 | 13,112 | 1 98 | 7,194 | 14,537 | 2 2 | 1 0 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | |
| Taldena-ela ... | 105 | 469 | 4 47 | 105 | — | — | 1 0 |
| Sudapanawela-ela ... | 476 | 293 | 0 62 | 513 | 355 | 0 69 | 1 0 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | |
| Kitalabokka ganga works ... | 943 | 5,054 | 5 36 | 987 | 4,992 | 5 5 | 1 0 |
| Uggalkaltota channel and anicut | 1,178 | 1,804 | 1 53 | 1,492 | 880 | 0 59 | 1 0 |
| *Summary.* | | | | | | | |
| Northern Province ... | 1,527 | 1,347 | 0 88 | 34,466 | 14,912 | 0 43* | — |
| Southern Province ... | 31,244 | 29,931 | 0 96 | 30,832 | 33,592 | 1 9 | — |
| Eastern Province ... | 89,721 | 14,002 | 0 16 | 92,122 | 13,585 | 0 15 | — |
| North-Central Province ... | 17,649 | 41,897 | 2 37 | 19,129 | 49,237 | 2 58 | — |
| North-Western Province ... | 7,432 | 15,553 | 2 9 | 8,108 | 16,933 | 2 9 | — |
| Province of Uva ... | 581 | 762 | 1 31 | 618 | 355 | 0 58 | — |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa... | 2,121 | 6,858 | 3 23 | 2,479 | 5,872 | 2 37 | — |
| Total ... | 150,275 | 110,350 | 0 73 | 187,754 | 134,486 | 0 72 | — |

The wide difference between the cost of upkeep in the Eastern and other Provinces is striking. It is due to the works being more fully developed, to the water being better controlled, and to the short length of channels maintained by the Irrigation Department. The high rates are due, in the case of the Walawe-ganga works, to the great length of channels, and, in the case of Nuwarawewa, to the fact that the channels are mostly constructed in bank and require constant renovation. There is, however, little doubt that as the cultivated area becomes extended, and as the control of water becomes better regulated, the cost of maintenance will, in proportion, be greatly reduced.

Cost per acre of restoration in each Province. Irrigation rate and grain tax.

The inadequacy, however, of a Re. 1 per acre irrigation rate to pay, apart altogether from maintenance charges, a fair rate of interest on capital expenditure may be gathered by reference to columns 11 and 10 of Tables II. and III., where the capital cost per acre benefited on each work is given. The average for each Province is as follows:—

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Province ... | 34 36 | North-Western Province ... | 57 20 |
| Southern Province ... | 50 0 | Province of Uva ... | 155 75 |
| Eastern Province ... | 14 8 | Province of Sabaragamuwa | 90 0 |
| North-Central Province ... | 26 25 | | |

* Decrease chiefly due to inclusion of Giant's tank in second period.

The grain tax was, however, always relied upon to make up any deficiency on irrigation rate recoveries, and the amount forthcoming from this source was sometimes even embodied in the actual estimate for a proposed work. When, therefore, in 1892 an asset amounting to some Rs. 1,000,000 a year was obliterated the disastrous effect on irrigation finance can well be understood. There is, however, one aspect of this question which appears to have been generally overlooked. It has been constantly urged that in drawing up the profit and loss account of expenditure on any irrigation work due credit should be given for the grain tax revenue derived from additional lands brought under cultivation. This claim may be admissible as far as it goes, but it leaves out of consideration a very important fact. During the years 1877 to 1888, while on the one hand the burdens of the grain tax were being urged as imposing a duty on Government to restore irrigation works even at a direct loss to revenue, the extension of the commutation system and a fall perhaps in the price of rice had so lightened its burden that the revenue derived from this tax fell from Rs. 1,190,485 to Rs. 951,950.* The gain, therefore, from this tax by reason of increased cultivation due to irrigation was proportionate and not actual.

Increase of irrigation rate.

The disastrous consequences, so far as irrigation finance was concerned, of the abolition of the grain tax were quickly realized, and in 1895 the Government Agents in conference recommended that the water-rate be raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 2·50 per acre. No increase was, however, made till 1901, when by Ordinance No. 10 of that year the rate was raised to Rs. 2. This increased rate, however, is not retrospective, and can only be levied on Crown lands sold or on the land under works restored after the passing of the Act.

Irrigation rates in India.

Compared with India the cultivator in Ceylon is indeed fortunate in his water charges. Under the Chenab river scheme in the Punjab, which irrigates 1,828,000 acres and gives a return of 18·18 per cent. on the capital, the following water-rates per crop are levied :—†

| | Per Crop per Acre. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Sugarcane ... ... ... ... | 7 | 50 |
| 2. Rice ... ... ... ... | 6 | 25 |
| 3. Orchards and gardens ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| 4. Cotton and fibres, dyes, &c. ... ... ... | 3 | 75 |
| 5. Other crops ... .. ... ... | 2 | 50 |
| 6. Simple watering not followed by crop ... ... | 1 | 25 |

Whether the cultivator in Ceylon could pay these rates is a matter open to doubt, and one which it would be out of place to discuss here.

## INDIRECT RESULTS OF IRRIGATION.

The proper appraisement of the indirect benefits derived from irrigation is a matter of no little difficulty. In many localities paddy cultivation is to be found side by side with other occupations, such as plumbago mining, cocoanut cultivation, or tobacco culture; and, even assuming the correctness of the official figures, it is impossible very often to attribute to each factor its due share in the general prosperity. The difficulty, moreover, is aggravated by the absence of reliable agricultural statistics, surveys, and, until comparatively recently, of vital statistics.

Revenue from land sales.

In the matter of revenue the only item over and above actual irrigation rates which may be regarded as directly connected with irrigation is the sale of paddy land under Crown works. It has already been shown what proportion they bear to the outstanding capital. The figures may here be summarized—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital outstanding on large works ... ... | 5,954,089 |
| Land sales ... ... ... ... | 1,014,938 |

There are, however, vast irrigable areas still unsold, and some estimate should be formed if possible of future revenue from this source. It would be altogether problematical to attempt any actual forecast of future demands; all that can be done is to examine the trend of present prices and draw certain inferences therefrom. A statement of average prices per acre obtained for paddy lands is subjoined. The figures are compiled from the return of sales under Sir Henry Ward's Minute, and are given only for the three under-stated Provinces, because the particulars for them alone are sufficiently comprehensive to admit of any valid deductions :—

Average Price per Acre paid for Lands purchased under Sir H. Ward's Minute.‡

| Period. | Eastern Province. Rs. | c. | Southern Province. Rs. | c. | North-Central Province. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1886 to 1890 ... | 14 | 76 | 17 | 55 | 11 | 65 |
| 1891 to 1895 ... | 16 | 2 | 31 | 42 | 13 | 38 |
| 1896 to 1900 ... | 16 | 28 | 55 | 59 | 15 | 18 |
| 1901 to 1904 ... | 16 | 21 | 50 | 88 | 14 | 52 |
| Cost of restoration per acre ... | 14 | 8 | 50 | 0 | 26 | 25 |

* Report of Committee on Grain Tax, Appendix C, Table XIII. (Sessional Paper XVII. of 1890).

† Minutes of Proceedings of Institution of Civil Engineers, vol. CLIII., page 163.

‡ The object of this Minute is to assist the poorer cultivators by enabling them to pay for land purchased in four annual instalments. It only applies to paddy lands.

These figures point to the conclusion that the demand for paddy land is increasing in the Southern Province, that it is stationary in the Eastern Province and North-Central Province, and that, while in the Eastern Province and the Southern Province the sale price is approximate to the cost of restoration, in the North-Central Province it is considerably less. Unless, therefore, there is in future a considerable increase in the demand for paddy land and a consequent increase in the price, no profit over and above the capital expended upon them can accrue to Government from the sale of irrigable lands. At the same time it must be remembered that in some cases, especially in the North-Central Province, the prices tabulated above are for lands sold under minor and village works where restoration has been effected at a small cost to the public.

Food supply.

As long ago as 1866 Sir H. Robinson expressed the opinion that the native population in Ceylon could never be "brought to supply with food an immigrant population whose presence in the Island is mainly rendered necessary through their own apathy." Sir William Gregory, however, was more sanguine, and though he may not have anticipated complete self-support, he at least hoped that expenditure on irrigation would effect a substantial decrease in the quantities of rice imported. The results are disappointing, as reference to Appendix C will show. The imports of foreign rice have since 1866 increased from 4,139,695 to 9,907,815 bushels and from 1·94 to 2·78 bushels per annum per head of the population.

Increase in area under paddy cultivation.

The available figures, however, do not show, as might at first be expected, a decrease in the acreage under paddy cultivation. On the contrary, the increase during the past decade is, as the following statement demonstrates, considerable. For detailed particulars of each Province and district reference should be made to Appendix D :—

Average Acreage under Paddy Cultivation during the under-mentioned Periods.*

| Province. | 1876–1880. | 1886–1890. | 1896–1900. | 1901–1903. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Province | 160,666 | 171,928 | 112,483 | 113,472 |
| District of Sabaragamuwa | —† | —† | 83,577 | 86,466 |
| Central Province | 111,360 | 59,735 | 62,325 | 62,031 |
| Province of Uva | —‡ | 32,192 | 31,914 | 32,696 |
| Southern Province | 103,094 | 103,642 | 104,502 | 116,191 |
| Eastern Province | 49,846 | 57,026 | 78,795 | 89,412 |
| Northern Province | 55,439 | 55,540 | 61,561 | 64,300 |
| North-Central Province | —§ | 14,843 | 23,419 | 37,496 |
| North-Western Province | 87,486 | 77,771 | 82,940 | 92,271 |
| | 567,891 | 582,677 | 641,516 | 694,335 |

Area under paddy compared with that under dry grain and cocoanut cultivation.

How the area under paddy cultivation compares with that under dry grain and under cocoanuts the following table will show :—

Acreage under Cultivation.*

| Year. | Paddy. Acres. | Dry Grain. Acres. | Cocoanuts. Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 | 522,124 | 60,095 | Not available |
| 1880 | 583,118 | 216,668 | 524,334 |
| 1890 | 516,367‖ | 123,702 | 649,869 |
| 1900 | 652,584 | 109,023 | 846,115 |
| 1903 | 711,869 | 114,003 | 926,537 |

The increase in paddy during the decade 1870–1880 was what might have been anticipated from the irrigation policy of the period. The increase, however, in dry grain cultivation during the same period is rather surprising. The period of 1880–1890 shows no increase in wet and a considerable decrease in dry grain cultivation, and may not improbably be attributed to the depression that followed the failure of the coffee crop and affected in one way or another the entire population. Since 1890 the decrease of dry grain cultivated has been substantial, while the acreage of paddy lands has grown in such a manner as might be expected after the abolition of the grain tax and the very large sums that have been expended upon irrigation. It is, however, far exceeded by the increase in cocoanut lands.

Increase of cultivation due to Crown works.

In the absence of surveys it is impossible to make, with confidence as to the accuracy of the result, any calculation in order to ascertain what share in this increased cultivation is due to expenditure on Crown works. The only particulars of acreage cultivated and benefited by such works are those published with the annual report of the Central Irrigation Board, and it has already been shown how inaccurate these, in many cases, are. They have, however, been as far as possible

* Compiled from agricultural statistics published in the Blue Book.
† With Western Province.
‡ With Central Province.
§ With Northern Province and Eastern Province.
‖ The figure, 516,367 acres, recorded for the area under paddy in 1890 cannot be taken as reliable, in view of the fact that the average area under this crop for the years 1886–1890 was 582,677 acres.

corrected, and the following table is a summary of the amended totals for each Province:—

Extent of Land under Cultivation and benefited by Crown Works and Total Extent cultivated in 1903.

| Province. | 1 Old Lands benefited.* | 2 New Lands cultivated consequent on Irrigation.* | 3 Crown Land yet unsold capable of being irrigated.† | 4 Total Area capable of being irrigated under Crown Works. | 5 Total Extent of Paddy Land under Cultivation in 1903.‡ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Northern Province... ... | 9,357 | 4,676 | 13,586 | 27,619 | 63,408 |
| Southern Province... ... | 32,331 | 9,823 | 9,107 | 51,261 | 125,119 |
| Eastern Province ... ... | 21,818 | 32,406 | 14,449 | 68,673 | 81,429 |
| Western Province ... ... | 4,379 | 459 | 205 | 5,043 | 113,697 |
| Central Province ... ... | 5,784 | 263 | 1,594 | 7,641 | 62,749 |
| North-Central Province ... | 1,943 | 6,559 | 34,368 | 42,870 | 44,830 |
| North-Western Province ... | 4,681 | 1,286 | 9,793 | 15,760 | 95,787 |
| Province of Uva ... ... | 4,152 | 1,432 | 2,046§ | 7,630 | 32,900 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa ... | 1,462 | 1,246 | 3,144 | 5,852 | 91,950 |
| Total ... | 85,907 | 58,150 | 88,292 | 232,349 | 711,869 |
| | 144,057 | | | | |

What proportion the extent of new lands cultivated under Crown works bears to the total increase of the area under paddy cultivation is shown by the following statement:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| (1) Increase in paddy cultivation since 1870 ... ... | 189,745 |
| (2) Area of new land cultivated under Crown works consequent on irrigation ... ... ... | 58,150 |
| Balance ... | 131,695 |

In other words, out of the total increase in the acreage of paddy lands since 1870, roughly 23 per cent. is due to Crown works and 77 per cent. to other causes—presumably village works and rain water cultivation.

Area of paddy lands benefited by Crown works.

The value of irrigation works cannot, however, be measured solely by the extent of new lands brought under cultivation; allowance must be made for the old lands cultivated prior to but benefited by restoration. Assuming the original data to be approximately correct, the following table shows the proportion that land benefited by irrigation works bears to the whole extent under cultivation:—

| Year. | | Acres. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1903 ... | Total area under cultivation ... | — | 711,869 |
| 1903 ... | Area of old lands benefited by Crown works ... ... | 85,907 | |
| 1903 ... | Area of new lands cultivated consequent on irrigation ... | 58,150 | |
| | | | 144,057 |
| | Balance (not benefited by Crown works) ... | — ... | 567,812 |

It may at first sight seem surprising that the large expenditure on irrigation and the increased area of lands under paddy cultivation has not effected a reduction in the quantity of rice imported. An explanation, however, is probably to be found in the improved circumstances of that section of the population for whose benefit irrigation works were primarily restored. Where formerly they subsisted largely on dry grain and roots their staple food is now rice; but as yet they produce a very small surplus over and above their own requirements, and are unable to supply that immigrant section of the population who depend at present upon the imported article.

Why irrigation has not reduced the quantity of rice imported.

There is, however, other evidence which, though procured by the same unreliable machinery, may be regarded as tending to confirm the belief that the area under paddy cultivation has appreciably increased—that is, the great increase in the number of buffaloes. The total number in the Island has grown from 366,206 in 1881 to 418,000 in 1903, and the following table will show how this increase has been distributed throughout the chief paddy growing districts:—

Increase in the number of buffaloes and decrease of cattle disease.

| Year | Southern Province. Hambantota District. | Southern Province. Matara District. | Eastern Province. Batticaloa District. | North-Western Province. Kurunegala District. | North-Central Province. | Northern Province. Mannar District. | Northern Province. Mullaittivu District. | Province of Uva. Badulla District. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1880 | 15,046 | 10,693 | —‖ | 85,766 | 39,462 | 10,132 | 3,786 | —‖ |
| 1885 | 7,417 | 6,948 | 20,715 | 45,357 | 44,404 | 10,991 | 5,048 | —‖ |
| 1890 | 6,988 | 8,169 | 18,000 | 95,117 | 53,286 | 10,799 | 2,834 | 12,559 |
| 1895 | 16,606 | 13,000 | 32,319 | 142,540 | 40,595 | 8,200 | 4,947 | 18,454 |
| 1900 | 26,993 | 13,265 | 30,046 | 159,671 | 66,719 | 13,521 | 7,186 | 19,906 |
| 1903 | 36,272 | 14,457 | 50,022 | 101,024 | 76,569 | 15,000 | 9,077 | 22,862 |

* Includes all village lands paying rate under Crown works.

† These figures are very largely conjectural, and must always be so until surveys of irrigable lands have been made.

‡ From agricultural statistics published in the Blue Book.

§ Includes 1,500 acres on account of Horaborawewa tank.

‖ Not available.

The ravages caused by cattle disease were formerly most disastrous, and in 1869 a Commission appointed to consider and report upon the subject, estimated that the loss of cattle by disease during the three years ending 1867 amounted to 70,000 head yearly, representing an annual loss to the people of over £60,000. They attributed this very largely to severe drought and insufficient grazing, due in no small measure to the decay of irrigation works.* The Irrigation Commission of 1867 also referred to cattle murrain in Sabaragamuwa, where the loss occasionally reached 15,000 to 20,000 head in one season. Not the least, therefore, among the indirect benefits derived from irrigation is this increase in the number of live-stock and the decrease in the extent and virulence of cattle disease.

Effect of irrigation works on population.

An attempt has also been made (Appendix E) to collect figures to show how the growth of population in territorial divisions specially affected by irrigation works compares with that throughout the entire district and Province. The chief difficulty has been in the selection of territorial areas to coincide with the irrigable areas, as well as to ascertain causes, other than irrigation, to which any increase of population may be due. The detailed consideration of these figures will await further remarks on separate Provinces and districts.

Effect of irrigation on health. Unreliability of vital statistics.

With regard to health, the comparatively recent compilation of reliable vital statistics has limited the scope of possible inquiry. In commenting upon the large recorded increase in the death-rate during the decade 1891 to 1900 over the two previous decades, the Registrar-General writes: "The rate of mortality rose yet higher in the decade 1891 to 1900, the average being 27·6 per mille, due to a further improvement in registration."† In the face of this authoritative statement it has been decided to limit any inquiries regarding the rate or causes of death to the two quinquennial periods of the last decade, for which particulars are given in column 8 of Appendix E.

Decrease in parangi.

An exception, however, has been made in the case of parangi, the figures for which show a very great decrease in spite of the fact that the system of registration has improved. They are as follows:—

Average Annual Number of Deaths from Parangi.‡

| District or Province. | 1881–1890. | 1891–1900. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Province | 13·4 | 10·1 |
| Central Province | 18·1 | 13·2 |
| Jaffna | 204·4 | 1·0 |
| Mannar | 6·3 | ·4 |
| Mullaittivu | 4·0 | 2·6 |
| Matara | 10·4 | 12·9 |
| Hambantota | 7·8 | 11·1 |
| Batticaloa | 106·8 | 9·8 |
| Trincomalee | 2·7 | 3·8 |
| Kurunegala | 114·2 | 90·5 |
| Puttalam | 3·7 | 5·1 |
| Anuradhapura | 31·4 | 16·9 |
| Ratnapura | 127·6 | 3·2 |
| Uva | 11·8 | 6·6 |

The theory, at one time current, that parangi was directly due to a kurakkan diet is no longer credited by the medical profession. Its causes have not yet been definitely determined, but it is generally admitted to be a disease aggravated by poor nourishment and bad water, and its marked decrease in recent years may certainly be attributed, in no small degree, to the improvement which irrigation has effected in the material condition of the people.

Expenditure on relief works.

Another striking evidence of the indirect benefit of irrigation works is afforded by the decrease in expenditure on relief works, particulars of which are contained in Appendix F. Out of the total sum of Rs. 293,064 expended by Government Agents on this account since 1870 only Rs. 1,329 has been spent since 1894.

Chena cultivation.

Particulars (Appendix G) have also been procured of the number of permits to open chenas on Crown lands issued by Government Agents since 1870. The results are somewhat disappointing, as they show no reduction in the issues since 1870 and—if anything—a tendency to increase during recent years. In drawing, however, any inferences from these figures the following points must not be overlooked. A decrease in the number of permits does not necessarily mean a decrease in chena cultivation. If the Government Agent refuses a license, the applicant often has recourse to private or temple lands where permission to chena can more readily be obtained. In issuing permits moreover, the Government Agents are guided by the condition of the year's crops, and if they consider the probable yield of rice to be sufficient, license to chena may be refused. Not infrequently the views of successive Agents as to the necessity for such licenses vary very considerably, and these variations will sometimes account for the fluctuations in the returns. The marked decrease in the issues in the Eastern Province for the years 1903 and 1904 are, for instance, due, not to less distress, but to the adoption of a stricter policy in the matter. The striking decrease in the issues in the Hambantota District is worthy of remark. They have declined from an

* Sessional Paper XX. of 1869.
† Census, 1901, vol. I., page 225.
‡ Census, 1901, vol. I., Appendix G, Tables XXIV. and XXIX.

annual average of 1,999 for the years 1870 to 1873 to an average of 9 for the years 1901 to 1903. This is undoubtedly due to the improved facilities for irrigation that have been provided. It however can hardly be expected that the extension, or even the perfection of irrigation works will effect a complete discontinuance of chena cultivation in so far as it implies the cultivation of dry grains. Dry grains are a necessary supplement to a rice diet. Moreover, as yet most of the restored village tanks are, and many must always remain, independent of any main storage work, with the result that in years of less than average rainfall they fail to collect enough water for the necessary cultivation. On such occasions the villagers are forced to rely altogether on the produce of high lands for their subsistence. At the same time it is misleading to say, as some do: "The villagers must have their chenas." Doubtless they must have land on which to grow dry grains and vegetables, but there is no reason why improved methods of cultivation, a rotation of crops and systematic manuring, should not replace the present wasteful and demoralizing practice of chena clearing, or, by prolonging the period of fertility, at least appreciably reduce the extent of land required.

Summary.

The more general of the indirect results of irrigation as disclosed by the foregoing examination may now be summarized. Except in the Eastern Province, the average price of paddy lands sold by the Crown show no profit over and above the cost of restoration, while in the North-Central Province the loss amounts to Rs. 12 per acre. The imports of rice have risen since 1870 from 1·94 to 2·78 bushels per head of the population. At the same time the area under paddy cultivation has increased by 189,745 acres until it now totals 711,869 acres. Of this increase 23 per cent. appears to be due to Crown works, while of the total area cultivated 20·2 per cent. is benefited by Crown works. The returns show a highly satisfactory increase since 1890 in the number of buffaloes. The only recent compilation of accurate vital statistics prevents any conclusions being drawn as to the effect of irrigation on the health of the population, though the figures for parangi show a most remarkable decrease in this disease. The expenditure on relief works has much diminished during recent years; and with regard to permits to clear chenas on Crown lands, while the total issues have not decreased since 1870, their distribution throughout the various Provinces has undergone considerable change.

## EFFECT OF IRRIGATION IN VARIOUS PROVINCES.

*Northern Province.*
Mullaittivu District.

With the exception of Giant's tank in Mannar, irrigation cannot be shown to have conferred many benefits on the Northern Province. Parangi has certainly decreased in the Vanni (the interior of the Mullaittivu District) since Dr. Loos wrote his report of 1868 and mentioned that in eight villages he found 152 persons out of a total population of 353 were or had been affected by the disease.* But in other respects evidences of material improvement are lacking. In the divisions of this district where irrigation works are situated the population has actually decreased during the last decade by rates varying between 5·3 and 25·6 per cent. (Appendix E), and though these works have for the most part been completed since 1890, their development has been very slow, as the following figures will testify:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Old land benefited ... ... ... | 819 |
| (*b*) New land cultivated consequent on irrigation ... ... | 692 |
| (*c*) Further irrigable area (not yet taken up) ... ... | 1,634 |

The tank of Kanukenni, only recently completed, has not been included in the above.

The Tamils of the Wanni.

A number of village tanks, some of them of very small extent, are restored, but they are entirely independent of any main supply, so that in years of deficient rainfall relief is necessary to save the people from starvation.† The Sinhalese of the Wanni are better cultivators and more industrious than the indigenous Tamils, who are a debilitated people, rapidly decreasing in numbers; and the increase of population throughout the District of Mullaittivu is confined to the maritime divisions, where the promises for the future are more hopeful. Irrigation in fact seems to have effected but slight improvement in the District of Mullaittivu.

Results in Mannar District. Giant's Tank.

Were it not for the Giant's tank the same conclusion might be arrived at with regard to Mannar, but the restoration of this work bids fair to effect a great improvement in the condition of the people. Owing to its recent completion it is not yet possible to state the measure of this improvement in actual figures. There are, however, under this work 7,000 acres which were cultivated prior, and 4,000 which have been brought under cultivation subsequent, to its restoration. The development of this scheme has been very rapid and satisfactory; it is one of the few in the Island that returns a profit over and above the expenditure on its maintenance, and it assures cultivation over a large area where formerly great distress had prevailed, and where it had frequently been necessary by relief works to assist the people.

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* Sessional Paper VIII. of 1881, Appendix A, page 54.
† Relief has been found necessary in the Wanni during the present year.

*Southern Province.*
Galle District.

In dealing with irrigation in the Southern Province it will be convenient to take the three districts separately, as the conditions in each vary considerably. In Galle there is only one work of any magnitude, the Dedduwe scheme, which is in reality a work of drainage and not of irrigation. It protects certain lands in the neighbourhood of Bentota which are liable to periodical floods by the combined action of the sea and Bentota river. These works were completed in 1898, but for some time were unsuccessful in effecting their object. Further improvements have since been made, and some 2,000 acres of land are now cultivated.

Matara District. Gangaboda pattu works.

In the Matara District irrigation is developed to its utmost, and past expenditure has been directed to the provision of a certain supply of water for lands that hitherto suffered in dry seasons. In the Wellaboda pattu the two tanks Kekanedura and Dandeniya, which benefit 1,400 acres, have not reduced the imports of rice, nor can they be shown to have been responsible for the increase of population. Under Denegama and Uyanwewa tanks in the Kandaboda pattu there still remains an area of 302 acres which cannot be cultivated by any existing channel. In this pattu the consumption of rice is slightly in excess of that locally produced. In the Gangaboda pattu some 3,500 acres are cultivated under irrigation works, which have been of great benefit to the pattu, and which, while enabling sufficient rice to be grown for the support of the people, account in some measure for the growth of population, which increased 14·9 per cent. in the decade 1881 to 1891, and 12·3 per cent. in the decade 1891 to 1900. The Hali-ela tank, which forms part of these works, was constructed to replenish the Kirama river, which is dammed higher up in its course for the irrigation of the Giruwa Pattu West, and thus rendered inadequate to meet the supply of the Gangaboda pattu. According to statements made in the Legislative Council in 1884 the Matara works were in the early days a great financial success, paying in 1878 5·2 per cent. and in 1879 4·90 per cent. on their capital.* These works still enjoy the distinction of being among the very few where the total recoveries show a profit over and above the cost of upkeep; but profits have latterly much declined during the two years 1902 and 1903; the cost of upkeep actually exceeded the recoveries on all except the Gangaboda pattu works and the Urubokka scheme, which paid ·22 per cent. and 1·72 per cent. respectively.

Hambantota District, Giruwa Pattu West. Urubokka and Kirama schemes.

The four principal works in the Hambantota District are the Kirama scheme, the Urubokka scheme, the Walawe-ganga, and the Kirinde-oya works. They have all of them been of enormous benefit to the population. The Kirama scheme, which consists of a dam across the Kirama river, whereby waters, that would ordinarily flow into the sea near Matara, are diverted to Tangalle, irrigates some 5,500 acres, and all the land for which channels are provided is under cultivation. The dam was originally constructed in 1827, but was, like the Urubokka, carried away by floods in 1837.† It was restored in 1858 under Sir H. Ward's administration. The Urubokka dam, while situate in the Matara District, also diverts water into the Giruwa pattu, where by its aid some 7,000 acres of land are benefited. It was one of the few original works undertaken by the Dutch, and was constructed in 1791.‡ It remained intact till 1837, when it was carried away by floods, and was not restored until 1858. It may now be reckoned as the most successful work in Ceylon, both in its financial and indirect aspects. The disastrous consequences that followed the destruction of this work in 1873 are described in these words in an address presented by the inhabitants of Matara to Sir H. Ward when he visited that place in 1858: "Since the period referred to (that when the dam was swept away) the low lands of Matara have been subject to unusual floods, which not only prevent the cultivation of a very large extent of paddy land, but prove destructive also very frequently to the crops in every stage of their growth. .....Not only will Matara gain by the measure, but the superabundant waters of this district will thus be carried away to the Giruwa pattu, the fields of which at present suffer from want of this important requisite." § And Sir H. Ward himself, in describing the poverty-stricken district, said: "If a swarm of locusts had settled upon the paddy fields just beyond the line of irrigation, the destruction of the crop could not have been more complete." ‖

Giruwa Pattu East. Walawe-ganga scheme.

While the Giruwa Pattu West is benefited by the Kirama and Urubokka dams, the eastern portion of the pattu is watered by the Walawe-ganga works, which were completed in 1893 and irrigate some 3,000 acres on the right bank of the Walawe river. The success of these works has been somewhat retarded by imperfections in the distribution of water as well as by the fact that the construction of one of the channels has created a swamp which has never been effectually drained. The full recovery of rates and the accurate preparation of the specification have been much delayed.¶ Close attention is now to be paid to the construction of further channels and the specification has recently been revised, so that it may be confidently hoped that the benefits of the work will be much extended in the future and its financial position much improved.

Magam pattu. The ancient Rohuna-Kirinde-oya scheme.

To the east of Giruwa pattu and of the Walawe-ganga lies the Magam pattu—the Rohuna of early Ceylon with its ancient capital at Tissamaharama. Before this tank and its connected works—known as the Kirinde-oya scheme—were restored this pattu was a howling wilderness of chena with, as Sir H. Ward

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* Speech by Mr. Downall in the Legislative Council, *Ceylon Hansard*, 1884–1885, page 68.
† Volume of Sir H. Ward's Minutes and Speeches, page 312.
‡ *Ibid*, page 315.
§ *Ibid*, page 305.
‖ *Ibid*, page 266.
¶ *Vide* remarks under specifications and recovery of rates, page 29.

described it, "the beasts of the field in possession of the land."* This scheme's main source of supply is the Magam river, which is diverted eastward by means of an anicut to supply the storage tanks of Tissamaharama, Debarawewa, and Yodawewa. The work was undertaken originally as a colonization scheme; there was no population in the immediate neighbourhood, and no land was cultivated under the tank prior to its restoration. The superabundance of population in the adjoining Giruwa pattu, however, was reckoned upon, and slowly but surely they have been attracted by the inducements offered, until now 5,000 acres are under cultivation, and frequently the price of paddy land amounts to Rs. 100 per acre.† Moreover, largely—if not altogether—on account of this scheme the population of the Magam pattu has increased by 46·5 per cent. and 37·2 per cent. in two successive decades. So far, therefore, as its indirect benefits are concerned there need be no hesitation in pronouncing irrigation in the Southern Province to have been a complete success; while viewed financially the Province is the only one in the Island where the recoveries exceed the maintenance charges.

*Eastern Province.* Condition of works under Dutch rule.

The circumstances of the Eastern differ from those of other Provinces, in that its irrigation works were maintained by the Dutch in a state of efficiency, and had not been allowed, as elsewhere, to revert to jungle during many centuries. The condition of the works under the Pattipolai-aru in 1856 are thus described in a report by Mr. Birch, the Government Agent at that time: "The dams of the splendid reservoirs were kept in perfect order till 1833. The abolition of compulsory labour prevented calling out people, and though once or twice temporarily repaired by a few enterprising cultivators, they have at last fallen into perfect decay, and are now utterly useless for the retention of water."‡ The extent of the decay, consequent on the abolition of all communal machinery, may be gathered from a report by the Government Agent of this Province in 1867, who calculated that 63,360 acres of paddy land had been abandoned on account of the decay of irrigation works. The consequence was that the people were driven to chena cultivation for their support, and the large extension of this wasteful form of cultivation led to abuses and land disputes which could only be checked by the most drastic regulations.§ Sir H. Ward, however, was not slow to realize that this Province possessed the three essentials to make irrigation a success, namely, "a superabundant population, an unlimited supply of land, and water," and after the enactment of the Paddy Ordinance, which gave once again legal validity to ancient customs, he, through the agency of Mr. Birch, embarked upon the systematic restoration of the old works. Since that time the record of progress in this Province has been bright and continuous, its only blemish being a disregard of financial considerations which has occasioned an annual charge upon revenue for the maintenance of an industry that on the whole is capable of its self support.

Growth of rice exports.

The prosperous condition of paddy cultivation in the Eastern Province is so generally admitted that few figures need be cited in its illustration. In 1869 6,000 bushels of paddy and 43,000 bushels of rice were imported for the supply of the population. In 1903 the visible coastwise exports were 96,302 bushels of paddy and 192 bushels of rice, besides large invisible exports that were sent inland to the Province of Uva.

Growth of population.

Since 1870 the population has increased by 65,000, which represents the following percentage of increase in the three decades:—

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| 1870 to 1880 ... ... ... ... | 8 |
| 1881 to 1890 ... ... ... ... | 10·4 |
| 1891 to 1900 ... ... ... ... | 10·9 |

and with one exception (*vide* Appendix E) the rate of increase in the irrigation divisions has been in excess of that for the whole Province.

Increase of area under paddy cultivation.

The beneficial effect of Crown works in this Province may be gathered from the fact that, while the total extent of paddy cultivated has increased since 1870 by 17,298 acres, the new land cultivated under Crown works amounts to 32,406 acres, thus indicating that lands outside the influence of these works have been abandoned in favour of lands where certainty of supply was assured. The rate of development under Crown works has, moreover, been most satisfactory, as the following particulars demonstrate:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Old lands cultivated before restoration ... ... | 21,818 |
| (*b*) New lands cultivated since restoration ... ... | 32,406 |
| (*c*) Lands yet unsold ... ... ... | 14,449 |

Of this unsold area, 8,000 acres is attributed to Kantalai tank. The work of restoration in this Province, moreover, as has already been remarked, has been effected at the low rate of Rs. 15 per acre, and is almost covered by the price at which Crown lands are sold. There need, moreover, be no hesitation whatever in almost

* Volume of Sir H. Ward's Minutes and Speeches, page 260.
† Lands sold previous to 1894 were exempted from water-rate.
‡ The regulations opened with these words: "Whereas it is notorious that the system of chena cultivation in the District of Batticaloa is marked by the most glaring abuses" (Volume of Sir H. Ward's Minutes and Speeches, page 291).
§ Volume of Sir H. Ward's Minutes and Speeches, page 194.

entirely attributing the improved circumstances of this Province to irrigation. There are large cocoanut estates, it is true, along the seaboard, but according to the Census of 1901 the percentage of estate population in the Province is stated to be only ·34 per cent. What tea has done for the planters of Dimbula and Dikoya, or cocoanuts for the low-country Sinhalese of Kalutara and Negombo, irrigation has done for the Tamils and Moormen of Batticaloa.

*North-Central Province.*

Condition of Province in the seventies.

In the North-Central Province also no statistical test can afford any indication of its improved circumstances, as mere figures could not portray the pitiable condition of its population thirty-five years ago. Sir H. Ward in one of his famous minutes refers to the insalubrity of Anuradhapura on account of its defective water supply, and Sir J. Douglas describes in these words the conditions he found prevailing there in 1870: "Truly deplorable, large irrigation works and village works alike in ruin, the effects of bad water everywhere observable, parangi disease, &c., rife.* Fever was so bad that up to 1875 it was found necessary to withdraw the Government officials from Anuradhapura in the unhealthy season.

Condition to-day.

To-day these conditions are completely changed. In the vicinity of Anuradhapura itself there are three fine tanks, two of them receiving their supplies from Kalawewa reservoir, fifty-four miles distant; the town enjoys an excellent water supply; a railway traverses the Province; and reference to the map accompanying this report will convey some idea of the number and density of village tanks that have been restored. The revenue of the Province has increased from Rs. 44,173 in 1880 to Rs. 116,000 in 1903, and the revenue from land sales (most of which are paddy lands) during the last three quinquennial periods shows the following gratifying result:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1889 to 1893 ... ... ... ... | 36,832 |
| 1894 to 1898 ... ... ... ... | 58,515† |
| 1899 to 1903 ... ... ... ... | 110,658 |

Improvement entirely effected by indigenous population.

The population has increased by 5·0 per cent. and 13·9 per cent. during the two past decades; the yearly average of deaths from parangi during the same periods has fallen from 31·4 to 16·9 (these figures can, however, only be regarded as an index to the actual number); the acreage under paddy cultivation has increased from 8,169 to 44,830 in 1903; and the number of buffaloes from 39,462 to 76,569 in the same period. Judged by certain standards of progress, and compared even with the expansion in other parts of the Island, these figures might be characterized as unremarkable or even disappointing. In reality, however, they are most reassuring, for they record an improvement effected not by capitalists nor by immigrant labour, but by the sole efforts of indigenous population, whose poverty-stricken circumstances thirty-five years ago have been already indicated. There is, moreover, little doubt that these benefits are due to irrigation, for paddy cultivation is virtually the sole occupation of the people.

Might this improvement have been effected at less cost?

There are some, however, who, while admitting that this improvement is most gratifying, contend that it might have been equally well effected by more humble policy and without the restoration at great expense of large works like Minneriya and Nochchiyaduwa, which do not serve any existing population. This criticism is to a great extent justified, for while the increase of cultivated paddy lands has since 1880 amounted to 36,601 acres, only 8,502 acres of this amount is due to Crown works. The restoration of irrigable lands in this Province has in fact been altogether in excess of the local requirements, and the development of Crown works has, as the following figures illustrate, been exceedingly slow:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Old lands benefited ... ... ... | 1,943 |
| (*b*) New lands cultivated ... ... ... | 6,559 |
| (*c*) Lands still unsold ... ... ... | 34,368 |

With, however, the opening of the Northern Railway, the encouragement of pioneers, and the development of tourist traffic it is hoped that capital will be attracted to develop the large irrigable areas in this Province, where much of the land is pronounced to be very rich, and where the associations of the past are of such absorbing interest.

*North-Western Province.*

Development of irrigation works. Deduru-oya scheme and Mahauswewa tank.

In the North-Western Province, where cocoanut cultivation is a great and growing industry, and where there are large plumbago mines, it is a difficult matter to decide what share irrigation has had in any general improvement. As the Census figures, however, clearly testify, the depopulation of the Province from misery and disease, mentioned by Sir William Gregory in 1870, has been arrested, and the diminution in the recorded number of deaths from parangi is satisfactory, even though it is not in proportion to the reduction for the whole Island.

The following statement shows that the development of lands under Crown works has been slow:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Old lands benefited ... ... ... | 4,681 |
| (*b*) New lands cultivated consequent on irrigation ... | 1,286 |
| (*c*) Lands yet unsold ... ... ... | 9,793 |

With one exception all these lands are under works restored prior to 1890. The exception however—the Deduru-oya scheme—accounts for 7,601 of the 9,763 acres.

* Sessional Paper XIV. of 1883.
† Administration Report for North-Central Province, 1903, page 19.

yet unsold. The development of this work has been sorely delayed, largely on account of a want of co-operation between the Provincial and Irrigation authorities. In addition to many details, such as the construction of minor channels and the provision of distributory sluice doors, which require attention, a considerable area of the irrigable land under the work still awaits settlement. Until, therefore, this work is properly developed and in a position to provide for the wants of and attract cultivators, it is impossible to say what benefits Crown works have conferred upon the Province. Mahauswewa tank also accounts for 707 acres of the unsold area. This work was restored by Sir William Gregory as a colonization project, and referring in 1875 to its prospects he said: "1,800 acres of fine land have been surveyed, and the Government Agent has ascertained that the inhabitants will readily resort to it." In 1888 it was stated in the Legislative Council on the authority of the Government Agent that one-half of the land had been taken up since its completion, and in his report for 1903 the Assistant Government Agent writes: "Mahauswewa continues a success." The Central Irrigation Board figures for 1903, however, show 390 cultivated out of a possible 1,097 acres, and the Government Agent in his Administration Report for last year attributes the backward state of the work to various causes, among them, a paucity of population in the neighbourhood, the fact that some of the lands first sold were subsequently found to be brackish, the absence of any approach road, and the unirrigability of certain lands for want of a channel. Steps have recently been taken to supply the two last-mentioned requirements. This is a typical illustration of a work which, in spite of over-sanguine assurances, might have been a success had only close and unremitting attention been paid to the details of its development.

Land sales in the Province.

Within recent years few sales have taken place under Sir H. Ward's Minute, and it is therefore not easy to estimate what possible revenue, over and above the capital expended on their restoration, may in future be derived from the sale of irrigable lands under Crown works. The average price of some 800 acres sold under the terms of this Minute between the years 1890 to 1895 was Rs. 30·40, while the average price per acre of all lands at ordinary sales during the years 1901, 1902, and 1903 was Rs. 32·70 per acre. These sums represent a considerable loss on the cost per acre of restoration under Crown works, which amounts altogether to Rs. 57·02 and in the case of the Deduru-oya scheme to Rs. 60·76.

Extent of various cultivations.

A comparison between the progress in paddy, dry grain, and cocoanut cultivation in this Province during the past thirteen years is, as the following table will show, instructive:—

| | Paddy. Acres. | Dry Grain. Acres. | Cocoanuts. Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 ... ... | 69,833 ... | 26,292 ... | 193,550 |
| 1903 ... ... | 95,787 ... | 15,061 ... | 317,815 |
| Increase or decrease during period ... ... | + 37·1 per cent. ... | — 35 per cent. ... | + 63·7 per cent. |

It is noticeable that out of the increase of 25,954 acres under paddy cultivation only 1,286 acres are due to Crown works, the balance being accounted for by village and minor works, which, owing to the late Mr. Fisher's energetic policy, have in the Kurunegala District, with few exceptions, all been restored. The decrease in dry grain cultivation is reassuring, in so far as it indicates a decrease in that destructive practice of chena clearing and possibly increased attention to the more reputable cultivation of paddy and cocoanuts. It cannot, however, be expected, or even wished, that dry grain cultivation will altogether disappear, for the vegetables which are a necessary supplement to a rice diet are grown on high lands. The increase in cocoanut lands, as a visit to the Province will demonstrate, has been remarkable, and, in the opinion of many best acquainted with local conditions, there is a tendency among the native proprietors to abandon the more precarious and laborious work of paddy cultivation in favour of the easier and less anxious work of cocoanut planting.

*Province of Uva.* Three colonization schemes: Okkampitiya Yoda-ela, Sudapanawela-ela, and Hambagamuwewa Heraborawewa tank.

In Uva there have been attempts by means of colonization schemes to develop paddy cultivation. The most successful of these schemes is that known as the Okkampitiya Yoda-ela. The area irrigated amounts to 811 acres, and its future prospects are promising. Owing, however, to a lack of subsidiary channels 850 out of a total of 1,345 acres leased in 1891 were subsequently abandoned. Very liberal terms have been offered to settlers, who are able to acquire land at Rs. 5 per acre, payable in ten annual instalments.

The Sudapanawela-ela was also until recently a colonization scheme. It irrigates 171 acres at a cost of Rs. 47 per acre. All the lands under this work will shortly be taken up. Hambagamuwewa is a third colonization work, irrigating, according to the Central Irrigation Board returns, its full capacity—140 acres. There are, however, about 150 acres of surveyed land under the high-level sluice which can be brought under cultivation by extension of the existing channel. Another channel can be opened from the low-level sluice, which will irrigate a further extent of 100 acres also surveyed. No water-rate has yet been paid, the terms on which land is acquired being the same as in the case of the Okkampitiya Yoda-ela. The restoration of this work was commenced in 1888, and its history is typical of the practice of that period. There was no survey, until after restoration, of irrigable lands, but their extent was estimated at a possible 1,000 acres. No provision for channels was made in the original estimate. They were ultimately

provided for by successive supplementary estimates, but not until certain early settlers had deserted their holdings on account of their absence. By 1899 the channels had silted up and failed to carry water to the fields. There is no approach road to the lands, and produce is removed with the greatest difficulty. Assuming, however, the early assurances to have been moderately reliable, this work is one which may well repay patient attention in the future.

Horaborawewa is another work which has hitherto shown but disappointing results. It was intended to serve the population in a poor and distant part of the Bintenna country. Up to the present, however, the total recorded acreage capable of cultivation is 145. There is, however, said to be a still further unsurveyed extent of 2,000 acres commanded by the work, which could be irrigated if channels were provided, and if favourable terms were offered to pioneers a population might be induced to develop this hitherto much-neglected district. It is, however, idle to hope that existing works can ever be made a financial success. Their cost of restoration amounts to Rs. 155 per acre, the highest figure for any Province in the Island; while the lands under the Taldena anicut have been benefited at the record price of Rs. 644 per acre.

General results.

As regards general results in this Province, the figures for population given in Appendix E do not show that any exceptional expansion has followed on the restoration of irrigation works, though in the Bintenna korale the increase has been 15·1 per cent. for the last Census decade, compared with 6·1 for the entire Province.

The number of buffaloes has increased from 12,559 in 1890 to 22,862 in 1903, and the acreage under paddy by 7,600 in the same period. Of this amount, the comparatively small extent of 1,286 acres is due to Crown works. The minor works in Upper Uva are most successful; they enjoy a plentiful supply of water, and a visitor to that Province cannot fail to be struck by their prosperous appearance. They are a striking evidence of the improvement that has been effected mainly by the revival of ancient communal customs, since the day that Mr. Bailey wrote with reference to the irrigation works in the Badulla District: "The greater number of them are utterly ruinous, and all are dilapidated."

Development of Crown works.

The progress, however, as the following statement shows, under Crown works has not been as satisfactory as the restoration of minor works :—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Old lands cultivated ... ... ... | 4,681 |
| (*b*) New lands cultivated consequent on irrigation ... | 1,286 |
| (*c*) Irrigable lands unsold ... ... ... | 2,046 |

In no small degree this disappointing result is due to a lack of foresight and solicitude in the past; and to the fact that the capabilities of many of the existing works have not yet been fully ascertained. There is every reason to hope that patient and detailed attention to their development in the future will not be work in vain. In all parts of the Island experience has shown that people, however wretched their present circumstances and promising the prospects proferred, are slow to migrate to new fields of enterprise.

*Province of Sabaragamuwa.*

The principal works in the Province of Sabaragamuwa are the Kolonne korale works, the Rakwana-ganga works, and the Uggalkaltota channel. It will be convenient to examine these works separately and then see what effect Crown works have had generally upon the Province.

History and present condition of Kolonne korale works consisting of Kitalabokka scheme and Tunkema tanks.

The Kolonne korale works comprise the Kitalabokka scheme and the Tunkema tanks. The former are of some interest on account of the attention they attracted at the time of their initiation. Not only was the project opposed by the three members of the Provincial Irrigation Board, but it was severely criticized by certain members in the Legislative Council.* The Central Irrigation Board, however, believed it to possess all the elements of indirect success, and it was accordingly embarked upon. Its object was to benefit the Kolonne korale, where the distress among the population was said to be acute, and to effect this purpose the waters of the Kitalabokka river were diverted by an anicut into another river which flowed through the korale, but whose normal supply of water was insufficient to irrigate more than a very small extent of paddy land. The scheme ultimately grew to consist of the three following sections :—

(*a*) The Panamure channels, which were to benefit 900 acres, mostly the property of the local Ratemahatmaya.
(*b*) The restoration of Hingurawewa, to benefit 600 acres.
(*c*) Anicut across Holanda-oya, to irrigate the Udugama fields and supply tank at Emblipitiya.

The results as they stand to-day are that under Panamure channels 115 acres in all are cultivated, or 15 acres more than were cultivated before the Kitalabokka anicut was constructed.† In addition to this area the Central Irrigation Board returns show that there yet remains a further extent of 255 acres capable of being irrigated, making in all 370 acres as benefited by the work. There has, however, never been any proper survey of the lands, and when this is made it is possible that the 530 acres missing from the original estimate may be forthcoming.

* *Ceylon Hansard*, Session 1888–1889, page 51 *et seq.*

† Early records show that the anicut at Panamure, which was constructed before that at Kitalabokka, provided sufficient water for the cultivation of 100 acres.

With regard to Hingurawewa, this work was completed in 1895, but no land has yet been sold or water recoveries made, as the title to the lands has only within the present year been decided. Under the channel to the Udugama fields and Emblipitiya tank no additional lands are benefited, though the original proposal on which the work was undertaken anticipated an increased cultivation of 300 acres.

Nearly Rs. 30,000 was spent upon the restoration of the Tunkema tanks with the object of increasing the area of their benefits from 70 to 245 acres, but the more important portion of the scheme—the supply channel connecting these tanks with the river—was abandoned as its cost was found to be prohibitive. The increased cultivation under these tanks since their restoration amounts to 3 acres. The condition into which these works have been allowed to fall in recent years is not such as to inspire confidence as to their utility. With the Provincial Administration Report for the year 1901 is published a report by the Ratemahatmaya in whose division these works are situate, and he says: "The Kitalabokka channel has been full of silt since three years, and very little water can be taken. The masonry of all sluices on Panamure channels is out of order. ..... The fields under Rambukanawewa (one of the Tunkema tanks) were never cultivated since the repairing of the tank, for want of water, and, unless a channel is opened from Holanda-oya, can never be cultivated." The total amount expended on works in the korale exceeded Rs. 100,000, the cost of maintenance is Rs. 5·5 per acre, the cost per acre benefited has been Rs. 373 for the Panamure and Rs. 62 for the Hingurawewa lands, and the extent sold since completion amounts to 77 acres at a cost of Rs. 13 per acre. The indigenous population in the korale increased during the last Census decade by 6·2 per cent., as compared with 14·3 per cent. for the entire Province. Up to the present, therefore, these works have not fulfilled their early promises. Financial failures they must always remain, but there is reason to hope that when the lands have been surveyed, their possibilities ascertained, and when care and attention has been devoted to their development, they may bring to the population benefits which, partly owing to a neglect of these requirements, could not have been expected in the past.

**Rakwana-ganga and Uggalkaltota schemes.**

The Provincial Irrigation Board in their report of 1892 refer to the Rakwana-ganga scheme as designed to irrigate 2,000 acres, one thousand of which had already been applied for. The return of 1903, however, shows that no lands have yet been cultivated or recoveries made. 352 acres were, however, sold in 1901 in one block to a native capitalist, but it is only during the present year that they are being brought under cultivation. Under the Uggalkaltota scheme progress has been more satisfactory, 500 out of a total 744 acres being cultivated. The possibilities of this work have, however, never been carefully examined, and in all probability a larger extent than that at present recorded is capable of being irrigated if further channels were provided.

**Future prospects.**

The high cost of restoration—Rs. 90 per acre—will effectually prevent the Sabaragamuwa works from ever becoming a financial success, and it is up to the present hard to show that indirectly they have conferred any benefits commensurate with their cost on the Province. Since 1880 the extent of paddy land has increased by 22,000 acres, but of this only 1,246 acres are due to Crown works. The development of these works, moreover, has been slow, as the following shows:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Old lands benefited ... ... ... | 1,462 |
| (*b*) New lands cultivated consequent on irrigation ... | 1,246 |
| (*c*) Lands still unsold ... ... ... ... | 3,144 |

*Central Province.*

So far as the Central Province is concerned little requires to be said in the matter of benefits derived from Crown works. The two large works from which great results were expected to follow, the Bodi-ela and the Elahera canal, now lie virtually derelict. The former work is a striking illustration of the indeterminate policy of the time at which it was constructed. The acreage it was to benefit has never been definitely ascertained, though it has been placed as high as 2,300 acres. A few months after its completion at a cost of Rs. 75,000, and before any of its virtues could possibly be proved, a portion of the channel was washed away; and it has been abandoned ever since. Reference is made elsewhere to the Elahera canal. The total extent of paddy land in this Province has increased within the past thirteen years from 55,000 to 66,000 acres, of which 263 acres only have been due to works constructed from public funds. While this Province is not one that affords much scope for large and costly Crown works, it is essentially a Province where much good can be effected by local effort working under skilled direction and judiciously assisted by small grants.

*Western Province.*

**Favourable climatic conditions.**

If an illustration is required of the effect of climatic conditions upon irrigation expenditure and paddy cultivation, it is afforded by a comparison between the Western and Eastern Provinces. In the former Province 113,697 acres are cultivated, and yet the expenditure from public funds has totalled only Rs. 84,000. In the latter Province 81,429 acres are cultivated at a cost to revenue of approximately Rs. 2,000,000. The Western Province in fact ranks next to the Southern Province in the extent of paddy land cultivated, and yet the expenditure has been insignificant. There are, therefore, no Crown works worthy of comment in this Province, where in but few cases the cultivators, with the

aid of their communal rules, have themselves been able to provide for all their requirements. Far indeed from any scarcity of water, considerable tracts of low-lying lands in this Province are periodically submerged by floods, and owing to their proximity to populous centres their drainage has on occasions been urged as a more profitable work than vast expenditure to irrigate lands in sparsely populated districts. Owing, however, to the extreme depression of much of the lands affected, as well as to the fact that the deforestation of considerable areas for agricultural purposes has tended, and probably will tend, to increase the volume of these floods, no scheme has yet been formulated that contains a reasonable promise of success, and is yet within the region of financial possibility.

VARIOUS FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

Having examined the financial results of irrigation expenditure and attempted to judge of the indirect benefits that have resulted from the policy of the past, it is now a convenient stage to inquire into the various causes that have contributed to these results. For the sake of clearness they may best be dealt with under the following heads :—

(*a*) Administrative machinery.
(*b*) Preparation of specifications and recovery of rates.
(*c*) Surveys.
(*d*) Maintenance.
(*e*) Control and distribution of water.
(*f*) Colonization and movement of population.

(*a*) *Administrative Machinery.*

Period prior to 1887.

The Commission of 1867 recommended the formation of a separate Irrigation Department, and some steps were taken in this direction by the appointment of Captain Woodward, R.E., to the post of Irrigation Assistant in 1870. At the same time a Board was formed consisting of the Government Agent of the Province in which the proposed work was situated, the Surveyor-General, and the Director of Public Works for the consideration of irrigation schemes. The appointment of Irrigation Assistant, however, lapsed in 1878, when Captain Woodward left the Island, and the Board ceased to officiate in 1881. From that time until the establishment of Provincial and Central Boards in 1887, irrigation schemes were considered in the ordinary way by Government on reports from the Government Agent and Engineers, and were carried out by the Public Works Department. During this period many works which proved of great benefit to the Colony were undertaken. There were, however, others which with more careful examination would probably never have been embarked upon. The absence of any special Department that could be held directly responsible for irrigation work was always evident. Work was in many cases undertaken on insufficient estimates. In 1874 Sir William Gregory referred in an address to Council to cases in which original estimates had been exceeded and money spent that might have been withheld had the true cost been known.* In 1876 he mentions "that grievous faults of execution and gross blunders have been committed by those who had the superintendence of irrigation works,"† blunders which, he stated later, affected the return that might have been obtained on the outlay. The work in the Chilaw District known as the Deduru-oya head sluice, on which Rs. 24,000 was spent in 1870, is an instance of an early blunder of construction. The sluice was placed too high, and no water could be brought to the land. Mahauswewa and Kantalai are also works undertaken during this period which have far from fulfilled their expectations.

Irrigation Boards established in 1887. Functions of Provincial Boards and their methods of procedure.

Irrigation Boards which were established in 1887 were responsible for the initiation of much expenditure, and it will be instructive to examine in some detail their constitution, powers, and methods of procedure. The duty of the Provincial Irrigation Boards was to consider and recommend works for restoration, examine plans and estimates, and supervise their execution. Their appointment was strongly advocated by Mr. Downall, the Planting Member, with a view to import more interest, system, and continuity of policy than had hitherto prevailed into the consideration of irrigation questions. They came into existence during Sir A. Gordon's administration, a time when irrigation was much in favour. Interest they certainly did arouse, but whether they also brought about system and continuity of policy may be questioned. Every Provincial Board was under the presidency of the Government Agent, and comprised as members the Chief Surveyor of the Province and Provincial Engineer. As might naturally be expected, each Government Agent wanted as large a share as possible of expenditure devoted to the Province under his administration, and knowing how favourably disposed the authorities were towards irrigation there was no lack of schemes. But for reasons—some within, some without the control of these Boards—many of these schemes were not considered with the care that their importance demanded. In not a few cases the assurances of the Board were unduly sanguine, and were very largely based on the reports of some headman whose own lands were affected. In few cases was any close examination and comprehensive survey made of the works proposed, and indeed, had the means for making such surveys and examination existed, it is feared that the haste and anxiety with which restorations were being effected would not in most cases have admitted of the delays attendant upon their adoption.

* *Ceylon Hansard*, Session 1874–1875, page 3.
† *Ibid*, Session 1876–1877, page 9.

The existence of ancient works are incentive to hasty restorations.

Under such circumstances the existence of old works was in some ways unfortunate. These ancient remains provided a number of already half-made schemes, with the result that there was a never-failing supply of projects with which to meet the requisitions of the Central Board. The bund and the old sluice ways and channels only required to be put in order, and there was then a work complete. In this spirit, therefore, the restoration of works was embarked upon with little or no examination; what the work had once done it could do again; and the existence of a sufficient water supply and sufficient irrigable lands was taken for granted in most cases. These Boards rarely paused to consider that possibly the works that served a large population of old might be far too costly for the scanty population of to-day, nor did they always realize that many of these works that lay buried in the jungle were dependent for their utility upon some vast connected scheme and *per se* were of little value. Nuwarawewa is an instance of a work which careful examination would have shown should only have been restored as part of the general scheme in which it was a link.

Abolition of Provincial Boards.

In 1897 Sir W. Ridgeway, who ultimately in 1901 effected their abolition, made reference in a Minute to the more or less extravagant schemes sanctioned on the "sanguine assurances" of Provincial Irrigation Boards, and he also referred to these Boards as bringing forward "a number of practical or impractical schemes yearly."* Their whole record in fact shows that they were well suited to enlist local effort and advise upon local conditions, but that they were ill-fitted to examine and consider the larger issues of policy and construction involved by the various schemes.

Extenuating circumstances affecting the efficiency of Provincial Irrigation Boards.

It is not, however, fair to cast these aspersions upon their utility, and ignore all reference to the defective equipment with which they were provided. The absence of sufficient surveyors was almost the most important. This matter will be dealt with at a later stage. Then again their executive staff was insufficient. All works other than those of exceptional magnitude, like Giant's tank or Kalawewa, were carried out by officers of the Public Works Department in addition to their departmental duties, which frequently were sufficiently heavy to engage their entire attention. The official position, moreover, of these officers was unsatisfactory. As regards public works, they were under the control of the Director of Public Works; in irrigation matters they were servants of the Provincial Irrigation Board, as well as under the orders of the Director of Public Works. This duality of control was most unsatisfactory, and often led to confusion, contradictory orders, and indifferent results.

Powers and constitution of Central Irrigation Board.

But some may ask, and not without reason, why the control of the Central Irrigation Board was not sufficient to discount the sanguine assurances and secure better supervision on the part of Provincial Irrigation Boards and their subordinates. The true answer to this is to be found in an examination of the constitution, policy, and practice of this parent Board. As has already been explained, it enjoyed exceptional powers. It had placed at its disposal a fixed annual endowment, and, except indirectly, it was answerable to neither the Legislative nor Executive Councils for its actions. The Colonial Secretary was not even a member, and none of the members, except the President, were such as would feel the weight of financial responsibility. It was in fact virtually an *imperium in imperio*, responsible directly to nobody but its own President in his alternative capacity of Governor. During its early years the policy of this Board was to vigorously push forward irrigation works on account of their indirect benefits, and many schemes that have since proved of untold value were undertaken. No clear dividing line was, however, drawn between "protective" and "productive" works, and, in the absence of surveys and an exact knowledge of local conditions, many works were, without sufficient justification, included in the latter category.†

Record of the Central Irrigation Board, as illustrated by the history of certain works.

Kanukenni tank. A series of mishaps.

There are many instances that might be adduced in illustration of the policy of the Central Irrigation Board. Some of the more noteworthy may be mentioned. The history of Kanukenni tank in the Mullaittivu District combines possibly more mishaps than any other individual work. The cost was in the first place much underestimated. It was estimated to cost Rs. 85,537; it actually cost Rs. 147,537. It was commenced in 1891 and not completed till 1903, and even then the distribution and spillway channels were not serviceable. There was no proper examination of the site, with the result that the old spill was never discovered and a new spill was commenced on insecure foundations; there was no survey of the watershed above, nor the land below the tank, with the result that the work can only irrigate 906 of the 1,800 acres that were expected to be irrigable; and, lastly, there was an irregularity in the manner in which the meeting of the proprietors was conducted. Before leaving this work it is, however, only fair to mention that the original proposals for the spill were considerably curtailed by the Central Irrigation Board on the advice of the Director of Public Works.

Lack of a definite controlling policy.

Minneriya tank.

The history of Minneriya is an unfortunate illustration of blunders in execution combined with absence of controlling policy. The tank is one of the largest in Ceylon, situated in the district of Tamankaduwa, with a population of five souls to the square mile. This tank, a very ancient work, had never breached, and up

* Sessional Paper VI. of 1898.

† These terms "protective" and "productive" are those commonly applied to irrigation works in India. Protective works are those constructed as a protection against famine and on which no profit is expected. Productive works are expected to pay interest on their capital cost and as far as possible to recoup the loss on protective works.

to the year 1892 sufficient water used to pass through the old sluice gates to serve the requirements of 700 acres of land that had for years past been regularly cultivated. There was no demand for a better water supply or extended cultivation. The Provincial Irrigation Board, however, on the advice of the District Engineer, conceived the idea of providing for the small sum of Rs. 12,000 sluices that would enable water sufficient to irrigate 20,000 acres to be held up. This project was laid before the Central Irrigation Board, and opposed by the two professional members of the Board on the ground that no proper design had been made of the general scheme. This objection was, however, over-ruled and the project adopted by that Board "on the understanding that the water will be efficiently controlled by the two sluices"—a condition somewhat ambiguous, but probably intended to convey that the Provincial Irrigation Board and the Engineer concerned would be held responsible in the event of failure. In November, 1894, the sluices were reported as completed and the tank in working order. In 1895 they had jammed, one of the sluice towers had commenced to subside, and a man was killed while attempting to investigate the defect. An inspection made by the Director of Public Works in December, 1895, resulted in a report condemning the sluices as quite unsuitable. No improvement was, however, attempted till 1902, when an estimate amounting to Rs. 203,000 was sanctioned for the repair of the sluices and the construction of nine miles of channel. This work was completed in 1904. What was to have cost Rs. 12,000 has thus been effected for Rs. 215,000, and yet the demands upon the tank are virtually the same as they were eleven years ago. During the course of its restoration the proprietors were exempted from rate for six years; the specification prepared in 1903 shows a cultivated area of 861 acres; one large block of 1,000 acres has been purchased by a capitalist, but as yet it is served by no channel. As to the prospects of the work, the President of the local Village Tribunal reported in 1903 that inquiries made from many persons who had appeared before him indicated that there is no desire on the part of the people of the district to leave their ancestral lands and take up cultivation under this tank.

Elahera canal and Bodi-ela.

Two more instances of works that have failed for want of a definite policy and careful previous examination will suffice. One is the Elahera canal. This work was commenced in 1884 on the recommendation of the then Assistant Government Agent at Matale. In 1890, after Rs. 54,000 had been spent, another Assistant Government Agent drew attention to great engineering difficulties in the way of development, the cost of which would probably be found prohibitive. He, moreover, pointed out that the proposed channel passed through an absolutely uninhabited country, and that the locality was reputed to be very unhealthy. The work was in consequence stopped, and the result is that not a single additional acre is cultivated, and that not a penny return has accrued to revenue for the money expended. Another unfortunate instance is the Bodi-ela, a work in the Nuwara Eliya District to which reference has already been made.

A record of inadequate estimates.

Giant's tank.

The last case worthy of special note is that of the Giant's tank, as it illustrates in a somewhat remarkable manner how unreliable original estimates of cost have sometimes been. Mr. Parker's original estimate of 1881 was for Rs. 1,058,000 to irrigate 25,000 acres.* In 1893 that same officer submitted a long and most interesting report with an estimate for Rs. 440,000 to irrigate 15,000 acres. On the representation of the Central Irrigation Board this estimate was reduced to Rs. 282,400. The reasons for this reduction are not quite clear, but they are probably due to the fact that it was inconvenient to delay the work till a vote in Council could be obtained, and at a figure less than Rs. 300,000 the charge could be made one on the Irrigation Fund. The Provincial Engineer, Northern Province, shortly after complained that the estimate was insufficient in many respects, and the Government Agent complained that there was no survey on which to base a specification. Mr. Swettenham, the Auditor-General, criticized the scheme very severely, and pointed out *inter alia* that the compensation for lands to be submerged was excessively low, that there was no provision for pitching the bund, or for channels, or for spillway. The Surveyor-General also called attention to the absence of survey, which was especially desirable in a work of such magnitude. About the same time a prominent member of the Executive Council, while doubting the success of the scheme, strongly condemned the policy of handing over Rs. 200,000 a year to an irresponsible body like the Central Irrigation Board, and usurping the functions of the Executive Council. The scheme was approved by the Secretary of State in 1894. In 1901 a further estimate of Rs. 304,402 was sanctioned to complete the work, and further estimates of Rs. 7,654 in 1902 and Rs. 5,300 in 1903. The work has now been completed at more than double the estimate of its original cost. When the question of expenditure on this tank was discussed in Council in 1895 Sir J. Grinlinton, suggesting the possibility of an excess on the original vote, is reported to have said: "The money may be exceeded, but unfortunately that appears to be the rule on all works."†

Extension of the powers of the Central Irrigation Board since 1896.

In spite, however, of many unfortunate projects the close examination of schemes instituted by the Central Irrigation Board after the abolition of the grain tax enabled that body to effect considerable savings, and a sum of Rs. 470,000 was standing to the credit of the Irrigation Fund in 1896. Since 1896 the Board has only met on ten occasions, and only once since 1900, business being transacted by the circulation of papers among members. It has, however, during this period

* Sessional Paper XLI. of 1881.

† *Ceylon Hansard*, Session 1895-1896, page 81.

initiated expenditure for a sum exceeding Rs. 6,000,000, and has at the same time effected a large amplification of its powers. By reason of its influence and independent status it has seldom found it necessary to seek the advice of the Executive Council on important matters of policy or expenditure, and in cases where a vote in the Legislative Council was by law a condition precedent to expenditure beyond the resources of the Irrigation Fund, such vote was assumed if the memorandum and estimate for the proposed service had lain without objection from any member for forty days on the table of the chamber.* Deprived, therefore, since their abolition in 1901, of the advice of the Provincial Boards, and entirely freed from the control of either Council, the Central Irrigation Board has latterly grown to possess far greater independence and far wider powers than its founders appear to have ever contemplated, or than, by the terms of its constitution, it could ever claim.

Central Irrigation Board since formation of the Irrigation Department.

Since 1900 the Central Irrigation Board has been fortunate in possessing the services of a special Irrigation Department to carry out its policy of development. It is as yet premature to judge either of that policy or of the manner in which it has been carried out. The absence of complete surveys of proposed projects is still noticeable, but there are, on the other hand, many indications to show that schemes are conceived with more method, circumspection, and foresight than hitherto, and that estimates are more carefully prepared. There is not, however, so noticeable a desire to undertake the less ambitious, though often more beneficial minor works, and to develop to the full capacity already existing works before commencing fresh ones.†

### (b) *Preparation of Specifications and recovery of Rates.*

Object of specification.

The preparation of specifications and the recovery of rates are so closely dependent upon one another that they can best be treated together. In all cases where applications are made for assistance from general revenue to restore and construct a work a list of proprietors whose lands are to be benefited, and who are willing to contribute towards the cost, is laid before the Central Irrigation Board, and on the information at their disposal and the prospects of the undertaking the Board decides whether the work shall be undertaken out of public funds. This list is known as the specification. Similarly, when a work has been completed a list is drawn up of all allotments liable for rate, stating the name of the owner in each case, the extent of his holding, and the amount due in respect thereof. This list is also known as the specification. Specifications are conclusive evidence as to the liability of allotments, but only since the passing of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 has their publication been required by law. As fresh lands are sold supplementary specifications are from time to time issued. On the basis of these specifications the recoveries of rates are made, and no exemptions from the amounts therein set forth are permissible without the sanction of the Governor. The specification is in fact the assessment register of irrigable lands, and should, therefore, be most carefully prepared if the full amount due is to be recovered on irrigation works.

Defective methods in preparation of specifications.

Unfortunately, owing to a variety of causes, the machinery for their preparation and their scrutiny is not as complete as their importance would justify. The existence of only partial surveys is one great defect. New land sold or settled after the completion of a work is surveyed and can be correctly assessed. This is not, however, a contour survey, and levels must be taken before the irrigability of the land can be definitely determined. As a matter of fact the question of irrigability is in most cases left to the headmen to decide. There is, moreover, no survey of ancestral lands (under many works the bulk of the lands benefited are ancestral), and their extent has to be ascertained by guesswork. As a general rule the specification for these unsurveyed lands is compiled on the reports of local headmen. On occasions they may be checked by the Government Agent, but in a large irrigation district it would be hardly possible for this officer to find time, in the midst of his many duties, for this work, which to be effective would necessitate a field to field examination. This responsible duty is therefore as a rule left to his subordinates. These men receive no direct remuneration from Government, their own lands and those of their relatives are often affected, and the temptations to which they are thus exposed are very strong. It may perhaps be argued that, as against any such suggestion of partial or dishonest conduct, local jealousies are so strong that any venal headman would most certainly be exposed by one of his many enemies. To some extent this may be true, but the safeguard is hardly one it is either desirable or expedient to encourage. There is, moreover, no check to ensure the systematic amendment of specifications. Sometimes they are not revised for years. Irrigable land under a work may be sold to-day, but there is no means to ensure that the area is brought forward for assessment next year, the year after, or indeed ever. By law the Government Agent has power "to alter and amend the specification from time to time and to enlarge it as additional lands may be benefited."‡ In practice the exercise of this power has been entirely discretionary, and there are no instructions as to the manner in, or the times at, which such amendments should be carried out.

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* Reply to a question by the member representing the Low-country Sinhalese (*Ceylon Hansard*, Session 1900-1901, page 42).

† For expenditure on minor works *vide* page 43.

‡ Ordinance No. 23 of 1889, section 43 (2).

Detailed examination of specifications for certain works. Kirinde-oya scheme.

In the absence of complete surveys it is not possible to ascertain how much land escapes liability by reason of defective specifications. In the case of Kekanadura, Denegama, and Dandeniya tanks, in the Matara District, no specification has ever been published. In the case of many Eastern Province works supplementary specifications for lands sold subsequent to Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 have alone been gazetted. The specifications of the Kirinde-oya scheme and Walawe-ganga works, however, afford good illustrations of the manner in which these important registers are prepared. The former scheme was a colonization work, and to encourage settlers lands sold prior to 1894 were exempted from irrigation rate. 2,514 acres were sold prior to that date. In 1896 the first specification was prepared according to which the total area liable amounted to 216 acres. No further specification was issued until the present year, when one appears upon which 1,049 acres are liable. During the intervening period the following extent of lands according to a statement supplied by the Assistant Government Agent, had been sold under the scheme :—

| Year. | Extent. A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1895 | 98 | 0 | 14 |
| 1896, 1897, 1898 | Nil | | |
| 1899 | 62 | 1 | 17 |
| 1900, 1901 | Nil | | |
| 1902 | 1,900 | 1 | 12 |
| 1903 | 457 | 0 | 10 |
| 1904 | 5 | 2 | 35 |
| | 2,523 | 2 | 8 |

While, therefore, the increase according to the revised specification has been 1,433 acres, that according to the record of land sales has been 2,523 acres, and the balance of 1,090 acres, assuming it to be irrigable, still has to be assessed. But this does not represent the only direction in which the full extent of recoveries are possibly affected. Whatever may be its necessity in law, the published specification has become in practice the actual basis of recovery on works constructed since the passing of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889. In the case, therefore, of the work under consideration the bulk—though not all, as reference to the detailed statement of recoveries shows—of the land sold subsequent to the specification of 1896 has enjoyed, and will enjoy, exemption from rate until such time as the new specification comes into force. The actual loss to revenue in the case of this work is probably not excessive, because the statement of recoveries shows that amounts have been actually collected in excess of the published specification, and because lands sold under Sir H. Ward's Minute—as most of these lands probably were—were not until recently liable for irrigation rate until four years after the date of sale. The system, however, is none the less defective, in spite of the fact that possibly the collection of rates has in some cases anticipated the revision of the specification.

Specification for Walawe-ganga works.

In the case of the Walawe-ganga works the state of affairs is somewhat similar, but even less satisfactory. The following statement is prepared to show the amount as actually specified, the extent sold, the amount that would have been due if the specifications were annually revised, and the actual amounts collected each year since the first specification was prepared:—

| Year. | Amount due on Account of Private Lands in the published Specification. | Lands sold. | Amount to be recovered if Specification had been annually revised. | Amount recovered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1889 | None published | 271 | 2,500* | Nil |
| 1890 | do. | Nil | 2,500 | Nil |
| 1891 | do. | 20 | 2,500 | — |
| 1892 | do. | 863 | 2,500 | Nil |
| 1893 | do. | 101 | 2,771 | 126 |
| 1894 | do. | 118 | 2,771 | 251 |
| 1895 | do. | 261 | 2,791 | Nil |
| 1896 | 2,880 | Nil | 3,654 | 1,522 |
| 1897 | 2,880 | 460 | 3,755 | 1,723 |
| 1898 | 2,880 | Nil | 3,863 | 1,579 |
| 1899 | 2,880 | 122 | 4,124 | 1,423 |
| 1900 | 2,880 | 31 | 4,124 | 1,890 |
| 1901 | 2,880 | Nil | 4,584 | 1,937 |
| 1902 | 2,880 | Nil | 4,584 | 2,077 |
| 1903 | 2,880 | Nil | 4,706 | 2,045 |
| 1904 | 2,880 | 227 | 4,964 | 4,820 |
| Total since 1894 | 25,920 | 1,218 | 43,646 | 19,267 |

Though this work may have been nominally completed in 1889, it was not in proper order till 1893, and any comparison between the specifications and recoveries is confined to the period subsequent to that date. At the same time it

* Old lands, according to Central Irrigation Board Report of 1894.

will be remarked that, though the extent of old lands benefited amounted to 2,500 acres, and land sales commenced in 1889, no specification was published or no proper recoveries made till 1896. In compiling the figures for column 4, "Amount to be recovered if specification had been annually revised," all sales are assumed to have taken place under Sir H. Ward's Minute, and lands are not, therefore, entered as liable until four years after date of sale. During the present year a fresh specification has been published showing a total of 4,957 acres as liable for rate. This bears out the correctness of the calculations made in column 4, there being a discrepancy of only seven acres between the amount there entered as due in 1904 and this new specification. The increase between the specification of 1896 and that of 1905 represents the extent added during the nine intervening years on which rates would, as they became due, have been levied had only exact rules for the amendment of specifications and a searching system of audit been in force. As it is, exemptions have since 1896 been granted to the amount of Rs. 6,653 on the published specifications, and to the amount of Rs. 24,379 assuming the specification to have been annually revised. These two cases have been examined at some length in order to indicate the exact manner in which the present want of definite rules and principles prejudicially affects the full recovery of rates on irrigation works. They are not unique, and inquiry into other works would doubtless reveal that the conditions elsewhere are not always dissimilar.*

**General comparison between specifications and recoveries.**

Considering that some specifications are not published at all, that others are only published in part, that some of the stated allotments are unirrigable, that some have not yet completed the payment of their instalments on account of cost of restoration, and that they are not prepared in such a manner as to show when the repayment of purchase or cost instalments and when maintenance rate will commence, it is impossible to make a comprehensive comparison between the actual specifications and actual recoveries. Such examination, however, as has been possible shows that, with the exception of the Walawe-ganga scheme above mentioned, the loss on recoveries has not been very great. The non-recoveries are, moreover, accounted for as a rule to exemptions granted by proper authority, though in the case of the Walawe-ganga a sum of Rs. 1,600 was exempted on the sole authority of the Assistant Government Agent. Considering, however, that these specifications are in many cases incomplete, it is only natural that the deficiency on recoveries should not be excessive.

**Audit of irrigation recoveries.**

The unsatisfactory manner into which the work of preparing and amending these specifications has been allowed to fall and the resultant loss to revenue is largely due to the defective system of audit over irrigation accounts. The compilation of the specification—in other words the preparation of the rate register—appears to be no concern of the Audit Department. The Survey Department, who survey the lands for sale; the Audit Department, who should examine the recoveries; the Government Agents, who draw up the specifications, all work in watertight compartments. Audit, when scrutinizing the receipts, compares them, not with the specification, but with a statement, furnished by the Government Agent, of the amounts that should be recovered. Doubtless, if the returns of two successive years showed a glaring difference, an explanation would be required, but according to the present system that Department has no systematic means of satisfying itself that irrigable lands sold have been and are being brought to account for rateable purposes.

**Various grounds on which allotments have been exempted from rate. Insufficient water supply.**

The causes for which exemptions from water-rate have been granted in the past are many and varied. Prior to 1893 considerable exemptions have been made on occasions when owing to the vicissitudes of rainfall the supply of water was insufficient. In 1893 it was definitely decided that exemptions could not be claimed by reason of the failure of water from natural causes; and that irrigation rate being in reality of the nature of interest on capital expended, its collection did not convey any guarantee that water would be supplied. At the same time Government promised to considerately entertain claims for exemptions in cases where the failure of water was due to causes within its control. This principle has since been acted upon.

**Failure to cultivate.**

Up to March, 1904, it was customary in certain Provinces to exempt from rate lands whose owners, for private reasons, abstained from cultivating even though sufficient water was available. This practice, which must have had a demoralizing effect on many, never over-industrious, cultivators, has now been abolished, and rate is levied on all lands capable of being irrigated, whether they are cultivated or not.

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* In this connection the following statement for four works in the Eastern Province is noteworthy. It suggests either inaccuracy in returns or defective specifications and resultant loss to revenue :—

| Work. | Year. | Area cultivated according to Central Irrigation Board Returns. | Area paying Maintenance Rate. | Area paying Repayment Rate. | Total Area paying Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Rugam ... | 1904 ... | 7,288 ... | 3,506 ... | — ... | 3,506 |
| Puluganawa ... | " ... | 3,984 ... | 2,309 ... | 377 ... | 2,686 |
| Chadayantalawa | " ... | 2,406 ... | 1,205 ... | 650 ... | 1,855 |
| Divilana ... | " ... | 2,747 ... | 776 ... | 701 ... | 1,477 |
| | Total ... | 16,425 | 7,796 | 1,728 | 9,524 |

Exemptions of lands sold under Sir H. Ward's Minute.

Prior to September, 1904, it was the practice to exempt lands sold under Sir H. Ward's Minute from irrigation rate until the purchase instalments had all been paid, namely, for a period of four years. If, however, these instalments were allowed to fall into arrear, the collection of water-rate was in some Provinces proportionately deferred. From this a considerable loss to revenue must have resulted, for at the present time there are lands sold under this Minute in 1895 which have not completed the payment of their instalments.

Exemptions on works where cost of construction is repaid in ten annual instalments.

Similarly, in the case of works on which cost of construction is repaid by ten annual instalments, after which a maintenance rate is levied, it is customary to defer the collection of the rate until all arrears have been recovered. And in some cases considerable arrears are allowed to accumulate. The Dedduwa works in the Southern Province, for instance, were completed in 1888 under the ten instalments repayment system. The instalments have been allowed to fall into arrear, with the result that, according to the Government Agent's returns, no collections on account of maintenance have been made up to the end of 1904. In, therefore, the case of lands sold under Sir Henry Ward's Minute and liable to a rate for the repayment of the cost of construction, their liability for maintenance rate has not, in the past, commenced till at least fourteen years after the date of sale, and in practice this period is, on account of arrears in the repayment of instalments, often exceeded.

Other causes of exemption.

The other principal causes for exemption are insufficiency of water supply due to defective channels or sometimes to no channels at all, or to defects in the control and distribution of water; submersion of lands, often due to like causes and also to the absence of any provision for drainage; the unirrigability of the land, it being above the source of supply, generally due to the absence of a previous survey; the infertility of the land, owing to its impregnation by salt. These matters will again be referred to.

Improved form of return required.

There is no doubt that the large majority of exemptions granted in the past, even without proper authority, have been granted for good reasons. What, however, does appear to be much required is some carefully devised form of return, which would readily show the amount of exemptions granted on any work, and a closer method of audit, by which to ensure that, in the first place, the specifications themselves are kept up to date, and that, in the second place, no exemptions other than those authorized by proper authority are allowed. Thus the progress on any work could be instantly seen and any irregularities and defects at once discovered.

### (c) *Surveys.*

The full significance of an irrigation survey.

In examining the causes that have led to the failure or non-success of irrigation works the question of surveys is one of first-rate importance. One is perhaps, at first sight, apt to employ the term "survey," in its relation to irrigation, in a somewhat loose and general sense without a full appreciation of its significance.

It implies an entirely new element, viz., relative levels, without which an ordinary survey is complete but an irrigation survey has no proper existence. It consists in reality of three surveys, each more or less associated with the other, but each undertaken with a different object. In the case of a detached self-dependent work these surveys are a comparatively straightforward matter. In the case, however, of a connected scheme made up of a number of interdependent tanks, the matter is one of great complexity. Consider for a moment the vast chain of works as they are now being gradually brought to light in the North-Central Province. There are here three systems, already described, each of which ultimately discharges into the Malwatte-oya, the river that subsequently—under its new name "Arivi-aru," borrowed from its Tamil surroundings—supplies the two twin works, Giant's tank and Akkatimuruppu (the latter not yet restored), near the seaboard of Mannar.* In order to ascertain the scope and potentiality of each tank, to measure its effect upon the supply of tanks lying below, and to regulate the capacity of each, so that the greatest possible use may be derived from the scheme as a whole, a very extensive survey is necessary. This survey in fact would extend right away from the hills at Matale, where the waters have their source, to the sea at Mannar, a distance of at least 100 miles, and would be a very long, costly, and laborious work.

Survey of irrigable lands and survey for sale and settlement.

The capacity of each tank and the general situation of the lands it serves having been ascertained, the next type of survey required is one to demarcate the exact boundaries of the irrigable lands and on which the system of distributary channels can be traced. This survey, like the former, is primarily an engineering survey, inasmuch as the irrigable area is not a mere matter of levels, but depends upon the supply of water available and upon the necessity for projecting channels in the manner most economical both as regards cost of construction and consumption of water. The relative area, moreover, of adjacent irrigable lands (often very variable) to each length of channel materially affects the size and slope of the channel, and consequently an estimate of the irrigable lands and their position is anterior to the final channel design and alignment. When the area of irrigable land has been defined comes the work of survey proper, a cadastral survey if necessary of existing lands within the irrigable area, or a block survey for the purpose of settlement and sale.

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* For description of these systems *vide* page 22.

Extent of which complete irrigation surveys have existed in Ceylon.

At the present time comprehensive surveys are being made by the Irrigation Department of certain of the large systems, but it would have been impractical to have expected surveys of the kind to have been completed in the past before any work was embarked upon. It is only as works have been opened up and surveys extended that the scope of these vast ancient works has been discovered. In the past, therefore, each work has, unless it was well known to be closely dependent and affected by some adjacent work, been examined and restored as a separate entity. Furthermore the absence of any general system of levels referred to a uniform fixed datum, such as mean sea level, means that the levels for each work are recorded to local datum levels only, and give no possible clue to the relative positions of the different works even in the same vicinity. Again, it is only within the last two years that the topographical map (not yet completed) of Ceylon was available, and, failing this all-important record, no estimate of catchment areas could be made without extensive surveys in each case, which as a matter of fact were hardly ever undertaken. The attention paid in the past to the survey of irrigable areas has often been most perfunctory. During the period of eager development that followed on the year 1884 the question of irrigability was often left to chance, to be determined as the work progressed. Being all of them old works under which some small extent was already under cultivation, the existence of a sufficient irrigable area to justify the work being restored was taken for granted. In some cases contour lines were run out from the sluices and cross levels taken at wide intervals, but there were never any definite rules laid down making a close survey of irrigable lands a condition precedent to the work of restoration, and the old records show that in many cases work was initiated on such unreliable data as the guess estimates of local headmen. To cite a recent case. In 1900 the Central Irrigation Board sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 87,000 for the construction of certain anicuts under Rugam tank. No survey was made of the area to be benefited, the project being officially described as one "to irrigate 7,100 acres according to the local headmen." Since the formation of the Irrigation Department the survey of irrigable areas has received more attention than formerly, and by the end of 1905 it is expected that the survey of lands under Kirinde-oya, Walawe-ganga works, Allai, Kalawewa, Minneriya, and Vakanery will be practically completed. No full surveys were, however, made, prior to their commencement, of the irrigable lands under any of the large works now approaching completion.

Existing surveys completed after restoration was commenced.

There are, however, a few cases, as for instance Deduru-oya, Walawe-ganga, and Kanukenni, where extensive surveys have already been made within the irrigable limits, on which sales and settlements can be effected. These surveys have, however, been carried out subsequent to the initiation of the work, and lose thereby much of their utility, for before any project can be considered in a business-like manner a full knowledge of the extent of irrigable lands and the nature of their ownership—which a survey alone can supply—is indispensable, and without these data its future prospects are largely problematical.

Irrigation surveys in India.

The Indian practice is in remarkable variance with that adopted in Ceylon. In the consideration of a scheme the fullest possible information is sought, and as many as seven different plans may be required.

The Roorkee treatise gives the following list of maps and surveys that should be prepared and submitted with the project:—

(1) *Index chart:* intended to show the geographical position of the works.
(2) *Well water chart:* showing in block the lands already irrigated by wells and the levels of surface of subsoil water.
(3) *General map:* showing villages, roads, railways, &c.
(4) *Level chart:* indicating levels of lands to be affected by project.
(5) *Well irrigation map:* showing in detail areas already irrigated by wells.
(6) *Subsoil water map:* showing the contour of surface of water in subsoil. This survey is very important in certain localities where irrigation tends to raise the level of the subsoil water and produce "water logging" and "alkali." It shows, moreover, whether the land is getting too much water or not. A survey of this kind would be invaluable in Ceylon, where not infrequently lands are flooded to excess.
(7) *Professional map:* the working plan of the project.

Whether all these charts and maps would be necessary in Ceylon is a matter for professional men to decide, but the fact that they are required in India illustrates at least with what great detail irrigation projects are examined in that country.

Unfortunate results due to absence of surveys.

The necessity for surveys, however, is too evident to require lengthy explanation, and the following illustrations will serve to show the unsatisfactory consequences that their absence has occasioned. A somewhat remarkable case is that of Kanakarayankulam tank in the Northern Province. Here some 390 acres of land were sold as irrigable when they were not really so, and 296 acres were subsequently abandoned. This is, however, not the only instance of its kind, and the practice became so frequent that in 1897 a circular was issued by Government directing that it should be definitely announced before lands were sold whether they would receive benefits or not from any irrigation work. At the Government Agents' Conference last year a question arose in the course of discussion which clearly illustrates the evils attendant upon the absence of surveys. A difference of opinion took place between the Government Agent of Uva and the Director of Irrigation as

to the possibility of the future development of lands under the Okkampitiya Yoda-ela. The former stated that certain lands could be irrigated, while the latter was of the contrary opinion. In the absence, however, of a survey the matter was one of speculation, and the incident not unnaturally suggests the conclusion that if lands under irrigation works were only surveyed many avenues for further development would be disclosed.

Extenuating circumstances.

Probably to those who are unacquainted with the gradual development of irrigation works in Ceylon it may seem altogether indefensible that such loss and confusion should not have been averted by a complete survey at the outset of all irrigable lands. Of this there is, however, an explanation. In the case of many of the earlier works their restoration was undertaken to benefit existing lands the possibilities of which were well known, and a survey, though an advantage, was by no means indispensable. It is only in recent years, since the construction of large works to reclaim vast areas of Crown lands hitherto unirrigable, that the necessity for the more complete information which a survey alone can provide has been so sorely felt.

Work of settlement, its relation to that of survey.

Dependent upon the work of survey is that of settlement, which has also retarded the development of certain works. There has never been in Ceylon an exact demarcation of Crown lands, in consequence of which encroachments have been frequent, and the title to considerable areas is often disputed. Before, therefore, the advisability of any irrigation work can be properly decided upon it should be necessary to survey the lands to be benefited and definitely determine their title. So far as can be ascertained this has never been done, and the result is that land which the Crown hoped to sell at an enhanced price, once it was made irrigable, has been subsequently found to be owned by private persons.

Instances of tardy settlement.

Apart also from this loss of revenue the delays attendant upon any settlement are very great. In the case of Hingurawewa in Sabaragamuwa, which was restored in 1895, the settlement of the irrigable lands is only now about to be completed, and in the meantime no land has been sold or recoveries made. The Deduruoya works were said to be officially completed in 1895, but they still remain quite undeveloped, and the settlement of title has yet to be made over a considerable area of the irrigable lands. In 1892 certain fields were submerged by the restoration of Batalagoda tank, the reservoir for this scheme. The owners were promised other lands in lieu, but it was only found possible to place them in possession of these lands in 1904, after a delay of twelve years.

Without surveys land cannot be advertised and development encouraged.

Without surveys it is, moreover, impossible to attract settlers and encourage development. There are vast areas throughout the Island supposed to be irrigable, but in the absence of surveys the fact cannot be ascertained and they cannot be advertised for sale. In a new district development is largely stimulated by judicious advertisement, but hitherto this has been impossible except to an exceedingly limited extent. Picture for a moment capitalists in search of suitable rubber land visiting the North-Central Province. The first thing they would naturally do would be to call upon the Government Agent and ask to see plans of lands available for sale. Plans possibly the Government Agent might show them, but he would be unable to do more than indicate upon those plans certain areas where possibly suitable irrigable land might be obtained. He would not have actual surveys of more than a few small scattered lots. Or supposing these gentlemen to have explored the country and selected certain land that appeared favourable for their purpose, it would probably be, under the most favourable circumstances, four months before the land could be surveyed and even its irrigability ascertained. Such are hardly the conditions best calculated to attract capital.

Previous examination to ascertain fertility of the soil.

There is yet one other form of survey, unconnected, however, with the foregoing, that may be suitably referred to at this stage. With the exception of Mr. Parker's reports, which are limited in number, and where the matter is not treated scientifically, no systematic attempt appears to have been hitherto made to ascertain the natural fertility of the soil before undertaking schemes for its irrigation. The consequence has been that, after the restoration of works, land has been found to be less valuable than was originally expected. The defect most commonly met with is that known as brackishness. The Government Agent, North-Western Province, attributes the slow development of lands under Mahauswewa tank to this cause, and considerable areas in the Hambantota District have, from time to time, been exempted from irrigation rate for a like reason. This predisposition to brackishness could probably have been detected by expert examination, and it is essential that, if a true estimate is to be made of a scheme's possibilities and the enhanced value of any irrigable Crown land correctly ascertained, some report should be obtained from a scientific agriculturalist as to the constituents of the soil, and its probable fertility, before any project is approved.

### (d) *Maintenance.*

Its apportionment between Government and cultivators.

Closely connected with that of water control and distribution is the question of maintenance. The direct loss to revenue on this account has been adverted to and its principal causes discussed, but there are still certain contributory causes that deserve attention. The broad principle that has been adopted is for Government, in return for the water-rate, to maintain the headworks, bund, and main channel, and to leave the upkeep of minor and branch channels to the owners to be done under their communal rules. But this principle has not always been adhered to. In the case of the Anuradhapura tanks, for example, the Government have for many years past maintained the branch channels. It is true that in 1901 the

Central Irrigation Board decided to do so no longer, but no effect was ever given to this decision. A clear definition in the past of the dividing line between the obligations of Government and the duty of owners in respect of upkeep appears to be much required.

Complaints regarding unsatisfactory maintenance of Crown works.

There have not been wanting from time to time complaints as to the manner in which the work of maintenance has been carried out. In his Administration Report for 1902 the Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, mentioned that the channels under Tissamaharama and the Walawe-ganga works were not carefully attended to, in consequence of which the cultivators experienced great difficulty in getting water. One channel had not been cleared at all, and the cultivators lost their crop. Again, in his report for the following year he referred to the difficulty of getting water for the yala crop under the Walawe-ganga works as the channels had silted up. On the other hand, the Director of Irrigation, after careful inspection, reported that the channels were in excellent order, and that the loss was entirely due to waste of water, his gauges showing that enough water had passed down the channel to irrigate 6,000 acres, whereas only 2,150 were cultivated. Where the real fault lies would be difficult to determine, but the incident at least shows that the general system is capable of much improvement. In the case of the Deduru-oya works in the North-Western Province, the development of which has been so very slow, the Government Agent is reported to have stated at the Government Agents' Conference in 1904: "I cannot sell land because the people say there is not a sluice in working order for twenty-five miles."*

Damage done by cattle.

Considerable damage is done to channels by cattle, which, in spite of the most stringent regulations, it is very difficult to keep under control. In some districts the only convenient water the cattle can procure to drink or in which to bathe is that in the irrigation channels, along the banks of which they are allowed by the villagers to stray unattended.

Unsatisfactory maintenance sometimes due to inefficiency of supervising officers.

The difficulty of maintenance, especially on minor works in charge of the Government Agents, has been largely due to the absence of officers possessing sufficient qualifications for the work. In his Administration Report for 1900 the Government Agent of the Central Province refers to the matter in these terms: "The maintenance of many of these works requires skilled labour, which it is impossible to supply.....and constant supervision by some qualified engineer is necessary if the works already executed are to be properly and economically maintained and capital outlay not to be endangered by risk of serious damage owing to repairs, possibly trifling, not being efficiently carried out."

At that time there was no Irrigation Engineer allotted to the Central Province, and there were only two Irrigation Inspectors. Irrigation Inspectors are, however, being trained as rapidly as is possible, and before many years it is hoped they will be sufficient in numbers and in qualifications to undertake all ordinary works of maintenance.

### (e) *Control and Distribution of Water and Construction of Channels.*

System in Ceylon.

The control and distribution of water is a matter of increasing importance. When there is plenty of water and a small extent of land requiring it primitive methods of control suffice. As works develop and more land is taken up the most careful regulations become necessary, if the most economical distribution is to be effected and the best results obtained. The system in Ceylon up to the present time has been to leave the matter virtually in the hands of the Government Agent and his subordinates, working independently of the Irrigation Department. In small works a native headman known as the vel-vidane (*vide* Appendix K) arranges with the cultivators as to the times when water will be required, and supervises its distribution. The guardian in charge of the tank or headworks issues water on his demand. On large schemes, where a number of vel-vidanes with co-ordinate powers are concerned, they are controlled by a Chief Irrigation Headman, whose duty it is to supervise the general arrangements and reconcile so far as he can conflicting interests. But this system has not led to satisfactory results.

Results of system.

The absence of effectual supervision is noticeable on many works. Hollow tree stems may be often seen inserted through the bund of a channel in order to abstract an additional quantity of water; regulating planks are often either broken or missing altogether, and minor sluice doors are continually out of order. In the Deduru-oya works the villagers removed all the iron bars by means of which the sluice doors on the main channel were worked, and for many years the flow of water could not be properly regulated.

In his report for 1901 the Director of Irrigation deals with the great difficulty of controlling water under large schemes. He says that the cultivators in the more favoured tracts care nothing for those more distant. On another occasion he animadverts upon the waste of water in all works except the Pattipolai-aru scheme in the Eastern Province. He mentions a case in the Central Province where water that should have sufficed for 1,500 acres was said to be insufficent for 90 acres, and another case in the Southern Province where what should have sufficed for 10,000 acres did not meet the extravagant requirements of 3,000.

* Proceedings of Government Agents' Conference, 1904, page 37. In this case the villagers stole the iron regulating rods and broke the gates, which the Central Irrigation Board refused to renew until responsibility for the damage had been fixed.

Similarly he cites Kalawewa tank, under which the 5,000 acres cultivated consume what should suffice for 20,000 acres. The Assistant Government Agent, Matale, in 1902 also refers to the scandalous waste of water by cultivators under Bowetenna channel, where they have been permitted to cut the bunds and take the water as they pleased. On another occasion the conflict of authority and absence of definite rules led to paddy in the ear under the Urubokka scheme, in the Southern Province, being lost from proper control of water. As illustrating the waste in Ceylon it has been calculated that the cultivators use 5 to 6 feet of water per acre of rice land, whereas the consumption in India amounts to 2 to 3 feet for an equal extent.

Reasons for the existing state of affairs. Unsuitability of local machinery and difficulty of distribution on large works.

There are several causes that have contributed to bring about this unsatisfactory state of affairs. In the first place the work has altogether outgrown the available machinery. While a headman might quite easily and satisfactorily regulate the affairs of a number of small villages with whose wants and peculiarities he is well acquainted, he is quite unable to control, throughout all its ramifications, the water of a big work, and perhaps among a heterogenous collection of cultivators. There are also the family and personal interests of some headmen which must react upon the strict impartiality which is essential to success. There is little or no incentive to economy among these officers; if the water is insufficient it is the fault of the Irrigation Department, not theirs, and so long as their own lands do not suffer the calamity is not very great. In many instances they lack that authority and power of organization which is required to ensure the proper care of sluices, to prevent the theft of water, the cutting of bunds, and the breaches of the many irrigation rules. It is true that they have behind them the authority of the Government Agent, but he has not time to give the matter the constant personal attention it would require. There are, besides, many technical points involved, which neither the headmen, nor even the Government Agents, are competent to deal with. The quantities of water available for issue and the quantities required have to be worked out, the quantities that pass through the sluices have then to be measured, allowances have to be made for the difficulty of getting water to high land and distant tracts, the unfavourable position of some sluices and trace of some channels have to be taken into consideration, the supplementary supplies afforded by village tanks have to be allowed for; in fact, there are innumerable such questions that an engineer alone is qualified to decide.

Possible direction for future improvement.

In India the Irrigation Department has entire control of the distribution of water, and that system is being tried in a modified form this year on certain of the larger works in Ceylon. It is questionable whether the Indian practice could in its full strictness be at once adopted in Ceylon, where during many years the cultivators have been accustomed to abundance of water and have in consequence acquired extravagant habits in its use. If the matter were left to the Irrigation Engineer, acting independently of either Government Agent or headmen, it is feared that trouble and friction would arise. The solution will probably be found in the establishment of Provincial or District Committees with the Government Agent, Ratemahatmaya, and Irrigation Engineer as members. These Committees could frame rules for the regulation and control of water on various works, which rules could be carried out by the Irrigation Headmen under the supervision and direction of the Irrigation Engineer.

Difficulty in ascertaining quantities of water required and consumed.

Then, again, in the absence of surveys only a partial measure of success can be expected, for until the engineer in charge knows the extent of land to be supplied he cannot check the amount consumed. There appear, moreover, to have been certain difficulties in the past in measuring the quantity of water supplied, for in 1895, when Mr. Elliott complained of the great difficulty he had in getting water for his lands under the Walawe-ganga scheme, the Director of Public Works remarked as follows: "So far as I can ascertain no practical means exist at any of the tanks for measuring the quantity of water delivered." With, doubtless, a view to supply this want, four gauge boxes were in 1903 set up at the sluices under Tissawewa and Basawakkulam tanks, and the guardian was instructed to measure the flow carefully at stated periods. It was subsequently found that these boxes so obstructed the free flow of water that the channel had to be diverted by a bye-pass to avoid them. On another occasion there was difficulty on the part of the Irrigation Department in furnishing full particulars of the discharge of water from the Giant's tank sluices. These difficulties can no doubt be easily overcome, and the foregoing instances are merely adduced to show that further improvements are required before it will be possible, even for engineers, to control the water on irrigation works in the most effective and economical manner.

Wasteful methods of cultivation.

Another direction in which the waste of water might be prevented lies in the improvement of the existing methods of cultivation and a better use of natural sources of supply. In most parts of the Island it is of rare occurrence to find cultivators using the rain water to asweddumize their lands when tank water can be obtained; whereas, if only due care and economy were exercised, the rain water could, in ordinary seasons, be used to first prepare the land and the tank water to afterwards mature the crop. However, even a simple reform of this kind could only be effected among so conservative a people at the expense of much time and the exercise of much patience. Then, again, the system of transplantation adopted in most rice-growing countries is little practised in Ceylon. By this method the crop is grown in small plots until it is one month old and then transplanted on to the land, instead of being planted from the outset over the entire field, as is at present done. The period during which the land requires irrigation is thus shortened, and a considerable saving of water is effected.

Construction of channels.

One of the chief obstacles to the development of irrigation works has been the defective system of channels for the distribution of water. Complaints in this respect have come from all sides, and they have been loud and bitter. The general opinion has been that the blame rested with the Public Works Department and latterly the Irrigation Department. The matter is, however, affected by a variety of causes, and close inquiry will show that it is perhaps unreasonable to pass censure on any one Department or set of individuals.

Instances where works have suffered from defective channels.

That channels have not been constructed or have only been constructed after very long delays, is a matter beyond dispute. There is the famous case of the Deduru-oya works, which were commenced about 1891, supposed to be completed in 1895, and for several reasons, channels being one, are not completed to-day. There is Hambagamuwewa tank in the Province of Uva, where, according to the Provincial Irrigation Board report for 1893, a great deal of time was lost in tracing channels, with the result that the bulk of the settlers, finding they could get no water, chenaëd the lands and then abandoned them. There is the pathetic case of the Tunkema tanks under the Kitalabokka scheme in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, restored in 1890 but never developed, as the expense of the supply channel was found too great to warrant its construction. There is the work of Kanukenni near Mullaittivu, where the Assistant Government Agent's report for 1903 furnishes a realistic picture of a condition of affairs not uncommon elsewhere. He writes: "The restoration of Kanukenni tank is at length completed, but the channels are not yet clear, nor the breaches in them repaired, so that the people were unable to make use of the tank water for their kalapokam cultivation. A channel must be constructed below the spill to carry the spill water into the Per-aru. At present there is no channel to take away the water, which has done much damage to the fields in consequence." Again, the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, writes in 1901 with reference to Kantalai tank: "The work on the channel has been unaccountably delayed.....owing to the delay in constructing the channel I have been unable to sell any more lands at Kantalai." And with respect to another work that same officer writes in the same year: "The channels of Andankulam tank are unsatisfactory."* But the best illustration is probably that of Giant's tank. Water is issued from this tank through a number of sluices discharging to supply a network of village tanks, one spilling into the other. In many cases the water has to traverse two or three miles through Crown land before it reaches the first of these village tanks. There was never any definite previous understanding as to whether the Irrigation Department or the proprietors were to cut these channels, with the result that they were left uncut. For the past four years—in fact, ever since the tank has been nominally completed—the water after passing through the main sluices of the tank has been left to find its way by gravitation for two or three miles to the village tank where it is first required. The country being very flat, it has formed one vast sheet of water, flooding in places a main road; and while the loss by absorption has of course been very great, some of the tanks at the end of the chain have been but scantily supplied. The question whether the villagers could with reason and justice have been called upon to cut these channels is one which need not be discussed; but it may be stated that the villagers are said to already perform their full share of labour on the upkeep of their own village tanks and channels, and that the apportionment of labour on these main supply channels would necessitate cultivators working in some cases as far as five miles away from their own villages. This case became the basis of discussion on the channel question at the Government Agents' Conference last year, when it was decided that the Irrigation Department should cut the channels from the main tank to the first set of fields, after which the villagers must make their own connections. This decision will, it is hoped, prevent misunderstanding in the future and lead to the more rapid development of many works.

The real cause of the trouble.

The root of the whole evil has lain in the unsystematic manner in which schemes have so often been projected and carried out in the past. A very common practice, especially where the population was scanty and no immediate demand for land existed, was to restore the bund, cut a mile or so of channel to serve a portion of the irrigable land, and then pass on to some other work. No survey was made of the irrigable area. Those lands further from the source of supply were often sold before those lying more adjacent. No system of minor channels was ever projected, no main subsidiary or subsidiary channels were ever traced. It was left to the cultivators whose lands did not happen to be directly served by the main channel to make their own connections. In many cases they protested, and not without cause, that the task expected of them was a physical impossibility; in other cases they were too lazy; in other cases they cut a short piece of channel and allowed gravitation to do the rest, with prodigious waste of water and to the detriment of other lands. In some cases they did the work satisfactorily. Under such circumstances there was, as may well be imagined, much grumbling and discontent, and this has, in no small degree, deterred many from taking up land under Crown works.

The solution of the difficulty.

The real solution of the difficulty lies in a careful projection of channels before a work is embarked upon, and a decision, according to the circumstances, as to what is fair for the Government and what for the existing cultivators, if there are any, to perform, together with an undertaking from them that, at the proper time, they will do their due. A rate is levied as interest on the cost of construction,

* See also remarks with respect to Okkampitiya-ela, page 23.

but no definition has ever been laid down as to the scope of this term "construction," in consequence of which works are carried to a certain point and then, with many essential links still wanting, somewhat arbitrarily pronounced as complete. The cultivators had never undertaken to supply these links, and they think it unreasonable they should be called upon to do so; not infrequently they prefer to do without the water than to perform the hard work by which alone it can be procured, and so the work drags on for years in a semi-completed condition. It is very difficult to lay down beforehand any general principles regarding the construction of channels that will satisfactorily govern all cases that may arise. The circumstances of works differ very widely, and each should be decided on its merits. There are occasions when it might be altogether reasonable to ask the villagers to construct all or certain subsidiary and main subsidiary channels. There are other occasions when such a task would be altogether beyond their capacity. These points can be best settled in advance by agreement with existing cultivators, the necessary channels being marked out beforehand on the irrigation map and those the cultivators are expected to construct being clearly indicated. There are, however, many completed works for which the formulation of a definite principle is required. It has therefore been decided that the Government shall in future cut the main and main subsidiary channels, leaving all minor channels to be constructed by the proprietors. This, it is hoped, will lead to a clear understanding between all parties and to the effective completion and more rapid extension of existing works.

### (*f*) *Colonization and Movement of Population.*

Previous attempts at colonization.

Few attempts have been made to form colonies of settlers under new works, and those few have not been encouraging. In 1867 Mr. Birch tried to form a coast settlement in the Eastern Province of Tamils from India, but was subsequently compelled to admit that his hopes as to the success of the scheme had been far too sanguine.* In 1893 an attempt was made on the suggestion of the Secretary of State to form a settlement of Tamils under Kalawewa in the North-Central Province. The late Mr. Ievers was entrusted with the task. It was not a success. Several died of sickness, the remainder were discouraged, and the record of twelve men's work in two separate places shows in one week a total of nine and in another a total of five days' labour. Within the first year fourteen of the original twenty-six families had returned to Jaffna. Representatives, however, of ten families still remain, and have paid off the advances originally made to them. About the same time another attempt was made by Mr. Ievers to induce the Kandyans of a neighbouring district to take up lands under Kalawewa. They came, but as soon as they found that adjoining lands had been bought by a low-country capitalist they abandoned the place and returned to continue a poverty-stricken existence in their wretched village.† A settlement known as Lamasuriyagama was also formed under the Bilihul-oya in 1892 by Mr. LeMesurier when Assistant Government Agent at Nuwara Eliya. Of the 100 people who were original settlers, only 54 now remain cultivating twenty acres, and they reside at some distance from the lands.

Movement of population in various districts.

It was at one time confidently expected that the restoration of works would cause large movements of the population to newly irrigable lands from areas where the supply of water was insufficient for regular cultivation. But the results have, on the whole, been disappointing. In the Eastern Province new lands have been quickly taken up. The Tamils and Moormen in the Batticaloa District are a very numerous population, and they are compelled to work by the struggle for existence. In the Southern Province—where the population have by long association become to some extent imbued with the Western ideas of enterprise and progress—large areas have been taken up, but not with the rapidity that might have been expected. In the North-Central Province progress has been very slow. The Jaffna Tamils, contrary to expectation, have shown no readiness to leave their native peninsula, to which they are bound by ties of sentiment, and cast their bread upon the waters in a new country, for the unhealthiness of which they have always entertained a wholesome dread.

The conservative spirit of the Kandyans.

The indigenous Kandyan population, moreover, still retain in a marked degree that very conservative spirit which is an effective bar to progress on Western lines. Their chief ambition is to obtain an ample supply of food for themselves and their dependents, and when this has been attained their life relapses into one of ease and idleness. Sir H. Robinson in his opening address to the Legislative Council in 1866, referring to the restoration of Horaborawewa tank, said that the indolence of the people was so great that they rarely cultivated more than 150 out of a possible 400 acres.‡ And referring to their characteristics, Mr. Parker, than whom nobody was better qualified to speak, said: "The Kandyan villagers are, so far as my knowledge of them goes, essentially a cautious, stay-at-home, conservative race, who will die of starvation rather than leave their ancestral eighth of an acre with its equivalent share in their muddy tank. I have known several of them attend a sale of land which they wished to purchase, taking money for the express purpose, and come away at the last moment without making a bid, having decided to wait and see."§

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* Sessional Paper XI. of 1872, page 24.
† Sessional Paper IV. of 1893.
‡ Governors' Addresses, 1860–1877, page 92.
§ Report on Giant's tank Sessional Paper XLI. of 1881.

In many cases, moreover, the villagers have already more land than will suffice for their requirements. Many of the fields under the Kalawewa scheme are only occasionally cultivated, and passing inquiries made during the present year at certain villages showed that out of a total 300 acres that might have been asweddumized only 158 were cultivated for the last maha crop, though there was sufficient water to irrigate the whole. For many years to come, therefore, the indigenous population cannot be looked to for the development of the large areas of irrigable land available in the North-Central Province.

Frequently villagers possess paddy lands surplus to their requirements.

### (g) *Summary.*

The various causes that have contributed to the non-success of irrigation schemes have now been treated in detail, and their combined effect may be briefly reviewed. Errors and miscalculations there have always been, but prior to 1887 the policy was controlled by the responsible officers of Government, the details of irrigation expenditure were voted by the Legislative Council, and any failures were due, not so much to fundamental defects in the administration, as to insufficient experience on the part of executive officers. With, however, the establishment of Irrigation Boards in 1887 a cardinal principle of good government was, if not in theory at least in practice, violated, large powers being entrusted to a body of men who did not, for the most part, bear the weight of any corresponding responsibility. These Boards lacked the skilled advice of officers specially devoted to the consideration of irrigation matters; they were admirably fitted to spend, but ill-adapted to effect economies, and their early policy was to regard financial considerations as but of secondary importance. The financial test is the touchstone of sound administration, and all experience goes to prove that questions of cost cannot—without detriment to the latter—be divorced from those of efficiency. As it is, the absence of such system and attention to detail as strict finance should have necessitated is conspicuous. Irrigable lands have been provided in excess of all probable requirements; estimates have been largely exceeded; the potentiality of schemes has not been fully ascertained; works have not been completed and developed in such a manner as to attract cultivators; a close and accurate system of accounts and returns has never been devised; and the control of audit has been perfunctory. It is not suggested that works of benevolence were never justified; in certain districts productive works would have been impossible, especially after the grain tax was abolished; but, whether works be classed as "productive" or as "protective," they should equally have been projected, constructed, completed, and developed with due regard for financial considerations.

## VILLAGE AND MINOR WORKS.

The question of minor works and village tanks is one that best admits of treatment apart from that of large works, as they are actually under a separate control and organization. In 1874 a Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council pressed strongly on the Government the necessity for the repair of numerous small works in thickly populated districts, which would be of immediate advantage to the people. Sir William Gregory introduced the system—ever since maintained—by means of which villagers who perform the unskilled labour of restoration are assisted by skilled advice, and provided out of the general revenue with masonry sluices, and spills which would be beyond their means to construct. As many references in his addresses show, he was fully alive to the great value these tanks were to the people. Their restoration ensured not alone a practical evidence of the fact that the people were willing to help themselves, but had the further advantage of costing very little to the public, with the result that during the years of financial depression that marked Sir J. Longden's administration this branch of irrigation work received little check.

Early policy with regard to village works. Sir William Gregory's system of free sluices.

While large works are, for purposes of construction, repair, and upkeep, under the charge of the Irrigation Department, village and minor works are in charge of the Government Agent under the control of the Central Irrigation Board. The control, however, of this Board is more nominal than real, and is principally confined to receiving information regarding removals and transfers of Irrigation Inspectors and of amounts expended. No statement of work done on village tanks goes before the Central Irrigation Board, except in the form of the Director of Irrigation's Administration Report. The village tank officers are on the staff of the Director of Irrigation, but they work under the orders of the Government Agent conveyed through the Chief Irrigation Inspector.

Village tank organization.

The mainspring in the village tank system are the rules by which labour can be exacted for work of construction and repair, and by which the united action essential to any successful cultivation can be secured. A copy of these rules for the District of Hambantota is appended* in order to show the many details that require to be regulated. These rules are drawn up under Ordinance No. 23 of 1889, in the first instance by the proprietors or villagers concerned, and are subject to the approval of the Governor in Executive Council. Rules may also be framed by the Government Agent in districts where, owing to sparseness of population or local circumstances, meetings of proprietors cannot be convened.† They are not

Communal rules.

* Appendix H.
† Ordinance No 23 of 1889, section 16.

framed on any set type, but are based on ancient customs, and vary slightly in different localities. There is also a large body of unwritten custom, which is not contained in any rules, of which the vel-vidanes are the custodians.

Liability of shareholders for labour or commutation in lieu.

Among the many rules that have been examined only four definitely prescribe the amount of labour that shall be called out. They are as follows in different districts :—

Number of Days' Labour due from Owner of 10 acres = 20 bushels Sowing Extent.

| Territorial Division. | Where Government does not supply free Sluice. | Where Government does supply free Sluice. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Province ... ... | 25 ... | 48 |
| Southern Province :— | | |
| Hambantota District ... ... | 32 ... | 64 |
| Eastern Province :— | | |
| Trincomalee District (Kadukkulam pattu) | 20 ... | No addition |
| North-Western Province :— | | |
| Puttalam District (Pomparippu pattu) ... | 20 ... | 40 |

In addition, however, to the above, extra labour can be requisitioned for the purpose of urgent repairs. In ordinary cases labour may be commuted, but this is not permissible in urgent cases, as for example to construct a coffer dam or to prevent the breach of a tank. In such cases the headman may even do the work at his own expense and recover the cost from the villagers interested. The amount of commutation varies in different districts, but it approximates as a rule to 35 cents per diem. The price is based on the idea of the value of a man's labour in the particular district. Any person who refuses to work and fails to commute is liable to be summoned before the Gansabhawa Court and Village Council and fined up to Rs. 30. These fines go to form a fund, and the principle has always been that fine money shall be spent upon the tank the cultivators below which were fined. If, however, there is no scope for such special expenditure the money may be devoted to irrigation bungalows, the provision of minor sluices, or such other works as the Government Agent may in his discretion decide upon.

Village tank officers. Their duties.

The staff for the supervision of village works consists of a Chief Irrigation Inspector for each Province, who is assisted by certain inspectors, sub-inspectors, and overseers (sometimes known as bund officers). Their place among the hierarchy of irrigation officials may be best understood by reference to the appended chart.* In general their work, for the performance of which they are responsible to the Government Agent, consists in the superintendence and control of village labour. They draw up, when they can, plans and estimates of minor repairs and channels ; otherwise they work on plans prepared by the Irrigation Engineers. They arrange for the calling out of village labour, and see that the quantity due has been performed ; they draw up the commutation lists ; they see to the prosecution of defaulters ; and they are in charge of any work undertaken out of irrigation fines or commutation receipts.

It has, however, unfortunately been impossible to give any detailed statement of their various duties, for the reason that they have never been defined. There have been certain detached rules and rulings on the subject, but no general or provincial manual or code has yet been drawn up, laying down the duties of the various officers and co-ordinating the dual control exercised over them by the Government Agent and Director of Irrigation.

Restoration of independent village tanks and of Crown tanks.

Work on village tanks is virtually of three descriptions. There is, firstly, the restoration of works which are entirely self-contained, obtaining their supplies from rainfall, and not dependent on any connected scheme. These call for no special remark. There is, secondly, the restoration of Crown tanks which have lain abandoned for many years. This work is alone permissible with the consent of Government, and it is a condition precedent to the grant of any permit for the restoration of an abandoned tank that the villagers to whom such permission is granted shall have already restored their own village tank. They are recompensed for their work by the grant of one acre of land for every ten rupees' worth of labour performed, and those who do the work are further given the right of pre-emption at the same rate over additional lands rendered irrigable.† It has, however, recently been discovered that this has led to the practice of villagers restoring tank after tank to a sufficient extent to enable them to hold up enough water for a little cultivation, and then they claim a title at Rs. 10 per acre for what little they have done. They would thus obtain for Rs. 10 per acre what is perhaps worth Rs. 30, and defeat the object of Government, which was to secure the full restoration of the tank. They would furthermore obtain the right of pre-emption over further land, and be in a position to keep out private enterprise. It is a matter now under consideration how this practice can be checked and the legitimate object of such restoration effected.‡

Restoration and maintenance of tanks supplied by large schemes. Extra labour required for works of this kind.

There is, thirdly, work on village tanks which form links in a connected scheme like, for instance, Giant's tank. Owing to their special circumstances it becomes necessary to bestow more labour upon tanks so situated than would be the case upon separate self-dependent tanks. Their bunds must be exceptionally substantial, as in flood time it may be necessary to open all the sluices of the main tank in order to reduce to a minimum the strain upon it. Then, again, while a

* Appendix K.
† Circular No. 59 of 1901.
‡ Circular No. 144 of 1905.

lower range of tanks is being filled all the tanks above must be continuously spilling, whereas on separate tanks spill water only flows at flood time. It may in fact not infrequently happen that a tank with, say, a 5½ feet head may be already filled to 5 feet, and rain to the extent of an additional foot of water may fall in the night. Unless, therefore, the bund is of sufficient strength and the spillway amply commodious, a breach will occur. These tanks are in fact links in a chain, and the labour bestowed upon them is more with the object of strengthening the chain than of enabling each tank to merely meet the requirements of lands under its own immediate command. Then, again, the wasteful propensities of the villagers often incline them to regard the restoration of their tank as a means to hold up more water than they really require, to the prejudice of those below them. They forget that they are no longer self-dependent in the matter of supply, but really part of a connected scheme, and they lack confidence in the capacity of the main reservoir to replenish their village tank at any time water for cultivation may be required. This undue raising of these village tank bunds causes, moreover, the submersion of lands which should under ordinary circumstances be cultivated.

Advisability of abandoning certain subsidiary tanks under large schemes and irrigating by direct supply.

Under works of this kind the distribution of water is rough and ready. It is a great saving of trouble and of supervision to allow each village a separate subsidiary supply tank from which each community can draw as required. But it is, on the other hand, more difficult to prevent waste under such conditions than it would be if each tract of fields was supplied by direct irrigation. This, however, is not the only objection. Formerly, when no main storage reservoir was in existence, each village tank served a distinct purpose. Now that a main storage supply exists, these tanks are only necessary in so far as they are required to supplement the storage capacity of the main tank. If the headwork can hold up all the water required for cultivation, then all these subsidiary tanks are redundant. They are in fact more than redundant; they are wasteful, for they require labour for their upkeep, and they monopolize land that could all be cultivated. The land, moreover, in these tank beds, which has been so long submerged, is of exceptionally rich quality. The Director of Irrigation has already expressed himself as in favour of direct irrigation in certain cases; so when, therefore, the time comes for the provision of more irrigable lands the reclamation of these tank beds in districts where population already exists would appear preferable to the development of remote areas, to which experience has shown people are slow to migrate.

Appraisement of results of village tank work. Its political aspect.

To correctly appraise the result of village tank work is a matter of considerable difficulty. Judged politically and with regard to the conservative disposition of a people, who were loth to leave their villages, however wretched, the most likely direction in which both to benefit and to bestir them was to restore their village tanks. Then, again, village tank work in the form it was organized, namely, on the basis of State-aided self-help, had the further advantage that it impressed upon the people the value of and necessity for their own exertions, and prevented the demoralization that would certainly ensue if everything was done for the people and they did nothing for themselves.

Increased acreage of paddy cultivation due to village and minor works.

As to its material benefits, certain figures have already been quoted which tend to show that nearly three-fourths of the increased acreage under paddy cultivation is due to works other than those constructed and maintained by the Crown. It is, however, of course impossible to draw any hard and fast line between village and other works. In the case of Kalawewa, Giant's tank, and the Deduru-oya scheme the main Crown and the lesser village works are inter-dependent, and in some cases the villagers perform a portion of their annual labour in the upkeep of the main portion of the scheme. The number of village tanks, however, dependent upon larger works is comparatively small.

Extent and effect of restorations in the North-Central Province and North-Western Province.

The extent to which village works did formerly exist, and have since been restored, is illustrated by the map which prefaces this report. The number of village tanks restored in the North-Central Province and the North-Western Province, since a systematic policy was initiated in 1874, is 487 and 1,213 respectively. There are 1,052 in the North-Central Province in course of restoration, and most of them are fairly complete, while there are only 161 uncompleted in the North-Western Province. Any improvements that have been wrought in those Provinces are very largely attributable to these works. Some idea may be obtained of the value derived from village works in the North-Central Province from the record of irrigable land sales. Out of a total of Rs. 293,801 received from this service, the sum of Rs. 208,114,* or 70 per cent., is on account of village lands. Unfortunately this is the only Province in which the published returns give this information, and a like calculation for other Provinces cannot be readily made.

The Government Agent of the North-Western Province has kindly collected from local sources notes on six village tanks selected at random in his Province, which are appended to this report.† The history of these tanks typifies that of the large majority, and shows what real and prompt benefits this quiet and unostentatious work of restoring village tanks has, by increasing their food supply, while at the same time inculcating the value of self-help, brought to the more necessitous section of the people.

Shortcomings of existing system. Duality of control over village tank officers.

Satisfactory as the results have on the whole been, there are, however, certain weak points in the village works organization deserving of notice. The dual control exercised by the Director of Irrigation and the Government Agents over the village tank officials can hardly be considered conducive either to discipline

* See Appendix H of Central Irrigation Board Report, 1903. † Appendix J.

or efficiency. They work under the orders of the Government Agents, yet they are paid by the Director of Irrigation and included in his staff. They are transferred and promoted by the Director of Irrigation, and their estimates are passed by him. With a view to minimize the obvious drawbacks which divided authority of this kind must produce, it was decided that, so far as was possible, the approval of the Government Agent was to be obtained before any Irrigation Inspector was moved from his Province.* Latterly, however, this regulation has been allowed to become practically a dead letter, and thus the evils of a dual control still remain.

Delays in the restoration of village tanks.

The delays in the restoration of village tanks have in some Provinces been considerable. The Government Agent, North-Central Province, in his Administration Report for 1902 mentions cases where tanks have been under restoration for twenty-eight years. The following table illustrates the progress made since 1900:—

| Province. | 1 Number of Tanks under restoration but uncompleted, 1900. | 2 Number of additional Tanks restoration of which was undertaken, 1900 to 1905. | 3 Number of Tanks still uncompleted, 1905. | 4 Number completed or on which Work was abandoned, 1900 to 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Province ... | 494 | 17 | 502 | 9† |
| Southern Province ... | 617 | — | 430 | 187‡ |
| Eastern Province ... | 48 | 3 | 46 | 5§ |
| Central Province ... | 143 | 11 | 146 | 8 |
| North-Western Province ... | 1,337 | 37 | 161 | 1,213‖ |
| North-Central Province ... | 1,459 | 85 | 1,052 | 492¶ |
| Province of Uva ... | 20 | 38 | 43 | 15 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa ... | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 4,118 | 191 | 2,380 | 1,929 |

Non-expenditure of irrigation fines.

The imperfections of the existing village tank machinery are also illustrated by the large accumulations of unexpended irrigation fines. They stand at the following amounts in the various Provinces:—

| Province. | Balance of Irrigation Fines on December 31, 1904. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Province ... | 26,759 | 8 |
| Southern Province ... | 7,059 | 31 |
| Eastern Province ... | 9,291 | 52 |
| Central Province ... | 4,131 | 10 |
| North-Western Province ... | 12,048 | 26 |
| North-Central Province ... | 20,628 | 95 |
| Province of Uva ... | 789 | 59 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa ... | 1,352 | 27 |
| Total ... | 82,060 | 8 |

The whole of these sums are not, however, earmarked for irrigation services, and for this reason. Breaches of irrigation rules can be tried either before the Gansabhawa Courts under Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, or before the Village Councils under Ordinance No. 23 of 1889, or by any person authorized by the Government Agents—generally the Chief Headman. In the first-mentioned case the proceeds of fines are devoted to such purposes as the Village Committee, subject to the approval of the Government Agent, may decide. In the latter case fines recovered are by law set apart for irrigation works. There do not appear to be any definite rules of procedure on this matter, and in each Province irrigation offences are dealt with before whichever tribunal is best adapted to meet local conditions. Leaving aside, however, Gansabhawa fines, there still remain considerable balances of fines earmarked for irrigation alone.

Delay in recovery of irrigation fines.

The amount of unrecovered fines is also considerable, especially in the case of those levied under Ordinance No. 23 of 1889. This is due to various causes, among them failure on the part of headmen—sometimes inevitable, but more often intentional—to execute warrants and a desire to deal leniently with delinquents. But the principal difficulty arises from the fact that steps are not taken to collect them promptly, and by the time the demand is made the commutation, and perhaps also the water-rate, for the following year has become due, and real hardship would result if the whole amount had to be paid at the same time. These explanations are, however, not satisfactory, and with every allowance for extenuating circumstances the fact that large sums remain unrecovered points either to a faulty system or to apathy and inaction on the part of the local authorities. The practice of

* Circular No. 92 of 1901.

† One tank was struck off the list as it became a Távadi village. In the Mannar District seven tanks were completely restored between 1900 and 1905.

‡ Tanks of one amunam and under sowing extent were struck off the list of working tanks.

§ Four tanks were struck off the list. One tank has been completely restored in the Batticaloa District between 1900 and 1905.

‖ Sixteen struck off the list.

¶ Five tanks which were submerged were struck off the list.

paying a commission for the collection of arrears has been tried, but it has not proved successful. The matter was discussed at the Government Agents' Conference in 1904, and it was found that in some cases arrears only were collected.

Insufficiency of Irrigation Inspectors.

The slow progress that in some districts is being made in the work of village tank restoration and the inability to promptly spend irrigation fines is due to a number of causes, one of them being the insufficiency of Irrigation Inspectors. The Assistant Government Agent of Chilaw District in his Administration Report of last year attributes the slow progress (8,000 cubes of earthwork were done as against 14,000 in 1903) to want of supervision and frequent changes in his staff. He gives his proper establishment as three irrigation sub-inspectors and three overseers, whereas for some months he was left only one sub-inspector and no overseers. In his Administration Report for 1901 the Government Agent, Central Province, mentions how there are many schemes in each district that require attention, but that for want of sufficient officers it has not been possible to prepare the necessary surveys.

Lack of sufficient qualifications among Inspectors.

The lack of sufficient qualifications among the inspectors and sub-inspectors has also in some degree retarded the progress of village works. The Director of Irrigation referred to this matter at the Government Agents' Conference in 1904, mentioning that inspectors have very often to learn from the very people whom they are supposed to supervise.* In certain Provinces this lack of qualifications accounts for the large accumulations of irrigation fines, inspectors being unable to decide whether work represented to have been done in their absence has really been accomplished, and there being no Irrigation Engineer available for the purpose of efficient supervision.

Centralization of control over irrigation expenditure detrimental to development of minor works.

The centralization of control over irrigation fines has also contributed in the past to delays in their expenditure. Up to a recent date any proposal that affected the expenditure of these fines had to be submitted to and approved of by Government. The Government Agents, as has already been mentioned, did not possess the services of officers sufficiently qualified to enable them to put forward their proposal in a ripe state for sanction. The creation of the Irrigation Department as well as the abolition of Provincial Irrigation Boards, both of which measures have tended to the centralization of authority and to action independent of local advice, also seems to have prejudicially affected the development of minor works. The result is shown in the following record of expenditure on minor works during the past six years :—

| | Minor Works. Rs. | Total Expenditure. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 56,007 | 373,642 |
| 1900 | 42,400 | 504,024 |
| 1901 | 29,970 | 767,845 |
| 1902 | 25,337 | 779,714 |
| 1903 | 14,655 | 795,936 |
| 1904 | 17,990 | 982,789 |

In other words, the amount expended out of general revenue on minor works has decreased within the past six years from 18·2 per cent. to 1·8 per cent. of the total expenditure on irrigation.

Difficulty of supervising labour on village tanks.

There is also another matter in connection with village tank labour that deserves mention, and that is the difficulty of supervision. At the commencement of each season a list is prepared of the amount of labour due from each shareholder, and contracts are also made for the execution of earthwork to be paid for out of commutation funds. As far as possible the amount to be performed by each individual is plotted off on the spot beforehand. The work is supervised by the vel-vidanes in some Provinces, but generally by the katti kanganies (*i.e.*, overseers), inspectors, and sub-inspectors. There is a vel-vidane to every tank, so that there is no difficulty in their giving close attention to the work in their special charge, but the usual practice is for the vel-vidane to allot the work to be done by the sub-inspector's contractor, and then his responsibility ends. The only inducement he has to report on insufficiency of work is that he, in company with the other villagers, benefits by the tank being restored as early as possible; but as this is usually a case of twenty years or so, and he will probably believe that Government will then have other labour for the cultivators to perform, he has little interest in the matter. The Inspectors are not sufficiently numerous to enable close attention to be given to every work; in fact, they are often unable to visit each work more than once or twice a year. They are, moreover, often unqualified to measure and compute correctly the quantity performed. Any supervision to be effective must be done by the Chief Irrigation Inspector, Government Agent, or Irrigation Engineer. In only one Province is the last-named officer employed on work of this kind. The inspection of the Government Agent must necessarily be somewhat hurried, whereas, with regard to the Chief Irrigation Inspector, it is a physical impossibility for him to measure up each year's work in his district within a reasonable time of its completion. Probably before his visit rain has fallen, the tank has filled, and the "borrow" pits from which the earth was taken have been submerged. Moreover it is no easy matter, especially when rain has fallen and washed the bund, to ascertain where last year's work ended and the present year's work began, and so to measure the quantity of earthwork and turfing that has been done. Such being so, the checks he has upon the honesty of his subordinates are very slight, while the temptations to which they are exposed

* Report of Proceedings of Conference, 1904, page 33.

are proportionately great. The Government Agent, North-Central Province, in his Administration Report for 1902, advocates a policy of vigour in the restoration of village tanks, because, if for no other reason, their completion will strike at the root of the corruption that is carried on over the work.

Mr. Fisher's policy in the North-Western Province.

The late Mr. Fisher, when he was Government Agent of the North-Western Province, in 1900 recognized this fact very strongly and said: "It is hardly possible to overstate the demoralization that ensued upon such (the then existing) loose system of working." However, by the concentration of the entire staff of officers within a limited area he effected in one year the completion of 541 tanks. In some cases as much as 70 cubes per head of earthwork were done in a year, and the people were working continuously for eight months. Mr. Fisher in his report describes how the work of repair had been dragging on for twenty-one years, and how it might have been completed within half the time, had the full amount of earthwork been annually exacted. Arrears, he attributed, were largely due to the bribery of inspectors and headmen, and the keynote of his policy was never to allow a prosecution once instituted to be withdrawn.* There yet remain, it is feared, some districts in which the slow progress that is at present being made might justify the revival of Mr. Fisher's policy.

Proposal to ensure systematic completion of tanks in course of restoration.

The most effective manner to ensure the prompt and systematic completion of tanks in process of restoration would be to undertake a survey, compute the exact amount of earthwork yet to be performed to bring the tank to standard dimensions, and fix definitely the year by which the work must be completed. An arrangement of this kind would effectually check the existing delays, which are often in the interests of some of the more subordinate officials who are responsible for the supervision and performance of the work.

"Huwandiram."

Under the provisions of section 24 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 it is within the discretion of the Committee of proprietors, or of the Government Agent if no Committee be appointed, to remunerate the Irrigation Headmen for their services by a share of the crop, which is generally known as "huwandiram." The custom is one of ancient origin. The rate varies throughout the Island. In the Southern Province it is 1-48th of the crop. For many years past in the Matara District the headmen have voluntarily given up one-sixth of their share to form a fund for the repair and improvement of minor works. This fund is administered by a Committee consisting of the Mudaliyars and Presidents of the district. In the year 1903 Rs. 2,195 was spent from this source, and an outlay amounting to Rs. 5,961 was proposed for the past year. The generosity of the headman in this matter is much to be commended, and their example will, it is hoped, be followed by others of their class in districts where the payment of "huwandiram" is in vogue.

## FUTURE PROSPECTS OF IRRIGATION.

Prospects of works yet uncompleted.

We have already referred to the uncertainty that still exists as to the extent to which other cultivations than those of paddy and tobacco are dependent upon irrigation, and until more definite information has been obtained in this matter it is impossible to attempt any forecast of the future of irrigation in Ceylon. The following table gives particulars of works at present under construction, or so recently completed as not to justify their being included in the returns already given :—

| Province. | Estimated Cost during period of Construction exclusive of Interest. | Estimated Cost of Maintenance per Annum. | Estimated Cost of Maintenance per Acre. | Extent of Land to be benefited. | Estimated Rate of Interest on Capital. | Amount of Irrigation Rate. | Cost per Acre irrigated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Northern Province.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Karachchi scheme ... | 1,105,714 0 | 5,000 0 | 0 25 | 20,000 | 3 16 | 2 0 | 55 24 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | |
| Vakaneri ... | 353,654 50 | 5,000 0 | 0 38½ | 13,000 | 3 37 | 1 30 | 27 20 |
| Tembichchiya tank ... | 16,984 61 | 380 0 | 0 50 | 761 | — | —† | — |
| Anicuts below Rugam | 87,376 0 | 1,000 0 | 0 14 | 7,100 | — | 1 50‡ | 12 31 |
| Unichchai ... | 684,679 0 | 5,000 0 | 0 26 | 19,000 | 3 43 | 1 50 | 36 4 |
| Kondavaddavan scheme | 429,435 0 | 3,000 0 | 0 24 | 12,600 | — | —§ | 34 9 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | |
| Nochchiyaduwa tank ... | 857,735 0 | 12,000 0 | 0 60 | 20,000 | 3 26 | 2 0 | 42 89 |
| Sangilikanadarawa tank | 58,918 0 | 700 0 | 0 50 | 1,400 | 3 56 | 2 0 | 42 8 |
| Maha Illupalama ... | 77,970 77 | 285 0 | 0 50 | 1,000‖ | 2 9 | 2 0¶ | — |

* Circular No. 98 of 1901.
† Rate not fixed. Cost of work will be repaid in ten annual instalments.
‡ This rate provides for repayment of cost of work with interest in ten annual instalments.
§ Rate not yet fixed. Cannot be fixed till lands are surveyed.
‖ Estimated. No complete survey of irrigable lands.
¶ Rate not yet fixed, but a Rs. 2—the maximum—rate is assumed.

Grouped by Provinces, the irrigable areas are as follows:—

| | | | | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Province | ... | ... | ... | 20,000 |
| Eastern Province | ... | ... | ... | 52,401 |
| North-Central Province | ... | ... | ... | 22,400 |

As regards the Eastern Province, there will no doubt be a considerable demand for these new areas, especially if the distribution of water is well regulated and suitable channels are provided. It may, however, be remarked that the extent of these new lands is only 2,000 acres less than the total area cultivated under Crown works in the Province, and 20,000 acres in excess of the total increased cultivation consequent on the restoration of irrigation works. There is also every reason to expect that cultivators may migrate from the congested peninsula of Jaffna to take up lands under the Karachchi scheme. With regard, however, to the North-Central Province, the outlook is at present not so hopeful. These new works will provide a total area of 22,400 acres, and yet under already existing works there are estimated to be 34,368 acres still unsold, and only 8,502 acres cultivated. The total increase of paddy cultivation in the Province since 1878 has only amounted to 32,898 acres. If, however, European and native capital can, as is hoped, be attracted to this Province, and if it is found that rubber can be cultivated with profit under irrigation, the policy of providing these large tracts of irrigable lands will be fully justified.

Financial prospects of these new works.

As to the financial prospects of these works it is not possible to say much until they have been completed and it is seen to what extent the original estimates have proved correct. The anticipated rate of interest varies, it will be remarked, between 1·36 per cent. and 3·56 per cent., the average for all works being 3·25 per cent. This rate, however, will not accrue until the works are developed to their full capacity, which will be many years hence, and possibly for some time to come there will even be a loss on maintenance alone. There is, however, no obligation to extend the rates at present proposed to any but the existing cultivators, and Government has full power to raise these rates with respect to any Crown lands that may hereafter be sold. As the bulk of these restored areas will consist of Crown lands, the financial prospects of these works are, therefore, capable of being much improved. No calculation of profit has, it will be noticed, been made in the case of the Kondavaddavan scheme. This is due to the fact that, though work is already well advanced, no meeting of the proprietors has yet been held to decide what rate should be paid. Without this knowledge it must have been impossible to make any reliable forecast of the financial prospects of the scheme. Fortunately in this case the omission, though it constitutes a serious irregularity, can be rectified, for the bulk of the lands to be benefited are the property of the Crown, whose nominees can by their superiority of voting power decide, when a meeting is held, what rate shall be adopted. The average rate of maintenance on these new works is estimated at 43 cents per acre. No doubt this rate will ultimately prove adequate, but during early years a loss on account of maintenance charges must be expected.

Profits derived from paddy cultivation and prospects of its further development.

With regard to the general question of paddy cultivation in the future it has been said that there is an increasing tendency among the villagers to cultivate less paddy and more cocoanuts. Existing figures certainly show that the increase in cocoanut lands has been far greater than that of paddy lands, but this is no doubt largely due to the application of European capital to the former industry. The reason why the decline of paddy cultivation is predicted is on account of the small profits it returns. Many calculations have been made in this respect, but they differ so widely that it is impossible to draw from them any satisfactory conclusion. In the Manual of the Nuwara Eliya District some four calculations altogether are made.* By one the value of one crop off an acre in extent is given at Rs. 31·50 and the expenses of cultivation at Rs. 48·88, leaving a resultant loss to the proprietor of Rs. 17·33. In another case, cultivating by *ande* share (*i.e.*, where the owner lets out the cultivation to others, taking a portion of the crop as his rent) and charging interest on the cost of the land, the owner is shown to incur a loss of Rs. 7·25, which, however, assuming the lands to be ancestral and no interest chargeable, becomes converted to a profit of Rs. 11·25. In yet another case a Kandyan villager cultivating with the gratuitous assistance of his family is shown to make a profit of Rs. 12·97 per crop per acre. In all the foregoing cases the value of a bushel of paddy has been taken at Re. 1, which seems unduly low. Certain calculations were also made on this subject by the Ratemahatmaya of Kadawatu and Meda korales in the Ratnapura District, and were published as an Appendix to the Census Report for 1901. Cultivating on *ande* share, the owner's share is given at 10 bushels, equal, at Re. 1·60 a bushel, to Rs. 16. This, however, makes no allowance for any expenses incurred. Further particulars are given of the cost where the proprietor pays labourers to cultivate his land. Here the profit is reduced to Rs. 7·78 per acre without any charges for interest on capital.

Mr. Park of the Irrigation Department has also kindly supplied me with the following figures for the cost of cultivation and profit on lands under Tissamaharama

* Page 83 *et seq.* These figures have been amended to the extent of substituting water-rate at Re. 1 per acre for grain tax at Rs. 3·07.

tank in the Southern Province. In this district one amunam is equal to six bushels, the price per bushel is taken at Re. 1·50, the yield is estimated at $12\frac{3}{4}$-fold, and the division of the produce from one amunam of seed was as follows :—

| | Amunams. | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietor ... ... ... | 4 | = | 36 | 0 |
| Seed and interest for supplying same ... ... | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | = | 13 | 50 |
| Mudding cattle hire ... ... ... | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | = | 11 | 25 |
| Threshing ... ... ... | $\frac{5}{12}$ | = | 3 | 75 |
| "Huwandiram" ... ... ... | $\frac{1}{16}$ | = | 0 | 51 |
| Sundries (ceremonies, &c.) ... ... | $\frac{7}{48}$ | = | 1 | 31 |
| Cultivator's share ... ... ... | $5\frac{43}{96}$ | = | 49 | 5 |
| Total ... | | | 115 | 37 |

This is the yield of one crop from an area one amunam in sowing extent, equal in this district to two acres; so, assuming two crops in the year, the owner's profit off one acre amounts to Rs. 36 for the year. Against this sum must be set interest charges on capital.*

Real reasons of popularity of paddy cultivation.

The conditions in various localities differ however so widely, and there are so many occasional factors that may or may not arise, that it is quite impossible to arrive at any reliable conclusion in this matter. The popularity of paddy cultivation is really independent of any mere question of profit or loss. The distinct and conservative spirit of the East cannot be resolved to the commercial standards of the West. Where the political economist draws deductions from market prices and the cost of a living wage, the Eastern often knows no markets and regards it as derogatory to work for hire. He reveres paddy cultivation on account of its antiquity; it possesses for him an almost sacred significance; it is attended by time honoured ceremonies; and the ownership of rice lands bears in his eyes a *cachet* of respectability. In addition, moreover, to the minds of many who know little or nothing of the ways of trade, who rarely handle actual money, who are perplexed by a change in prices, the possession of paddy lands, and thus of a self-contained food supply, carries with it a sense of security which is comforting. For these reasons, therefore, apart altogether from mere considerations of gain, the continuance and further development of this cultivation in future may be expected.

Restoration of storage works to secure supply of already restored village tanks and minor works.

With the large areas yet unsold and with so many incomplete works the policy of the present Government is to refrain from undertaking new works and to develop existing ones. There is, however, one matter in this connection which deserves a few words of remark. Many of the existing works may *per se* be regarded as complete, *i.e.*, the tanks are fully restored and all the channels are cut, but they still lack that sufficiency of supply essential to their full utility. They were in many cases originally portions of some large connected scheme; now, as restored, they depend upon a limited and, in years of drought, an altogether insufficient catchment area. In this respect the following extract from notes kindly supplied by the Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle, Member of the Legislative Council and Ratemahatmaya for the Wanni hatpattu of the North-Western Province, may be of interest :—"I would," he writes, "in further illustration (*i.e.*, of the necessity for main storage and supply works) refer to the three Crown tanks in the Wanni hatpattu of the Kurunegala District—Mahagallewewa, Galgamuwa, and Mediyawa. Since their restoration they have been running short on many occasions, on every one of which the landowners, I remember, were either prevented from cultivating their fields or have suffered by the destruction of their crops. More or less every one of the tanks have traces of channels which carried the water into them from some river or large tank, and it is surprising that their importance has not been recognized by modern engineers and experts. Referring again to the hundreds of village tanks which have been restored of recent years, identically the same defect is conspicuous. The practical utility of these tanks remains thus obviously impaired, and must perforce ever remain so, if they are dependent only on a precarious and uncertain rainfall ..... Those years during which the people have been having the annual rainfall regularly, tanks, after they were restored, have been most singularly useful.....but the unsatisfactory and irregular rainfall during the last two years has seemingly awakened the people to a sense of insecurity which discloses the imperative necessity for the restoration of the old storage works." The restoration of these main sources of supply is, therefore, only a final step towards the completion of many existing schemes, and constitutes an improvement which will, in most cases, benefit an existing population and be less speculative than the restoration of large costly works in remote, sparsely populated, and unhealthy districts.

Proposals for the future. Careful projection of new schemes.

As to proposals for the future, it will suffice if we summarize the conclusions that naturally arise from the various questions dealt with in the foregoing pages. In the first place, matters of irrigation policy and finance should be considered, not by any *ad hoc* Board, but by the recognized advisers of Government in relation to the claims of other Departments and to the financial position of the Colony as a whole. The Irrigation Department should collect all necessary information to enable the

* This rate of profit closely approximates to that obtained in the North-Central Province, where from figures kindly supplied by Mr. A. Balfour, Irrigation Engineer, it appears that a proprietor whose lands are cultivated by *ande* share secures a nett profit of Rs. 38 per acre per annum for two crops, or, if he employs labour and pays for it by paddy, a nett profit of Rs. 37·46. This cultivation is on the basis of a 14-fold yield and at a price of Re. 1·25 per bushel of paddy.

feasibility of any project to be fully considered; the project should be approved by the Governor with the assistance of his constitutional advisers; the Legislative Council should be asked to vote the necessary funds; and the Irrigation Department should then carry out the work. It is understood that certain changes to effect this object are already under consideration. The imperfections of the past have been in no small measure due to the fact that the control and development of works has been left largely in the hands of the Government Agents, who are already over-burdened with a multiplicity of duties, who are not qualified to deal with the many technical points involved, and who cannot therefore be held responsible for defective results. In matters of policy and local usage the authority and influence of the Government Agent could not, of course, be dispensed with; but on technical questions—and most of them are technical—the Director of Irrigation and his officers should be alone responsible. With regard to future schemes, the fullest irrigation surveys in their extended sense should be made before any work is undertaken. The time necessary to admit of this being done is now possible, as no new works appear to be urgently required. Every care should be taken to discount the often unduly, though not unnaturally, "sanguine assurances" of local headmen and officials. Development, while not neglecting the necessities of more remote localities, should as far as possible take place outwards from a populous centre; wherever possible a complete system of channels should be traced in advance, and the share due from the cultivators towards their construction decided; the exact obligations of Government and cultivators in respect of maintenance should be defined; and, above all, every thoroughness should be exercised in the framing of estimates.

**Improvement of existing works.**

With regard to existing works, many of them can never, it is feared, become a financial success without a revision of rates—in some cases a delicate matter requiring the aid of legislation. When, however, a closer attention is paid to all the details of development, when all necessary channels have been cut and reasonable facilities for approach provided, when the control of water has been carefully regulated under skilled supervision and waste prevented, when a survey has been made of all irrigable lands and a further survey—if not cadastral, at least block—has been made of all cultivated areas, when on the basis of these surveys proper specifications have been prepared—and when prepared are automatically revised—when on the basis of these specifications the rates due are regularly collected, when these recoveries are brought to account in an accurate and systematic manner, and when over these accounts an efficient scrutiny of audit is provided,—then it may with confidence be hoped that the development of irrigation works will be much accelerated and their financial position much improved. None, moreover, of these changes would involve controversial issues; they merely make for the better regulation of existing machinery.

**Conclusion.**

In conclusion, I desire to gratefully acknowledge the assistance I have received in the preparation of this report from the Director of Irrigation, Mr. H. T. S. Ward, his assistant, Mr. R. W. Smith, and their office staff; from the Government Agents of various Provinces; from Mr. P. D. Warren, Surveyor-General, and Mr. R. S. Templeton, his assistant; from Mr. P. Arunachalam, the Registrar-General; from Mr. E. B. Denham, Second Assistant Colonial Secretary; and various other officers. Without their ready co-operation and advice it would have been an impossible task to collect and collate all the information that has necessarily been required.

Colombo, Ceylon,
September 1, 1905.

J. KEANE.

Appendix A, Diagram I.

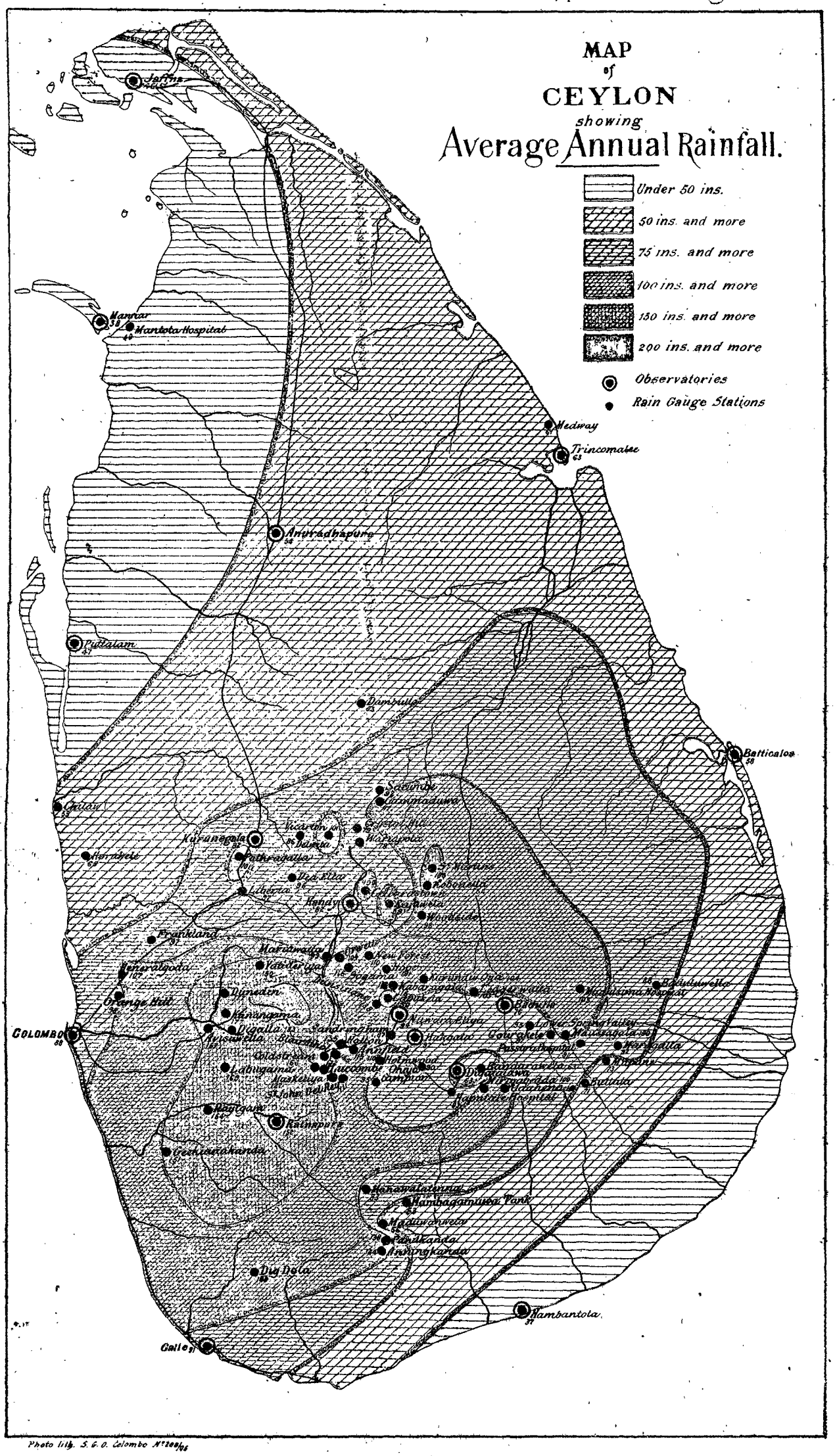



Photo lith. S. G. O. Colombo No 200/06

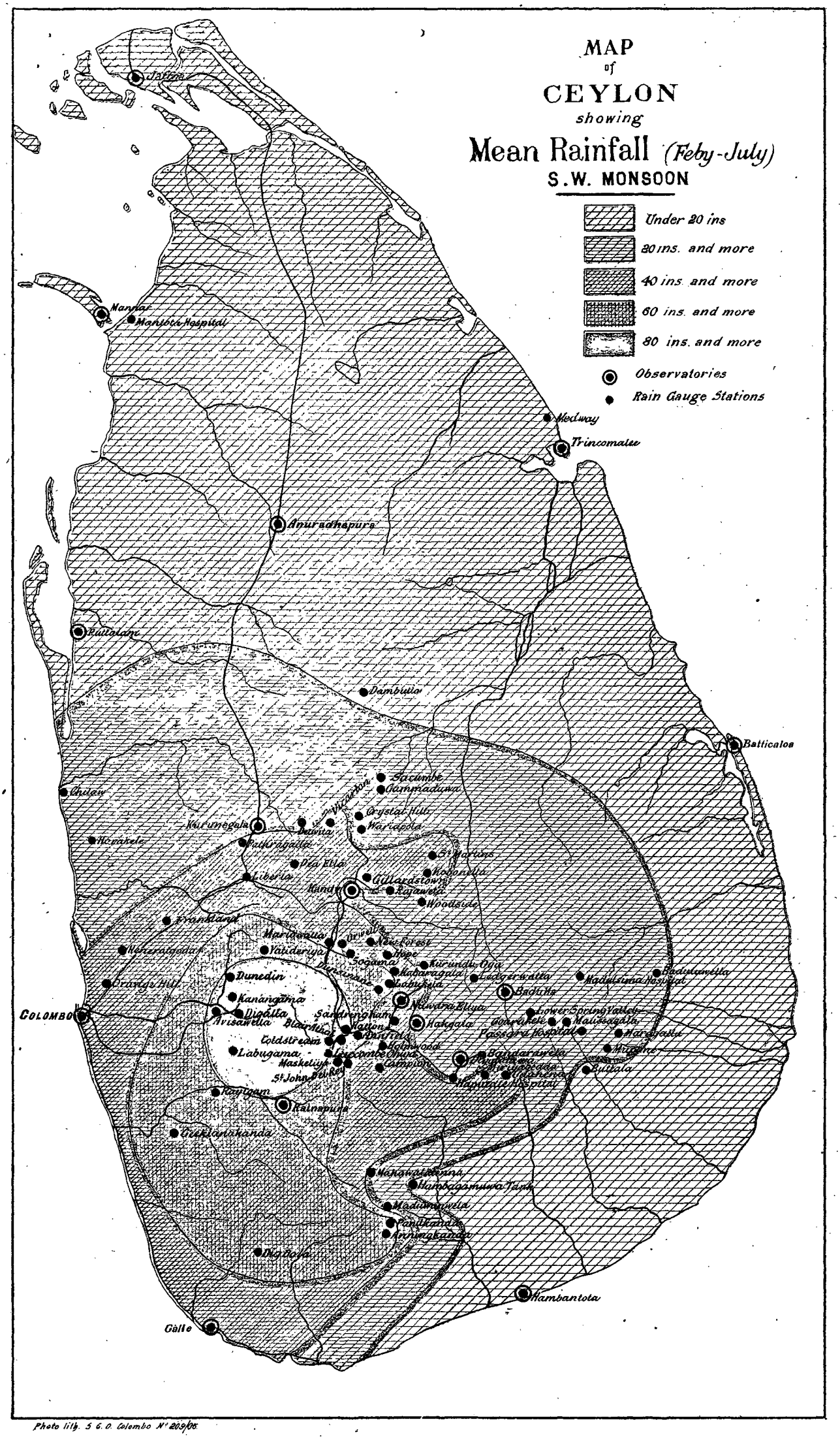



Photo lith. S.G.O. Colombo No. 209/05.

Appendix A. Diagram III

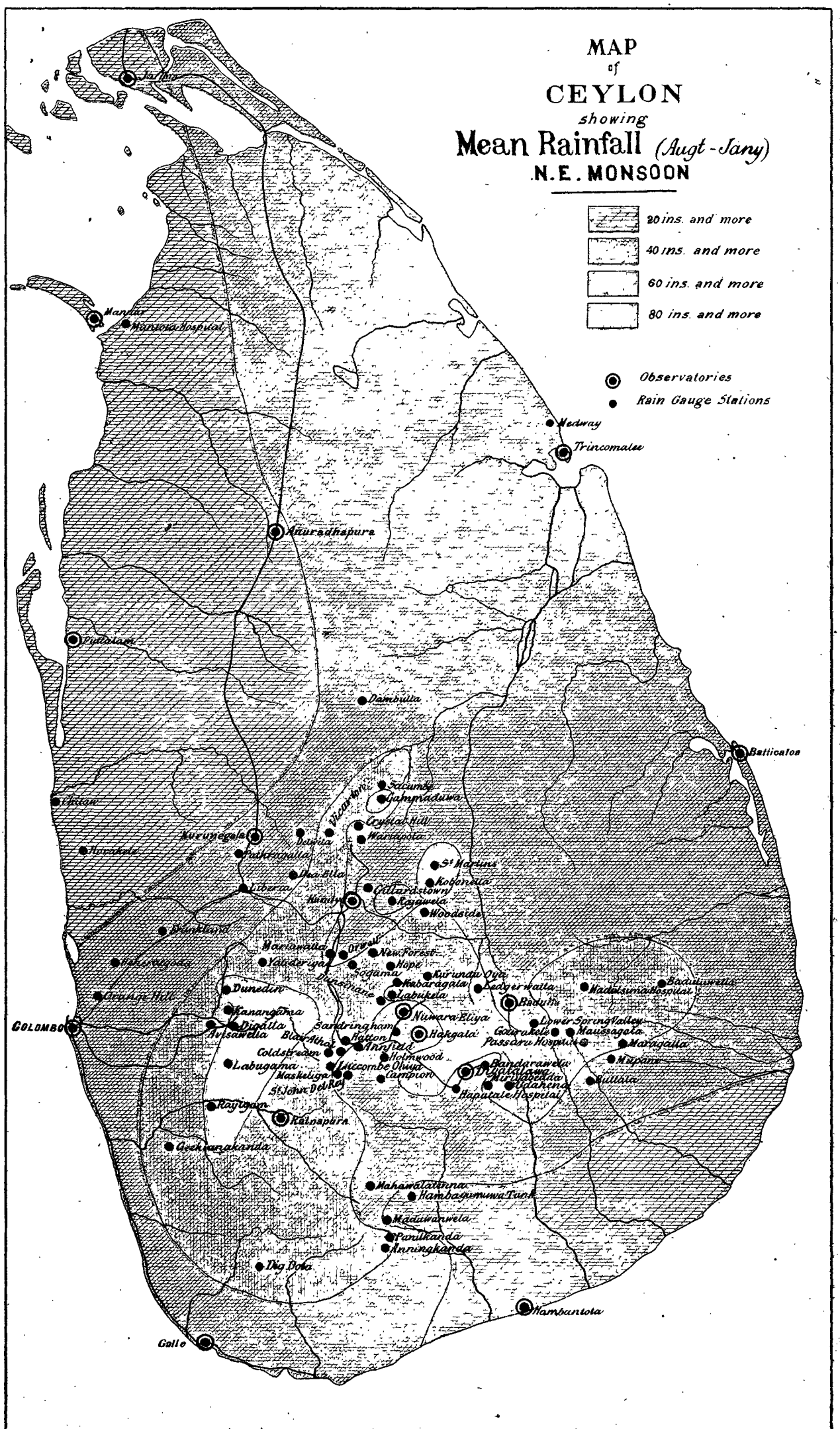
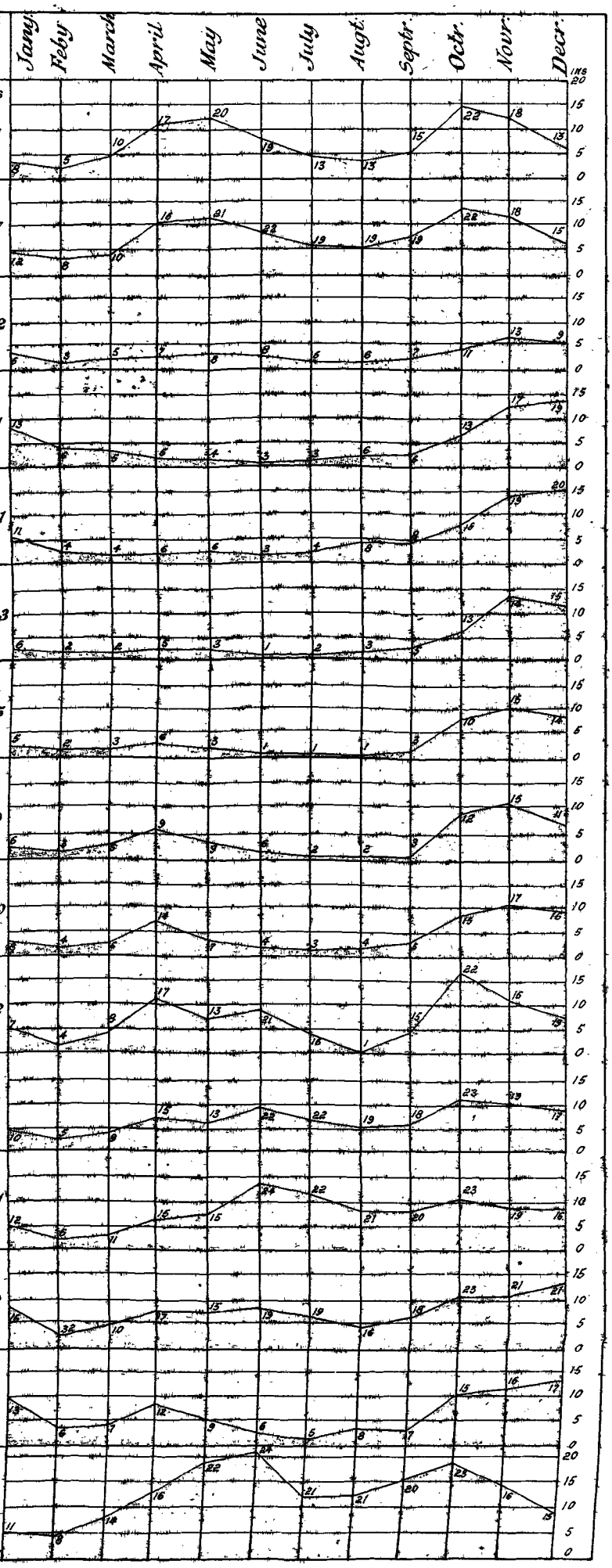



Photo lith. S. G. O. Colombo. No 210/05

# Diagram showing mean Monthly Rainfall.

*Note – Figures along the Curves denote the No of rainy days.*

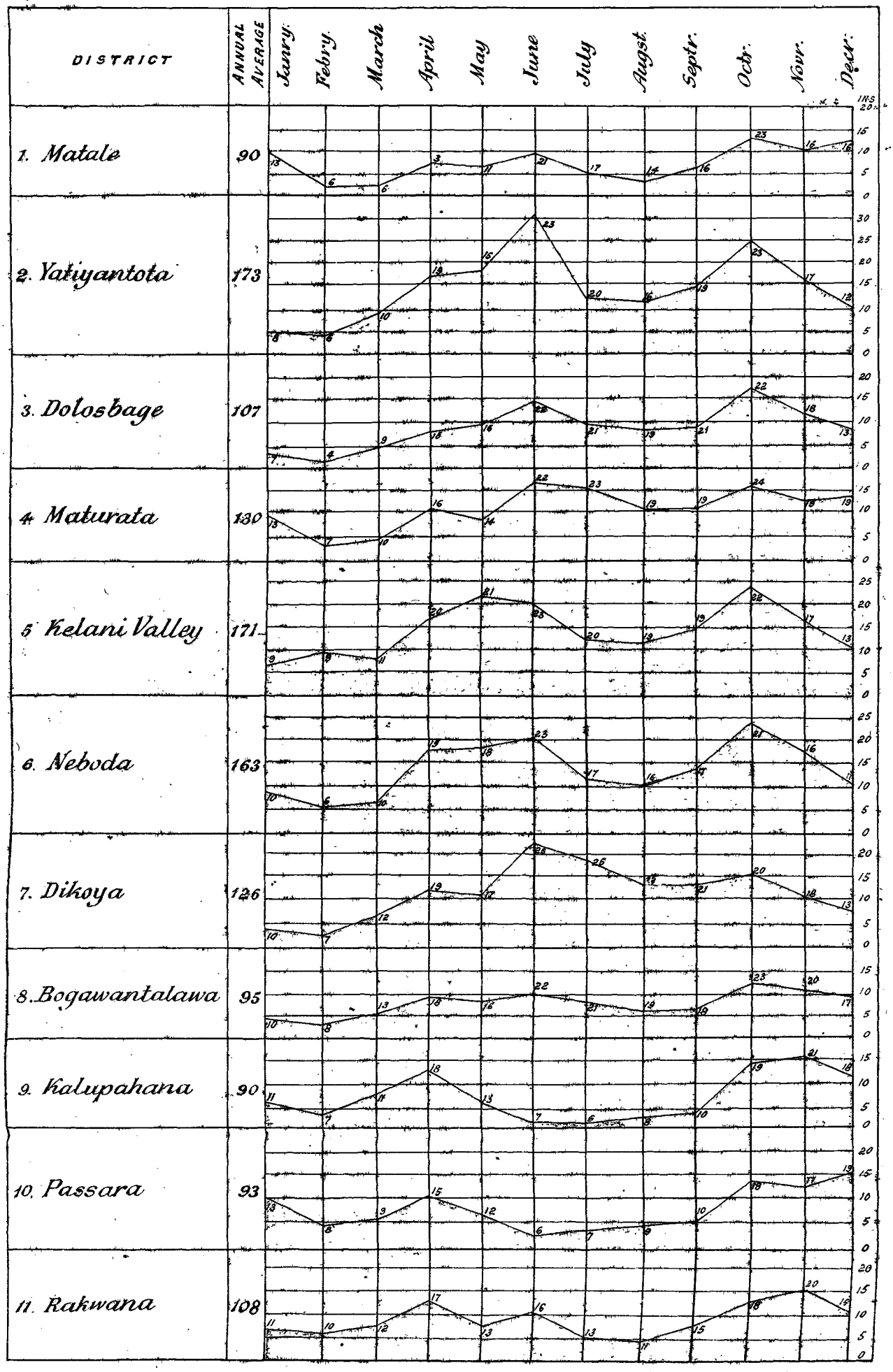
| HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L. | STATION | No OF YEARS | ANNUAL AVERAGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| FEET. | | | INCHES |
| 21 | Colombo | 35 | 88.15 |
| 48 | Galle | 35 | 91.47 |
| 50 | Hambantota | 35 | 36.52 |
| 26 | Batticaloa | 35 | 58.71 |
| 12 | Trincomalie | 35 | 63.41 |
| 9 | Jaffna | 34 | 46.03 |
| 12 | Mannar | 35 | 38.25 |
| 27 | Puttalam | 35 | 47.79 |
| 295 | Anuradhapura | 35 | 54.20 |
| 381 | Kurunegala | 19 | 82.02 |
| 1654 | Kandy | 35 | 82.01 |
| 6188 | Nuwara Eliya | 35 | 94.41 |
| 5581 | Hakgala | 22 | 91.70 |
| 2225 | Badulla | 30 | 75.89 |
| 84 | Ratnapura | 35 | 151.68 |




S.G.O. Lith. No 206/05

# Diagram showing mean Monthly Rainfall.

*Note:- Figures along the Curves denote the No. of rainy days.*




S.G.O. Lith No 207/05.

## APPENDIX B.

Table I.—Return of Expenditure and Recoveries on Irrigation Works during the Years 1870–1904.

| Year. | Northern Province. | Southern Province. | Eastern Province. | Western Province. | Central Province. | North-Central Province. | North-Western Province. | Province of Uva. | Province of Sabaragamuwa. | Establishment and Charges not apportioned to Provinces. | Total Expenditure. | Recoveries. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1870 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 121,808 | — |
| 1871 ... | — | 103,045 | 98,635 | 10,013 | 3,521 | — | 42,354 | — | — | 12,079 | 269,647 | 619 |
| 1872 ... | 50 | 108,097 | 150,723 | 15,304 | 9,743 | — | 50,185 | — | — | — | 334,102 | 1,320 |
| 1873 ... | — | 110,842 | 79,721 | 1,155 | 5,142 | — | 18,599 | — | — | 32,328 | 247,787 | 1,961 |
| 1874 ... | — | 77,393 | 42,144 | 1,207 | — | 35,032 | 6,548 | — | — | 49,573 | 211,897 | 12,556 |
| 1875 ... | — | 69,174 | 52,330 | 2,759 | — | 54,381 | 16,081 | — | — | 43,692 | 238,417 | 23,612 |
| 1876 ... | — | 95,760 | 12,624 | 20,421 | — | 53,594 | 45,339 | — | — | 47,180 | 274,918 | 26,575 |
| 1877 ... | — | 49,030 | 12,300 | 16,727 | 11,451 | 48,052 | 25,138 | — | — | 51,586 | 214,284 | 28,663 |
| 1878 ... | — | 27,930 | 59,906 | 20,709 | 15,098 | 100,541 | 42,569 | — | — | 61,016 | 327,769 | 25,344 |
| 1879 ... | 202 | 24,443 | 52,584 | 13,083 | 17,985 | 133,627 | 35,762 | — | — | 56,752 | 334,438 | 17,252 |
| 1880 .. | 15,450 | 28,484 | 102,150 | 7,451 | 15,252 | 53,037 | 13,484 | — | — | 56,242 | 291,550 | 14,619 |
| 1881 .. | 6,439 | 989 | 6,497 | 314 | 10,788 | 19,847 | 5,301 | — | — | 37,978 | 88,153 | 16,503 |
| 1882 .. | — | 5,492 | — | 8 | 8,380 | 4,629 | 765 | — | — | 26,379 | 45,653 | 34,575 |
| 1883 ... | — | 25,119 | 14,280 | 1,736 | 13,728 | 20,141 | 8,005 | — | — | 10,814 | 93,823 | 33,818 |
| 1884 ... | 6,472 | 29,781 | 19,944 | 4,299 | 16,670 | 84,066 | 15,183 | — | — | 21,999 | 198,414 | 58,185 |
| 1885 ... | 5,311 | 19,580 | 52,128 | 9,145 | 35,456 | 152,912 | 20,360 | — | — | 11,791 | 306,683 | 21,027 |
| 1886 ... | 45,638 | 74,171 | 28,948 | 10,354 | 59,484 | 254,229 | 25,308 | 9,734 | — | 17,855 | 525,721 | 17,391 |
| 1887 ... | 48,061 | 86,142 | 27,945 | 22,353 | 37,948 | 211,059 | 37,688 | 21,471 | — | — | 492,667 | 17,225 |
| 1888 ... | 19,238 | 37,611 | 81,353 | 29,405 | 40,289 | 87,609 | 33,888 | 21,926 | — | — | 351,319 | 17,957 |
| 1889 ... | 26,280 | 58,705 | 23,509 | 15,773 | 53,395 | 14,056 | 23,021 | 43,687 | 47,203 | 1,889 | 307,518 | 18,263 |
| 1890 ... | 17,613 | 76,019 | 63,338 | 9,777 | 53,338 | 36,148 | 81,414 | 54,425 | 40,122 | 1,760 | 433,954 | 13,047 |
| 1891 ... | 37,522 | 50,861 | 54,490 | 4,988 | 30,198 | 15,494 | 89,899 | 68,195 | 38,493 | 1,472 | 391,612 | 16,655 |
| 1892 ... | 24,369 | 52,109 | 69,570 | 6,637 | 21,272 | 38,264 | 142,840 | 55,804 | 24,311 | 1,723 | 436,899 | 26,939 |
| 1893 ... | 33,034 | 44,621 | 36,676 | 5,114 | 13,800 | 35,766 | 149,645 | 53,929 | 15,823 | 30,893 | 419,301 | 40,509 |
| 1894 ... | 46,781 | 40,113 | 29,093 | 343 | 7,022 | 32,377 | 157,642 | 9,961 | 29,783 | 11,917 | 365,032 | 36,034 |
| 1895 ... | 59,326 | 28,070 | 39,512 | 1,858 | 6,125 | 38,450 | 63,259 | 7,468 | 16,332 | 7,815 | 268,215 | 36,863 |
| 1896 ... | 82,984 | 35,419 | 25,978 | 1,140 | 15,548 | 34,021 | 37,023 | 9,820 | 22,192 | 7,568 | 271,693 | 40,978 |
| 1897 ... | 102,671 | 24,872 | 25,105 | 828 | 9,086 | 41,307 | 39,381 | 23,645 | 9,079 | 16,960 | 292,934 | 41,833 |
| 1898 ... | 122,202 | 25,713 | 33,093 | 481 | 5,929 | 44,781 | 36,856 | 16,801 | 7,343 | 26,280 | 319,479 | 42,251 |
| 1899 ... | 124,500 | 35,117 | 21,221 | 3,604 | 6,782 | 58,975 | 41,326 | 9,446 | 8,451 | 64,215 | 373,637 | 42,974 |
| 1900 ... | 124,453 | 44,338 | 54,910 | 2,705 | 5,186 | 59,988 | 43,115 | 7,954 | 7,638 | 153,732 | 504,019 | 43,216 |
| 1901 ... | 154,482 | 45,929 | 122,856 | 397 | 2,874 | 176,882 | 46,077 | 9,067 | 4,741 | 202,537 | 765,842 | 47,156 |
| 1902 ... | 113,733 | 69,281 | 126,836 | 1,115 | 3,850 | 179,429 | 52,182 | 11,228 | 5,340 | 216,716 | 779,710 | 67,502 |
| 1903 ... | 96,592 | 55,679 | 156,415 | 398 | 7,836 | 194,542 | 59,087 | 10,506 | 4,398 | 211,080 | 795,933 | 58,254 |
| 1904 ... | 74,056 | 44,570 | 217,277 | 388 | 6,370 | 313,731 | 35,538 | 8,994 | 4,779 | 277,081 | 982,784 | 52,338 |
| | 1,387,459 | 1,703,899 | 1,994,091 | 241,989 | 549,546 | 2,626,967 | 1,540,862 | 454,061 | 286,028 | 1,770,902 | 12,555,804 | 993,954 |

NOTE.—The blanks denote no expenditure and no recoveries.

Table II.—Return of Expenditure and Recoveries for Period ending December 31, 1904, for all completed Irrigation Works on which those benefited agreed to repay Cost of Restoration on Construction in Ten Annual Instalments.

| Date of Completion. | Province and Name of Work. | Capital Account. | | | Maintenance Account. | | | | Amount of Maintenance Rate per Acre per Annum. | Cost per Acre benefited. | Amount derived from sale of Crown Lands. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Expenditure. | Recoveries.* | Loss on Capital Account. | Expenditure. | Recoveries. | Profit or Loss. Profit. | Profit or Loss. Loss. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| | *Southern Province.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. c. | Rs c. | Rs. | |
| 1890 | Dedduwa works ... .. | 38,451 | 12,927 | 25,524 | 10,116 | — | — | 10,116 | — | 18 0 | 59 | Maintenance rate commenced in 1903, but collection delayed. |
| | *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | Rugam tank ... ... Vammiyadi anicut ... ... Periyandavaikal ... ... | 165,101† | 53,956‡ | 111,145 | 51,774 | 6,146 | — | 45,628 | 0 10 | 21 33 | 64,866 | Four anicuts to benefit additional 7,100 acres are in construction under this work. |
| 1870 | Allai tank... ... ... | 65,415 | 47,654 | 17,761 | 41,349 | 3,498 | — | 37,851 | 0 10 | 26 5 | 23,980 | — |
| 1890 | Peruveli tank ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | Periyakulam ... ... | 9,954 | 5,574 | 4,380 | 33,552 | 261 | — | 33,291 | 0 10 | 12 8 | 363 | — |
| 1872 | Manalpuddi-aar scheme: Paluganawa tank, Manalpuddi-aar anicut and channel, Kadukkamunai tank and channel ... | 111,915 | 46,372 | 65,543 | 47,253 | 2,907 | — | 44,346 | 0 10 | 34 33 | 67,089 | — |
| 1872 | Divilana tank ... ... | 43,936 | 10,573 | 33,363 | 68,453 | 1,056 | — | 67,397 | 0 10 | 14 55 | 34,400 | — |
| 1872 | Pattipolai-aru works ... ... | 333,295 | 78,590 | 254,705 | 124,752 | 27,866 | — | 96,886 | 0 10 | 14 6 | 374,347 | Of the capital expenditure a sum of Rs. 89,200 was expended in 1858. |
| 1873 | Sadayantalawa scheme: Sadayantalawa tank, Viragoda tank ... ... | 93,618 | 23,673 | 69,945 | 27,537 | 1,187 | — | 26,350 | 0 10 | 28 76 | 37,471 | In this work there was miscalculation of (*a*) cost, (*b*) extent of area benefited, (*c*) irrigable capacity. |
| 1889 | Andankulam ... ... | 36,408 | 5,733 | 30,675 | 9,143 | 1,730 | — | 7,413 | 1 50<br>0 50 | § 64 21 | 2,303 | Channels badly traced and cannot distribute to some of the higher lands. |
| 1892 | Sakamam-Vammiyadi scheme ... | 116,495 | 24,774 | 91,721 | 30,454 | — | — | 30,454 | — | 47 94 | 28,048 | Capital expenditure does not include cost of works now in progress. According to certain figures supplied by the Government Agent 3,041 acres have been sold under this work. Specification only comprises 1,658 acres. |
| | Total ... | 976,137 | 296,899 | 679,238 | 434,267 | 44,651 | — | 389,616 | — | — | 632,867 | |

* Includes instalments yet to be paid by cultivators. † Does not include cost of work now in progress. ‡ Instalment not recovered in 1904.

§ 70 acres and 10 perches pay restoration rate at Re. 1·50 ; 267 acres 2 roods and 39 perches pay upkeep rate at 50 cents.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1892 | Kurunegala tank ... ... | 9,158 | 2,453* | 6,705 | 30,761† | 31 | — | 30,730 | 0 50 | 31 58 | — | Breached in 1878. |
| 1893 | Mediketiya ... .. | 14,425 | 6,661 | 7,764 | 3,622 | 66 | — | 3,556 | 0 50 | 84 85 | — | — |
| | Total ... | 23,583 | 9,114 | 14,469 | 34,383 | 97 | — | 34,286 | — | — | — | |
| | *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1880 | Alut-ela ... ... ... | 27,567 | 4,565 | 23,002 | 4,872 | 301 | — | 4,571 | 0 10<br>2 0 | 212 5 | — | Rate at 10 cents from 1893 to 1896; at Rs. 2 from 1904 to cover interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment expenditure for 1897, 1898, and 1902 amounting to Rs. 11,223. |
| | *Summary.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Southern Province ... ... | 38,451 | 12,927 | 25,524 | 10,116 | — | — | 10,116 | — | — | 59 | — |
| | Eastern Province ... ... | 976,137 | 296,899 | 679,238 | 434,267 | 44,651 | — | 389,616 | — | — | 632,867 | — |
| | North-Western Province ... ... | 23,583 | 9,114 | 14,469 | 34,383 | 97 | — | 34,286 | — | — | — | — |
| | Province of Uva ... ... | 27,567 | 4,565 | 23,002 | 4,872 | 301 | — | 4,571 | — | — | — | — |
| | Total ... | 1,065,738 | 323,505 | 742,233 | 483,638 | 45,049 | — | 438,589 | — | — | 632,926 | |

* Instalments completed in 1903. † Includes expenditure on Wenaruwewa.

Table III.—Return of Expenditure and Recoveries for Period ending December 31, 1904, for all completed Irrigation Works paying a Consolidated Water-rate of Re. 1 or less per Acre in perpetuity.

| Date of Completion. | Province and Name of Work. | Total Capital Expenditure to Date. | Total Maintenance Expenditure to Date. | Total Recoveries from Water-rate to Date. | Profit or Loss on Maintenance. | | Average Rate of Interest on Capital for Two Years 1902–1903. | Amount of Rate per Acre per Annum. | Cost per Acre benefited. | Amount derived from sale of Crown Lands to Date. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Profit. | Loss. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| | *Northern Province.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. | |
| 1888 | Irateperiyakulam ... | 25,557 | 10,910 | 2,442 | — | 8,468 | ·13 | 1 0 | 50 81 | 1,692 | Rate recovered from 1895. Originally restored as relief work for Wanni District. |
| 1888 | Mamadu tank ... | 16,596 | 12,327 | 2,329 | — | 9,998 | Loss | 1 0 | 24 99 | 2,906 | do. |
| 1888 | Mandukottai tank ... | 19,816 | 6,929 | 1,952 | — | 4,977 | ·08 | 1 0 | 85 78 | 1,109 | Rate recovered from 1897. Originally restored as relief work for Wanni District. |
| 1890 | Kanakarayankulam ... | 27,741 | 3,114 | 656 | — | 2,458 | Loss | 1 0 | 184 94 | 955 | Rate recovered from 1894. Old land, about 40 acres, pays 50 cents per acre. Intended as relief work. No original survey of irrigable lands, and lands sold as irrigable had subsequently to be abandoned. |
| 1893 | Periyakulam ... | 22,883 | 6,184 | 1,091 | — | 5,093 | Loss | 1 0 | 36 67 | 612 | Rate recovered from 1896. Originally relief work. |
| 1894 | Maha Rambaikulam ... | 16,712 | 6,218 | 1,963 | — | 4,255 | Loss | 1 0 | 77 37 | 2,161 | do. |
| 1894 | Periya Olukulam ... | 18,721 | 3,171 | 466 | — | 2,705 | Loss | 1 0 | 52 74 | 443 | Rate recovered from 1897. Originally a relief work. |
| 1902 | Giant's tank ... | 603,091 | 22,268 | 29,953 | 7,685 | — | ·73 | 1 0 | 26 26 | 4,015 | Rate recovered from 1901. For Mr. H. Parker's first report on this work *vide* Sessional Paper XLI. of 1881. Cost more than double original estimate. On the whole a great success. |
| 1889 | Vavuniya tank ... | 11,523 | 26,519 | 738 | — | 25,781 | Loss | 0 25 | 30 73 | 1,838 | Rate at 25 cents per acre is recovered from 1896. Also a water supply for people and water-rate was fixed at lower rate because it was considered necessary to keep a 6 foot head of water in the tank. If water is issued when head is less than 6 feet, cultivators pay an additional rate. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1903 | Kanukenni ... | 148,175 | 4,191 | — | — | 4,191 | — | 1 0 | 144 14 | — | Water-rate not yet recovered. Specification published in *Gazette* No. 6,011 of October 14, 1904: 1,028 acres 2 roods and 16 perches. Many miscalculations over this work. |
| | Total ... | 910,815 | 101,831 | 41,590 | 7,685 | 67,926 | — | — | — | 15,731 | |
| | *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1861 | Urubokka scheme and Udukiriwila tank | 218,001 | 29,364 | 84,539 | 55,175 | — | 1·72 | 1 0 | 23 80 | 297 | No specification published. First built by Dutch in 1787 at a cost of 20,842 florins. Burst in 1837. Out of total capital expenditure a sum of Rs. 86,000 was expended between 1858 and 1861, before introduction of irrigation scheme. |
| 1861 | Kirama scheme ... | 109,599 | 16,908 | 5,031 | — | 11,877 | Loss | 1 0 | 34 60 | 425 | No specification published. Capital expenditure prior to introduction of irrigation scheme, and in consequence only a limited area pays water-rate. |
| 1871 | Kekandure, Kumbalgama, Makawita tanks and channels | 68,152 | 14,958 | 25,366 | 10,408 | — | Loss | 1 0 | 72 12 | 290 | No published specification. |
| 1876 | Denegama and Uyanwewa | 125,600 | 11,025 | 21,467 | 10,442 | — | Loss | 1 0 | 161 44 | 1,234 | do. |
| 1876 | Kirinde-oya scheme ... | 223,908 | 39,786 | 3,574 | — | 36,212 | Loss | 1 0 | 29 85 | 116,744 | Improved and extended from 1881 to 1883. Further expenditure begun in 1898, but not included as works not yet complete. Land sold prior to 1894 exempt from water-rates. Revision of specification much delayed. |
| 1879 | Gangaboda pattu works: Hali-ela, Urapola anicut, Sapugoda anicut, Ellawella tank, Homaragoda anicut, Pettara anicut, Alawatugoda anicut, and Gangaboda pattu works | 314,763 | 52,801 | 118,593 | 65,792 | — | ·22 | 1 0 | 71 50 | — | — |
| 1884 | Dandeniya tank ... | 46,354 | 17,556 | 11,780 | — | 5,776 | Loss | 1 0 | 92 89 | — | No published specification. |
| 1893 | Walawe-ganga channel ... | 390,776 | 59,431 | 19,397 | — | 40,034 | Loss | 1 0 | 77 53 | 63,099 | Much delay in preparation and revision of specification. |
| | Total ... | 1,497,153 | 241,829 | 289,747 | 141,817 | 93,899 | — | — | — | 182,089 | |

Table III.—Return of Expenditure and Recoveries, &c.—*contd.*

| Date of Completion. 1 | Province and Name of Work. 2 | Total Capital Expenditure to Date. 3 | Total Maintenance Expenditure to Date. 4 | Total Recoveries from Water-rate to Date. 5 | Profit or Loss on Maintenance. Profit. 6 | Profit or Loss on Maintenance. Loss. 7 | Average Rate of Interest on Capital for Two Years 1902–1903. 8 | Amount of Rate per Acre per Annum. 9 | Cost per Acre benefited. 10 | Amount derived from sale of Crown Lands to Date. 11 | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Eastern Province.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. | |
| 1887 | Panama pattu works: Rotawewa | 31,730 | 13,586 | 4,884 | — | 8,702 | Loss | 1 0 | 15 40 | 2,291 | — |
| 1892 | Tumpankeni ... | 25,493 | 4,335 | 2,125 | — | 2,210 | Loss | 0 50 | 23 11 | 10,343 | Rate recovered from 1893. The favourable terms of repayment were granted owing to the poverty of the people, for whose relief in a time of great distress the restoration of the tank was partly undertaken. |
| | Total ... | 57,223 | 17,921 | 7,009 | — | 10,912 | — | — | — | 12,634 | |
| | *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1887 | Eahare ... ... | 55,382 | 414 | — | — | 414 | Loss | — | — | — | Landowners maintain work and are exempt from payment of water-rate. This project has not fulfilled its early promises. |
| 1895 | Bowetenna ... | 14,847 | 981 | 1,259 | 278 | — | 0·25 | 1 0 | 50 50 | 1,016 | Restored in 1892 and channel extended on an estimate for Rs. 8,301, which has been much exceeded, to benefit 97 old and 199 new acres. None of the new extent can be irrigated, and so no increased cultivation has been possible since restoration. |
| | Total ... | 70,229 | 1,395 | 1,259 | 278 | 414 | — | — | — | 1,016 | |
| | *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1876 | Basawakkulam ... | 70,949 | 35,332 | 4,081 | — | 31,251 | Loss | 1 0 | 89 69 | 6,424 | — |
| 1876 | Medawachchiya ... | 26,930 | 4,892 | 2,170 | — | 2,722 | Loss | 1 0 | 104 79 | 2,046 | Restored partly as a water supply for people. |
| 1877 | Tissawewa ... | 30,076 | 43,328 | 15,315 | — | 28,013 | Loss | 1 0 | 24 24 | 18,125 | — |
| 1887 | Kalawewa scheme ... | 701,325 | 129,776 | 55,391 | — | 74,385 | Loss | 1 0 | 19 79 | 46,466 | Cost of improvement and enlargement completed in 1904 is not included. Area benefited given at 35,383 acres and 14,700 acres in two different returns. The actual extent largely conjectural at present. Cost of restoration per acre calculated on the larger figure Supplies some 80 village tanks, for detailed account of which *vide* Sessional Paper XXIX. of 1886. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1888 | Nuwarawewa ... | 74,920 | 26,458 | 4,072 | — | 22,386 | Loss | 1 0 | 133 79 | 14,714 | Spill being raised to provide for additional supply on completion of Nochcheyaduwa. Work can be much developed. |
| 1903 | Minneriya... ... | 214,910 | 6,661 | 1,995 | — | 4,666 | Loss | 1 0 | 19 63 | 3,483 | First recovery of water-rate in 1902; many miscalculations on this work. |
| | Total ... | 1,119,110 | 246,447 | 83,024 | — | 163,423 | — | — | — | 91,258 | |
| | *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1873 | Mahagallawewa ... | 65,050 | 18,996 | 14,448 | — | 4,548 | Loss | 1 0 | 32 43 | 5,440 | Area irrigated increases yearly. A new specification much required. Channel should be constructed at south end of tank before work is complete. |
| 1873 | Tinapitiyawewa ... | 63,490 | 16,046 | 10,422 | — | 5,624 | 0 14 | 1 0 | 111 19 | — | Rate commenced in 1876; stopped in 1885, recommenced in 1901. New specification much required. |
| 1873 | Wenaruwewa and Bu-ela anicut | 39,265 | —* | 8,458 | 8,458 | — | Loss | 1 0 | 135 40 | 1,705 | — |
| 1873 | Deduru-oya head sluice, Munessaram channel | 27,594 | 15 | — | — | 15 | Loss | — | — | — | — |
| 1877<br>1879 | Galgamuwa tank ...<br>Mediyawa tank ... | 15,504<br>30,874 | 16,895 | 20,100 | 3,205 | — | 1 59 | 1 0 | 38 75 | 2,185 | A considerable further extent could be irrigated under Mediyawa if connection were made with Mi-oya. Supply not assured in dry seasons. |
| 1887 | Mahauswewa ... | 64,895 | 16,472 | 3,513 | — | 12,959 | Loss | 1 0 | 59 11 | 8,622 | Rate recovered on lots sold in 1878, 1880, and 1883. Lands sold subsequently pay from 1892. Partly a colonization scheme. An approach road and further channel required. Liberal terms of sale; no payment until land was cultivated, and then only one-tenth of crop till value was paid. |
| 1902 | Deduru-oya channels ... | 614,243 | 42,930 | 26,621 | — | 16,309 | Loss | 1 0 | 61 43 | — | Development much delayed owing to construction of channels and settlement of lands. First specification in 1902. Possesses a great future. Cost per acre calculated on total benefited area of 9,999 acres. Actual area benefited probably considerably greater. |
| | Total ... | 920,915 | 111,354 | 83,562 | 11,663 | 39,455 | — | — | — | 17,952 | |

Table III.—Return of Expenditure and Recoveries, &c.—*contd.*

| Date of Completion. | Province and Name of Work. | Total Capital Expenditure to Date. | Total Maintenance Expenditure to Date. | Total Recoveries from Water-rate to Date. | Profit or Loss on Maintenance. | | Average Rate of Interest on Capital for Two Years 1902–1903. | Amount of Rate per Acre per Annum. | Cost per Acre benefited. | Amount derived from sale of Crown Lands to Date. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Profit. | Loss. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. | |
| | *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | Horaborawewa ... | 13,094 | 13,290 | 6,631 | — | 6,659 | Loss | 0 50 | 82 50 | 2,369 | Capable of considerable further development. |
| 1870 | Kudawewa ... | 14,957 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1884 | Taldena-ela ... | 22,571 | 5,311 | 402 | — | 4,909 | — | 1 0 | 644 90 | — | Irrigates only 35 acres. Original scheme designed to irrigate several hundred acres. |
| 1888 | Sudapanawela-ela ... | 15,190 | 3,536 | 2,015 | — | 1,521 | Loss | 1 0 | 51 14 | 2,062 | Exempted from water-rate in 1897. |
| 1888 | Gal-oya anicut ... | 33,033 | 4,465 | 4,765 | 300 | — | 1 9 | 0 90 | 59 73 | — | Anicut being destroyed by flood. — |
| | Total ... | 98,845 | 26,602 | 13,813 | 300 | 13,089 | — | — | — | 4,431 | |
| | *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1872 | Holanda-oya channel to Walalgoda | 7,129 | 4,044 | 3,689 | — | 355 | Loss | 0 40 | 34 78 | 995 | In about 1876 the system of repayment by instalments was abandoned in favour of a consolidated rate of Re. 1 per acre. In 1892 this rate was reduced to 40 cents per acre. A sum of Rs. 2,508·12 was recovered by way of instalments of cost, and this amount has been deducted from the capital expenditure shown in column 3. |
| 1889 | Kitalabokka-ganga works... | 82,729 | 15,676 | 9,300 | — | 6,376 | Loss | 1 0 | 130 28 | — | For lands under Panamure channels Ratemahatmaya pays Rs. 500 a year irrespective of area cultivated. Development slow. |
| 1889 | Dodangaha-ela works ... | 22,050 | 5,402 | 2,808 | — | 2,594 | Loss | 1 0 | 107 56 | — | — |
| 1892 | Uggalkaltota channel and anicut | 49,423 | 4,893 | 3,724 | — | 1,169 | 0 22 | 1 0 | 66 43 | 10,808 | Capable of being considerably extended. |
| 1897 | Anicut across Rakwana-ganga at Wellawa and channel | 40,149 | 2,747 | — | — | 2,747 | — | — | — | 3,562 | Development slow. Early assurances over-sanguine. |
| | Total ... | 201,480 | 32,762 | 19,521 | — | 13,241 | — | — | — | 15,365 | |

* Included in Kurunegala tank.

Table III.—Return of Expenditure and Recoveries, &c.—*contd.*

| Province. | Total Capital Expenditure to Date. | Total Maintenance Expenditure to Date. | Total Recoveries from Water-rate to Date. | Profit or Loss on Maintenance. | | Amount derived from sale of Crown Lands. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Profit. | Loss. | |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 11 |
| SUMMARY. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Northern Province ... ... ... | 910,815 | 101,831 | 41,590 | 7,685 | 67,926 | 15,731 |
| Southern Province ... ... ... | 1,497,153 | 241,829 | 289,747 | 141,817 | 93,899 | 182,089 |
| Eastern Province ... ... ... | 57,223 | 17,921 | 7,009 | — | 10,912 | 12,634 |
| Central Province ... ... ... | 70,229 | 1,395 | 1,259 | 278 | 414 | 1,016 |
| North-Central Province ... ... ... | 1,119,110 | 246,447 | 83,024 | — | 163,423 | 91,258 |
| North-Western Province ... ... ... | 920,915 | 111,354 | 83,562 | 11,663 | 39,455 | 17,952 |
| Province of Uva ... ... ... | 98,845 | 26,602 | 13,813 | 300 | 13,089 | 4,431 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa. ... ... ... | 201,480 | 32,762 | 19,521 | — | 13,241 | 15,365 |
| Total ... | 4,875,770 | 780,141 | 539,525 | 161,743 | 402,359 | 340,476 |
| | | | | Nett loss, Rs. 240,616 | | |

Table IV.—Return for Period ending December 31, 1904, of Expenditure and Recoveries on Colonization Works.

| Date of Completion. | Province and Name of Work. | Capital Account. | | | Maintenance Account. | | | | | Cost per Acre benefited. | Amount realized by Sale of Crown Lands. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Outlay. | Re-coveries. | Balance Out-standing. | Amount of Water Rate or Main-tenance Rate per Acre. | Total Ex-penditure | Total Re-coveries. | Profit or Loss on Maintenance. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Profit. | Loss. | | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. c. | Rs. |
| | *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1876 | Kantalai ... | 105,202 | — | 105,202 | —* | 35,071 | 3,635 | — | 31,436 | 9 52 | 33,775† |
| | *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1890 | Hambagamuwewa tank | 32,874 | — | 32,874 | —‡ | 7,493 | — | — | 7,493 | 234 82 | 774§ |
| 1894 | Okkampitiya Yoda-ela | 198,010 | — | 198,010 | — | 22,251 | — | — | 22,251 | 222 23 | 6,987§ |
| | Total ... | 230,884 | — | 230,884 | — | 29,744 | — | — | 29,744 | — | 7,761 |
| | *Summary.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Eastern Province | 105,202 | — | 105,202 | — | 35,071 | 3,635 | — | 31,436 | 9 52 | 33,775 |
| | Province of Uva ... | 230,884 | — | 230,884 | — | 29,744 | — | — | 29,744 | — | 7,761 |
| | Total ... | 336,086 | — | 336,086 | — | 64,815 | 3,635 | — | 61,180 | — | 41,536 |

* 2,530 acres sold prior to 1885 pay maintenance at 10 cents per acre; 271 sold subsequently pay Re. 1.

† Benefited area taken at 11,046 acres, though this is believed to exceed the actual extent. A recent report by the Director of Irrigation fixes the irrigable area at 3,000 acres.

‡ Water-rate at Re. 1 per acre after completion of purchase by ten annual instalments.

§ Land sold at Rs. 5 per acre payable in ten annual instalments at 50 cents. Delay in extending channels under Okkampitiya-ela.

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Table V.—Statement for each Year from 1894 to 1904 of Expenditure and Recoveries on Maintenance for Works on which Maintenance Rate alone is paid; *i.e.*, Works on which those benefited agreed to repay Cost in Ten Annual Instalments.*

| | Expenditure. | Recoveries from Water-rate. | Profit. | Loss. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| Dedduwa works :— | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 1894 ... | 808 52 | — | — | 808 52 |
| 1895 ... | 789 61 | — | — | 789 61 |
| 1896 ... | 1,094 57 | — | — | 1,094 57 |
| 1897 ... | 1,073 59 | — | — | 1,073 59 |
| 1898 ... | 439 28 | — | — | 439 28 |
| 1899 ... | 965 41 | — | — | 965 41 |
| 1900 ... | 743 97 | — | — | 743 97 |
| 1901 ... | 1,244 30 | — | — | 1,244 30 |
| 1902 ... | 568 54 | — | — | 568 54 |
| 1903 ... | 725 68 | — | — | 725 68 |
| 1904 ... | 703 88 | — | — | 703 88 |
| | 9,157 35 | — | — | 9,157 35 |
| EASTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| Rugam tank, Vammiyadi anicut, Periyandavaikal :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 ... | — | 965 20 | — | — |
| 1894 ... | 888 94 | 484 95 | — | 403 99 |
| 1895 ... | 1,049 37 | 476 85 | — | 572 52 |
| 1896 ... | 1,228 7 | 476 85 | — | 751 22 |
| 1897 ... | 1,043 90 | 484 30 | — | 559 60 |
| 1898 ... | 818 59 | 484 50 | — | 334 9 |
| 1899 ... | 1,561 94 | 484 50 | — | 1,077 44 |
| 1100 ... | 989 9 | 484 50 | — | 504 59 |
| 1901 ... | 999 72 | 484 50 | — | 515 22 |
| 1902 ... | 998 99 | 485 5 | — | 513 94 |
| 1903 ... | 1,000 0 | 485 5 | — | 514 95 |
| 1904 ... | 1,743 88 | 350 65 | — | 1,393 23 |
| | 12,322 49 | 5,181 70 | — | 7,140 79 |

* All works in this category pay maintenance rate at ten cents per acre per annum, unless otherwise stated.

| | Expenditure. | Recoveries from Water-rate. | Profit. | Loss. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Allai and Peruveli tanks :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 756 5 | — | — |
| 1894 | 1,089 62 | 91 68 | — | 997 94 |
| 1895 | 1,112 73 | 98 33 | — | 1,014 40 |
| 1896 | 1,179 95 | 99 23 | — | 1,080 72 |
| 1897 | 1,198 18 | 147 31 | — | 1,050 87 |
| 1898 | 1,171 24 | 594 63 | — | 576 61 |
| 1899 | 1,338 54 | 168 78 | — | 1,169 76 |
| 1900 | 1,301 3 | 149 83 | — | 1,151 20 |
| 1901 | 1,154 67 | 901 28 | — | 253 39 |
| 1902 | 1,273 85 | 163 67 | — | 1,110 18 |
| 1903 | 1,417 57 | 163 67 | — | 1,253 90 |
| 1904 | 1,133 55 | 163 62 | — | 969 93 |
| | 13,370 93 | 2,742 3 | — | 10,628 90 |
| Periyakulam :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 54 54 | — | — |
| 1894 | 926 73 | 18 18 | — | 908 55 |
| 1895 | 498 33 | 18 18 | — | 480 15 |
| 1896 | 608 27 | 18 18 | — | 590 9 |
| 1897 | 524 17 | 18 18 | — | 505 99 |
| 1898 | 497 83 | 18 18 | — | 479 65 |
| 1899 | 540 85 | 18 18 | — | 522 67 |
| 1900 | 439 13 | 18 18 | — | 420 95 |
| 1901 | 559 9 | 18 18 | — | 540 91 |
| 1902 | 472 1 | 20 36 | — | 451 65 |
| 1903 | 439 12 | 20 36 | — | 418 76 |
| 1904 | 467 28 | 20 36 | — | 446 92 |
| | 5,972 81 | 206 52 | — | 5,766 29 |
| Manalpuddi-aar scheme: Paluganawa tank, Manalpuddi-aru anicut and channel, Kadukkamunai tank and channel :— | | | | |
| 1894 | 1,198 57 | — | — | 1,198 57 |
| 1895 | 1,169 76 | — | — | 1,169 76 |
| 1896 | 1,588 72 | 274 90 | — | 1,313 82 |
| 1897 | 1,549 65 | 273 97 | — | 1,275 68 |
| 1898 | 1,303 24 | 274 90 | — | 1,028 34 |
| 1899 | 1,303 12 | 355 98 | — | 947 14 |
| 1900 | 1,271 91 | 375 15 | — | 896 76 |
| 1901 | 1,333 93 | 375 15 | — | 958 78 |
| 1902 | 1,170 15 | 316 5 | — | 854 10 |
| 1903 | 1,167 26 | 368 45 | — | 798 81 |
| 1904 | 1,167 19 | 292 48 | — | 874 71 |
| | 14,223 50 | 2,907 3 | — | 11,316 47 |
| Divilana tank :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 180 20 | — | — |
| 1894 | 849 73 | 90 10 | — | 759 63 |
| 1895 | 1,617 71 | 90 10 | — | 1,527 61 |
| 1896 | 884 80 | 90 10 | — | 794 70 |
| 1897 | 789 1 | 83 5 | — | 705 96 |
| 1898 | 786 47 | 83 5 | — | 703 42 |
| 1899 | 773 72 | 83 5 | — | 690 67 |
| 1900 | 766 17 | 83 5 | — | 683 12 |
| 1901 | 787 66 | 83 5 | — | 704 61 |
| 1902 | 555 33 | 83 5 | — | 472 28 |
| 1903 | 615 40 | 30 35 | — | 585 5 |
| 1904 | 764 71 | 77 65 | — | 687 6 |
| | 9,190 71 | 876 60 | — | 8,314 11 |
| Pattipolai-aru works :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 4,284 50 | — | — |
| 1894 | 3,590 64 | 2,059 60 | — | 1,531 4 |
| 1895 | 2,085 66 | 2,141 50 | 55 84 | — |
| 1896 | 2,834 10 | 2,217 75 | — | 616 35 |
| 1897 | 3,593 73 | 2,160 60 | — | 1,433 13 |
| 1898 | 4,028 55 | 2,157 70 | — | 1,870 85 |
| 1899 | 2,939 33 | 2,131 5 | — | 808 28 |
| 1900 | 3,665 16 | 2,157 55 | — | 1,507 61 |
| 1901 | 3,533 88 | 2,142 20 | — | 1,391 68 |
| 1902 | 3,521 83 | 2,138 65 | — | 1,383 18 |
| 1903 | 3,531 85 | 2,137 15 | — | 1,394 70 |
| 1904 | 3,405 95 | 2,137 95 | — | 1,268 0 |
| | 36,730 68 | 23,581 70 | 55 84 | 13,204 82 |

| | Expenditure. | Recoveries from Water-rate. | Profit. | Loss. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Sadayantalawa and Viragoda tank :— | | | | |
| 1894 | 1,217 25 | — | — | 1,217 25 |
| 1895 | 1,050 13 | 121 85 | — | 928 28 |
| 1896 | 999 58 | 121 85 | — | 877 73 |
| 1897 | 899 71 | 121 85 | — | 777 86 |
| 1898 | 812 76 | 119 50 | — | 693 26 |
| 1899 | 810 9 | 111 35 | — | 698 74 |
| 1900 | 897 80 | 121 85 | — | 775 95 |
| 1901 | 889 76 | 117 50 | — | 772 26 |
| 1902 | 895 91 | 114 95 | — | 780 96 |
| 1903 | 895 45 | 115 90 | — | 779 55 |
| 1904 | 864 76 | 120 50 | — | 744 26 |
| | 10,233 20 | 1,187 10 | — | 9,046 10 |
| Andankulam :—* | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 861 7 | — | — |
| 1894 | 577 14 | — | — | 577 14 |
| 1895 | 648 29 | — | — | 648 29 |
| 1896 | 426 74 | — | — | 426 74 |
| 1897 | 456 18 | — | — | 456 18 |
| 1898 | 469 6 | — | — | 469 6 |
| 1899 | 467 40 | — | — | 467 40 |
| 1900 | 449 67 | — | — | 449 67 |
| 1901 | 468 15 | 467 79 | — | 0 36 |
| 1902 | 557 99 | 133 88 | — | 424 11 |
| 1903 | 590 88 | 133 88 | — | 457 0 |
| 1904 | 467 28 | 133 88 | — | 333 40 |
| | 5,578 78 | 869 43 | — | 4,709 35 |
| Sakamam-Vammiyadi scheme :— | | | | |
| 1894 | 973 55 | — | — | 973 55 |
| 1895 | 1,506 0 | — | — | 1,506 0 |
| 1896 | 1,338 94 | — | — | 1,338 94 |
| 1897 | 1,340 56 | — | — | 1,340 56 |
| 1898 | 1,215 74 | — | — | 1,215 74 |
| 1899 | 1,123 63 | — | — | 1,123 63 |
| 1900 | 1,344 97 | — | — | 1,344 97 |
| 1901 | 1,296 17 | — | — | 1,296 17 |
| 1902 | 1,344 0 | — | — | 1,344 0 |
| 1903 | 1,344 45 | — | — | 1,344 45 |
| 1904 | 1,467 36 | — | — | 1,467 36 |
| | 14,295 37 | — | — | 14,295 37 |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| Kurunegala tank and Wenaruwewa :—† | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 3,586 27 | — | — |
| 1894 | 1,149 62 | 722 6 | — | 427 56 |
| 1895 | 1,175 30 | 414 28 | — | 761 2 |
| 1896 | 1,172 39 | 370 20 | — | 802 19 |
| 1897 | 1,724 71 | 394 17 | — | 1,330 54 |
| 1898 | 1,149 72 | 386 10 | — | 763 62 |
| 1899 | 1,118 12 | 671 26 | — | 446 86 |
| 1900 | 1,164 7 | 322 85 | — | 841 22 |
| 1901 | 1,173 62 | 439 41 | — | 734 21 |
| 1902 | 1,749 91 | 388 37 | — | 1,361 54 |
| 1903 | 1,750 0 | 386 37 | — | 1,363 63 |
| 1904 | 1,776 70 | 408 66‡ | — | 1,368 4 |
| | 15,104 16 | 4,903 73 | — | 10,200 43 |

* 70 acres pay restoration rate at Re. 1·50 per acre ; 267 acres pay maintenance rate at 50 cents per acre.
† Wenaruwewa pays rate at Re. 1 per acre, Kurunegala tank at 50 cents per acre.
‡ This figure represents the recoveries on account of both Kurunegala tank and Wenaruwewa, while the others are on account of Wenaruwewa alone.

| | Expenditure. Rs. c. | Recoveries from Water-rate. Rs. c. | Profit. Rs. c. | Loss. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mediketiya tank :— | | | | |
| 1894 | 269 95 | — | — | 269 95 |
| 1895 | 265 35 | — | — | 265 35 |
| 1896 | 726 89 | — | — | 726 89 |
| 1897 | 300 0 | — | — | 300 0 |
| 1898 | 292 32 | — | — | 292 32 |
| 1899 | 299 99 | — | — | 299 99 |
| 1900 | 292 72 | — | — | 292 72 |
| 1901 | 294 93 | — | — | 294 93 |
| 1902 | 297 14 | — | — | 297 14 |
| 1903 | 299 80 | — | — | 299 80* |
| 1904 | 283 78 | 66 44 | — | 217 34 |
| | 3,622 87 | 66 44 | — | 3,556 43 |

PROVINCE OF UVA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alut-ela† :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 12 95 | — | — |
| 1894 | — | 12 91 | 12 91 | — |
| 1895 | 146 9 | 12 94 | — | 133 18 |
| 1896 | 468 51 | 12 90 | — | 455 61 |
| 1897 | 1,384 54 | — | — | 1,384 54 |
| 1898 | 440 95 | — | — | 440 95 |
| 1899 | 265 39 | — | — | 265 39 |
| 1900 | 52 50 | — | — | 52 50 |
| 1901 | — | — | — | — |
| 1902 | — | — | — | — |
| 1903 | 199 12 | — | — | 199 12 |
| 1904 | 669 19 | 249 93 | — | 419 26 |
| | 3,626 29 | 288 65 | 12 91 | 3,350 55 |

* Instalment completed in 1903.

† Ten cents from 1893 to 1896; Rs. 2 from 1904 for interest and upkeep in lieu of re-payment of expenditure of 1897, 1898, and 1902, Rs. 11,223·05.

Table VI.—Statement for each Year from 1894 to 1904 of Expenditure and Recoveries Maintenance for Works on which a Consolidated Irrigation Rate of Re. 1 per Acre or less is paid in Perpetuity. *

| NORTHERN PROVINCE. | Expenditure. Rs. c. | Recoveries from Water-rate. Rs. c. | Profit. Rs. c. | Loss. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irateperiyakulam :— | | | | |
| 1894 | 245 82 | — | — | 245 82 |
| 1895 | 213 90 | 115 63 | — | 98 27 |
| 1896 | 222 64 | 48 56 | — | 174 8 |
| 1897 | 249 99 | 450 10 | 200 11 | — |
| 1898 | 249 64 | 254 49 | 4 85 | — |
| 1899 | 248 65 | 268 37 | 19 72 | — |
| 1900 | 249 97 | 240 71 | — | 9 26 |
| 1901 | 198 78 | 255 30 | 56 52 | — |
| 1902 | 248 93 | 254 67 | 5 74 | — |
| 1903 | 224 15 | 270 34 | 46 19 | — |
| 1904 | 233 63 | 284 19 | 50 56 | — |
| | 2,586 10 | 2,442 36 | 383 69 | 527 43 |

* All works in this table pay irrigation rate at Re. 1 per acre, unless otherwise stated.

| | Expenditure. Rs. c. | Recoveries from Water-rate. Rs. c. | Profit. Rs. c. | Loss. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mamadu tank :—** | | | | |
| 1894 | 294 56 | — | — | 294 56 |
| 1895 | 259 28 | 198 71 | — | 310 30 |
| 1896 | 249 73 | | | |
| 1897 | 298 82 | 487 29 | — | 111 3 |
| 1898 | 299 50 | | | |
| 1899 | 300 0 | 259 16 | — | 40 84 |
| 1900 | 342 29 | 237 52 | — | 104 77 |
| 1901 | 296 66 | 243 2 | — | 53 64 |
| 1902 | 298 87 | 243 2 | — | 55 85 |
| 1903 | 300 0 | 285 22 | — | 14 78 |
| 1904 | 299 76 | 375 56 | 75 80 | — |
| | 3,239 47 | 2,329 50 | 75 80 | 985 77 |
| **Mandukottai tank :—** | | | | |
| 1894 | 196 60 | — | — | 196 60 |
| 1895 | 199 44 | — | — | 199 44 |
| 1896 | 199 50 | — | — | 199 50 |
| 1897 | 597 11 | 374 57 | — | 222 54 |
| 1898 | 199 72 | 234 90 | 35 18 | — |
| 1899 | 199 51 | 230 76 | 31 25 | — |
| 1900 | 199 81 | 198 66 | — | 1 15 |
| 1901 | 200 0 | 213 86 | 13 86 | — |
| 1902 | 199 96 | 214 25 | 14 29 | — |
| 1903 | 211 10 | 230 76 | 19 66 | — |
| 1904 | 537 99 | 254 24 | — | 283 75 |
| | 2,940 74 | 1,952 0 | 114 24 | 1,102 98 |
| **Kanakarayankulam :—** | | | | |
| 1894 | 196 7 | 36 50 | — | 159 57 |
| 1895 | 107 42 | 92 6 | — | 15 36 |
| 1896 | 148 54 | 41 16 | — | 107 38 |
| 1897 | 239 35 | 73 77 | — | 165 58 |
| 1898 | 199 5 | 10 0 | — | 189 5 |
| 1899 | 194 40 | 83 31 | — | 111 9 |
| 1900 | 199 77 | 55 40 | — | 144 37 |
| 1901 | 198 65 | 59 40 | — | 139 25 |
| 1902 | 197 65 | 59 40 | — | 138 25 |
| 1903 | 203 67 | 59 40 | — | 144 27 |
| 1904 | 239 21 | 86 2 | — | 153 19 |
| | 2,123 78 | 656 42 | — | 1,467 36 |
| **Periyakulam :—** | | | | |
| 1894 | 249 69 | — | — | 249 69 |
| 1895 | 141 52 | | | |
| 1896 | 333 25 | 327 33 | — | 347 32 |
| 1897 | 199 88 | | | |
| 1898 | 2,699 27 | 109 11 | — | 2,590 16 |
| 1899 | 174 95 | 109 11 | — | 65 84 |
| 1900 | 199 95 | 109 11 | — | 90 84 |
| 1901 | 199 90 | 109 11 | — | 90 79 |
| 1902 | 193 98 | 109 11 | — | 84 87 |
| 1903 | 76 97 | 109 15 | 32 18 | — |
| 1904 | 6 0 | 109 28 | 103 28 | — |
| | 4,475 36 | 1,091 31 | 135 46 | 3,519 51 |
| **Maha Rambaikulam :—** | | | | |
| 1894 | 231 97 | — | — | 231 97 |
| 1895 | 106 34 | — | — | 106 34 |
| 1896 | 704 40 | 449 95 | — | 503 95 |
| 1897 | 249 50 | | | |
| 1898 | 856 53 | 148 35 | — | 708 18 |
| 1899 | 427 94 | 285 50 | — | 142 44 |
| 1900 | 249 52 | 215 95 | — | 33 57 |
| 1901 | 247 91 | 215 95 | — | 31 96 |
| 1902 | 248 73 | 215 95 | — | 32 78 |
| 1903 | 656 19 | 215 95 | — | 440 24 |
| 1904 | 231 50 | 215 95 | — | 15 55 |
| | 4,210 53 | 1,963 55 | — | 2,246 98 |

| | Expenditure. Rs. c. | Recoveries from Water-rate. Rs. c. | Profit. Rs. c. | Loss. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Periya Olukulam :—** | | | | |
| 1894 | 121 71 | — | — | 121 71 |
| 1895 | 307 92 | — | — | 307 92 |
| 1896 | 217 18 | — | — | 217 18 |
| 1897 | 299 12 | 48 13 | — | 250 99 |
| 1898 | 299 77 | 48 13 | — | 251 64 |
| 1899 | 298 90 | 48 13 | — | 250 77 |
| 1900 | 299 42 | 48 13 | — | 251 29 |
| 1901 | 244 41 | 48 13 | — | 196 28 |
| 1902 | 285 22 | 48 13 | — | 237 9 |
| 1903 | 300 0 | 71 11 | — | 228 89 |
| 1904 | 248 50 | 106 69 | — | 141 81 |
| | 2,922 15 | 466 58 | — | 2,455 57 |
| **Giant's tank :—** | | | | |
| 1894 | — | — | — | — |
| 1895 | — | — | — | — |
| 1896 | — | — | — | — |
| 1897 | — | — | — | — |
| 1898 | — | — | — | — |
| 1899 | — | — | — | — |
| 1900 | 585 24 | — | — | 585 24* |
| 1901 | 1,499 96 | 72 0 | — | 1,427 96 |
| 1902 | 3,299 56 | 10,769 17 | 7,469 61 | — |
| 1903 | 8,830 96 | 10,187 19 | 1,356 23 | — |
| 1904 | 8,052 59 | 8,925 38 | 872 79 | — |
| | 22,268 31 | 29,953 74 | 9,698 63 | 2,013 20 |
| **Vavuniya tank :—†** | | | | |
| 1894 | 198 87 | — | — | 198 87 |
| 1895 | 558 10 | — | — | 558 10 |
| 1896 | 119 84 | 72 61 | — | 47 23 |
| 1897 | 380 4 | 73 69 | — | 306 35 |
| 1898 | 268 82 | 72 8 | — | 196 74 |
| 1899 | 199 19 | 77 27 | — | 121 92 |
| 1900 | 199 91 | 83 64 | — | 116 27 |
| 1901 | 556 90 | 83 64 | — | 473 26 |
| 1902 | 199 45 | 87 70 | — | 111 75 |
| 1903 | 601 99 | 93 86 | — | 508 13 |
| 1904 | 199 65 | 93 86 | — | 105 79 |
| | 3,482 76 | 738 35 | — | 2,744 41 |
| **Kanukenni tank :—** | | | | |
| 1894 | — | — | — | — |
| 1895 | — | — | — | — |
| 1896 | — | — | — | — |
| 1897 | — | — | — | — |
| 1898 | 599 63 | — | — | 599 63 |
| 1899 | 270 79 | — | — | 270 79 |
| 1900 | 599 97 | — | — | 599 97 |
| 1901 | 599 88 | — | — | 599 88 |
| 1902 | 596 27 | — | — | 596 27 |
| 1903 | 527 69 | — | — | 527 69 |
| 1904 | 997 76 | — | — | 997 76 |
| | 4,191 99 | — | — | 4,191 99 |
| **SOUTHERN PROVINCE.** | | | | |
| **Urubokka scheme :—** | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | 5,718 28 | | | |
| 1894 | 2,390 95 | 53,198 82‡ | 40,771 13 | — |
| 1895 | 2,307 77 | | | |
| 1896 | 2,010 69 | | | |
| 1897 | 2,080 23 | 4,360 9 | 2,279 86 | — |
| 1898 | 1,905 53 | 3,058 88 | 1,153 35 | — |
| 1899 | 2,203 61 | 4,140 38 | 1,936 77 | — |
| 1900 | 2,090 80 | 3,313 93 | 1,223 13 | — |
| 1901 | 2,256 9 | 4,674 38 | 2,418 29 | — |
| 1902 | 2,055 79 | 3,756 7 | 1,700 28 | — |
| 1903 | 2,130 27 | 3,659 45 | 1,529 18 | — |
| 1904 | 2,214 29 | 4,377 9 | 2,162 80 | — |
| | 29,364 30 | 84,539 9 | 55,174 79 | — |

* Completed 1900. † Pay rate at 25 cents per acre since 1896.
‡ Total recoveries up to 1896.

| | Expenditure. Rs. c. | Recoveries from Water-rate. Rs. c. | Profit. Rs. c. | Loss. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Kirama scheme :—** | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | 4,144 51 | — | | |
| 1894 | 1,201 97 | 2,447 20 | — | 4,709 89 |
| 1895 | 934 33 | | | |
| 1896 | 876 28 | | | |
| 1897 | 891 86 | 357 26 | — | 534 60 |
| 1898 | 1,084 86 | 242 54 | — | 842 32 |
| 1899 | 1,365 40 | 431 28 | — | 934 12 |
| 1900 | 1,338 0 | 277 65 | — | 1,060 35 |
| 1901 | 1,179 38 | 318 28 | — | 861 10 |
| 1902 | 1,396 15 | 317 46 | — | 1,078 69 |
| 1903 | 1,235 89 | 317 31 | — | 918 58 |
| 1904 | 1,259 50 | 322 46 | — | 937 4 |
| | 16,908 13 | 5,031 44 | — | 11,876 69 |
| **Kekandure, Kumbalgama, and Makawita tanks and channel :—** | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 15,041 97 | — | — |
| 1894 | 1,112 93 | 931 97 | — | 180 96 |
| 1895 | 1,122 79 | 932 11 | — | 190 68 |
| 1896 | 943 97 | 933 59 | — | 10 38 |
| 1897 | 920 79 | 937 1 | 16 22 | — |
| 1898 | 861 0 | 935 79 | 74 79 | — |
| 1899 | 986 64 | 935 79 | — | 50 85 |
| 1900 | 870 26 | 935 88 | 65 62 | — |
| 1901 | 999 98 | 945 6 | — | 54 92 |
| 1902 | 1,129 7 | 945 3 | — | 184 4 |
| 1903 | 1,149 99 | 945 6 | — | 204 93 |
| 1904 | 998 96 | 946 99 | — | 51 97 |
| | 11,096 38 | 10,324 28 | 156 63 | 928 73 |
| **Denegama and Uyanwewa :—** | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 12,986 90 | — | — |
| 1894 | 755 92 | 782 46 | 26 54 | — |
| 1895 | 566 10 | 782 0 | 215 90 | — |
| 1896 | 717 26 | 781 84 | 64 58 | — |
| 1897 | 558 8 | 687 11 | 129 3 | — |
| 1898 | 771 3 | 782 15 | 11 12 | — |
| 1899 | 722 71 | 781 95 | 59 24 | — |
| 1900 | 719 57 | 779 78 | 60 21 | — |
| 1901 | 760 4 | 778 98 | 18 94 | — |
| 1902 | 1,015 25 | 778 71 | — | 236 54 |
| 1903 | 765 21 | 765 43 | 0 22 | — |
| 1904 | 780 7 | 780 47 | 0 40 | — |
| | 8,131 24 | 8,480 88 | 586 18 | 236 54 |
| **Kirinde-oya scheme :—** | | | | |
| 1894 | 1,432 73 | — | — | 1,432 73 |
| 1895 | 2,725 2 | 65 88 | — | 2,659 14 |
| 1896 | 2,506 56 | 25 0 | — | 2,481 56 |
| 1897 | 2,538 79 | 414 59 | — | 2,124 20 |
| 1898 | 2,528 58 | 176 28 | — | 2,352 30 |
| 1899 | 3,576 84 | 279 78 | — | 3,297 6 |
| 1900 | 2,659 68 | 316 77 | — | 2,342 91 |
| 1901 | 2,550 0 | 288 59 | — | 2,261 41 |
| 1902 | 2,530 0 | 368 94 | — | 2,161 6 |
| 1903 | 2,548 77 | 219 39 | — | 2,329 38 |
| 1904 | 2,638 61 | 1,419 37 | — | 1,219 24 |
| | 28,235 58 | 3,574 59 | — | 24,660 99 |
| **Gangaboda pattu works :—** | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 70,783 14 | — | — |
| 1894 | 3,499 73 | 4,382 17 | 882 44 | — |
| 1895 | 3,598 62 | 4,381 87 | 783 25 | — |
| 1896 | 3,581 55 | 4,380 65 | 799 10 | — |
| 1897 | 3,466 61 | 3,900 67 | 434 6 | — |
| 1898 | 3,895 70 | 4,385 28 | 489 58 | — |
| 1899 | 3,858 29 | 4,390 80 | 532 51 | — |
| 1900 | 3,753 45 | 4,377 96 | 624 51 | — |
| 1901 | 3,596 18 | 4,403 32 | 807 14 | — |
| 1902 | 3,790 42 | 4,403 31 | 612 89 | — |
| 1903 | 3,630 17 | 4,397 52 | 767 35 | — |
| 1904 | 3,608 70 | 4,406 94 | 798 24 | — |
| | 40,279 42 | 47,810 49 | 7,531 7 | — |

| | Expenditure. Rs. c. | Recoveries from Water-rate. Rs. c. | Profit. Rs. c. | Loss Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dandeniya :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 6,343 55 | — | — |
| 1894 | 728 45 | 492 50 | — | 235 95 |
| 1895 | 779 75 | 492 53 | — | 287 22 |
| 1896 | 715 8 | 493 12 | — | 221 96 |
| 1897 | 696 16 | 485 4 | — | 211 12 |
| 1898 | 769 84 | 493 45 | — | 276 39 |
| 1899 | 829 26 | 493 49 | — | 335 77 |
| 1900 | 789 32 | 492 50 | — | 296 82 |
| 1901 | 849 81 | 496 82 | — | 352 99 |
| 1902 | 838 78 | 496 82 | — | 341 96 |
| 1903 | 805 5 | 499 42 | — | 305 63 |
| 1904 | 697 65 | 501 10 | — | 196 55 |
| | 8,499 15 | 5,436 79 | — | 3,062 36 |
| Walawe works :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 126 37 | — | — |
| 1894 | 3,979 30 | 251 75 | — | 3,727 55 |
| 1895 | 4,754 53 | — | — | 4,754 53 |
| 1896 | 4,213 39 | 1,522 42 | — | 2,690 97 |
| 1897 | 4,716 35 | 1,723 8 | — | 2,993 27 |
| 1898 | 4,612 21 | 1,579 18 | — | 3,033 3 |
| 1899 | 4,616 74 | 1,423 24 | — | 3,193 50 |
| 1900 | 4,619 52 | 1,890 79 | — | 2,728 73 |
| 1901 | 5,168 62 | 1,937 16 | — | 3,231 46 |
| 1902 | 5,322 77 | 2,077 32 | — | 3,245 45 |
| 1903 | 7,161 17 | 2,045 68 | — | 5,115 49 |
| 1904 | 6,266 87 | 4,820 55 | — | 1,446 32* |
| | 55,431 47 | 19,271 17 | — | 36,160 30 |
| EASTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| Rotawewa :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 837 0 | — | — |
| 1894 | 721 66 | 366 0 | — | 355 66 |
| 1895 | 729 75 | 366 0 | — | 363 75 |
| 1896 | 541 59 | 366 0 | — | 175 59 |
| 1897 | 1,243 4 | 366 0 | — | 877 4 |
| 1898 | 521 22 | 366 0 | — | 155 22 |
| 1899 | 757 56 | 366 0 | — | 391 56 |
| 1900 | 549 71 | 366 0 | — | 183 71 |
| 1901 | 535 0 | 371 25 | — | 163 75 |
| 1902 | 520 72 | 371 25 | — | 149 47 |
| 1903 | 534 29 | 371 25 | — | 163 4 |
| 1904 | 547 33 | 374 25 | — | 176 8 |
| | 7,201 87 | 4,047 0 | — | 3,154 87 |
| Tumpankeni tank :—† | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 137 99 | — | — |
| 1894 | 209 97 | 137 99 | — | 71 98 |
| 1895 | 237 19 | 211 6 | — | 26 13 |
| 1896 | 323 15 | 132 26 | — | 190 89 |
| 1897 | 319 4 | 137 99 | — | 181 5 |
| 1898 | 513 20 | 137 99 | — | 375 21 |
| 1899 | 323 48 | 137 99 | — | 185 49 |
| 1900 | 313 46 | 234 28 | — | 79 18 |
| 1901 | 323 66 | 231 41 | — | 92 25 |
| 1902 | 560 44 | 231 41 | — | 329 3 |
| 1903 | 502 45 | 161 17 | — | 341 28 |
| 1904 | 324 76 | 234 28 | — | 90 48 |
| | 3,950 80 | 1,987 83 | — | 1,962 97 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| Bowetenna :— | | | | |
| 1894 | — | — | — | — |
| 1895 | 168 37 | 50 29 | — | 118 8 |
| 1896 | 112 70 | 182 95 | 70 25 | — |
| 1897 | 104 67 | 165 3 | 60 36 | — |
| 1898 | 118 7 | 125 99 | 7 92 | — |
| 1899 | 119 5 | 184 9 | 65 4 | — |
| 1900 | 117 59 | 160 8 | 42 49 | — |
| 1901 | 1 20 | 98 58 | 97 38 | — |
| 1902 | 1 20 | 97 46 | 96 26 | — |
| 1903 | 119 20 | 97 46 | — | 21 74 |
| 1904 | 119 70 | 97 46 | — | 22 24 |
| | 981 75 | 1,259 39 | 439 70 | 162 6 |

* Increase in recoveries for 1904 due to collection of arrears for previous years.
† Pays rate at 50 cents per acre since 1893.

| | Expenditure. Rs. c. | Recoveries from Water-rate. Rs. c. | Profit. Rs. c. | Loss. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| Basawakkulam :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 1,360 3 | — | — |
| 1894 | 929 4 | 202 50 | — | 726 54 |
| 1895 | 1,032 63 | 237 0 | — | 795 63 |
| 1896 | 1,383 17 | 264 0 | — | 1,119 17 |
| 1897 | 1,181 52 | 248 0 | — | 933 52 |
| 1898 | 893 52 | 253 50 | — | 640 2 |
| 1899 | 1,661 22 | 243 0 | — | 1,418 22 |
| 1900 | 1,736 64 | 268 75 | — | 1,467 89 |
| 1901 | 1,682 96 | 258 0 | — | 1,424 96 |
| 1902 | 2,186 55 | 251 25 | — | 1,935 30 |
| 1903 | 1,444 75 | 237 25 | — | 1,207 50 |
| 1904 | 1,625 1 | 258 0 | — | 1,367 1 |
| | 15,757 1 | 2,721 25 | — | 13,035 76 |
| Medawachchiya :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 1,048 75 | — | — |
| 1894 | 298 57 | 91 50 | — | 207 7 |
| 1895 | 81 85 | 91 50 | 9 65 | — |
| 1896 | 134 17 | 91 50 | — | 42 67 |
| 1897 | 174 30 | 91 50 | — | 82 80 |
| 1898 | 264 68 | 97 25 | — | 167 43 |
| 1899 | 41 23 | 97 25 | 56 2 | — |
| 1900 | 135 56 | 101 0 | — | 34 56 |
| 1901 | 180 0 | 106 50 | — | 73 50 |
| 1902 | 115 70 | 106 50 | — | 9 20 |
| 1903 | 107 52 | 60 75 | — | 46 77 |
| 1904 | 156 65 | 186 0 | 29 35 | — |
| | 1,690 23 | 1,121 25 | 95 2 | 664 0 |
| Tissawewa :—* | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 5,236 8 | — | — |
| 1894 | 1,745 17 | 865 25 | — | 879 92 |
| 1895 | 1,808 23 | 885 0 | — | 923 23 |
| 1896 | 1,635 15 | 915 50 | — | 719 65 |
| 1897 | 1,625 26 | 917 75 | — | 707 51 |
| 1898 | 1,321 48 | 937 25 | — | 384 23 |
| 1899 | 1,998 94 | 929 0 | — | 1,069 94 |
| 1900 | 2,529 11 | 939 75 | — | 1,589 36 |
| 1901 | 2,530 0 | 939 75 | — | 1,590 25 |
| 1902 | 2,722 26 | 897 25 | — | 1,825 1 |
| 1903 | 2,125 37 | 926 50 | — | 1,198 87 |
| 1904 | 2,308 75 | 926 50 | — | 1,382 25 |
| | 22,349 72 | 10,079 50 | — | 12,270 22 |
| Kalawewa scheme :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 4,891 75 | — | — |
| 1894 | 4,927 80 | 3,311 25 | — | 1,616 55 |
| 1895 | 5,659 4 | 3,321 75 | — | 2,337 29 |
| 1896 | 5,756 88 | 6,518 50 | 761 62 | — |
| 1897 | 6,729 49 | 4,915 50 | — | 1,813 99 |
| 1898 | 6,630 40 | 4,927 50 | — | 1,702 90 |
| 1899 | 8,895 27 | 4,315 0 | — | 4,580 27 |
| 1900 | 9,199 7 | 4,457 50 | — | 4,741 57 |
| 1901 | 8,998 15 | 4,615 75 | — | 4,382 40 |
| 1902 | 9,236 16 | 4,603 30 | — | 4,632 86 |
| 1903 | 10,546 54 | 4,735 37 | — | 5,811 17 |
| 1904 | 9,439 93 | 4,778 75 | — | 4,661 18 |
| | 86,018 73 | 50,500 17 | 761 62 | 36,280 18 |
| Nuwarawewa :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 162 75 | — | — |
| 1894 | 983 1 | 167 0 | — | 816 1 |
| 1895 | 1,073 8 | 162 75 | — | 910 33 |
| 1896 | 1,584 6 | 324 50 | — | 1,259 56 |
| 1897 | 1,341 22 | 346 75 | — | 994 47 |
| 1898 | 1,246 17 | 375 75 | — | 870 42 |
| 1899 | 2,279 82 | 353 25 | — | 1,926 57 |
| 1900 | 3,506 7 | 475 75 | — | 3,030 32 |
| 1901 | 3,281 38 | 481 25 | — | 2,800 13 |
| 1902 | 2,224 8 | 440 25 | — | 1,783 83 |
| 1903 | 2,260 12 | 337 50 | — | 1,922 62 |
| 1904 | 1,906 33 | 444 50 | — | 1,461 83 |
| | 21,685 34 | 3,909 25 | — | 17,776 9 |

* High cost of upkeep due to the fact that channels are made in bank and all branch channels are maintained by the Irrigation Department.

| | Expenditure. | Recoveries from Water-rate. | Profit. | Loss. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| **Minneriya tank :—** | | | | |
| 1894 | — | — | — | — |
| 1895 | 196 63 | — | — | 196 63 |
| 1896 | 212 1 | — | — | 212 1 |
| 1897 | 198 77 | — | — | 198 77 |
| 1898 | 1,312 32 | — | — | 1,312 32 |
| 1899 | 600 0 | — | — | 600 0 |
| 1900 | 299 92 | — | — | 299 92 |
| 1901 | 299 94 | — | — | 299 94 |
| 1902 | 599 42 | 211 50 | — | 387 92 |
| 1903 | 597 73 | 861 75 | 264 2 | — |
| 1904 | 2,344 31 | 921 75 | — | 1,422 56 |
| | 6,661 5 | 1,995 0 | 264 2 | 4,930 7 |
| **NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.** | | | | |
| **Mahagallawewa :—** | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 6,930 5 | — | — |
| 1894 | 485 99 | 885 11* | 399 12 | — |
| 1895 | 764 54 | 563 34 | — | 201 20 |
| 1896 | 654 61 | 445 21 | — | 209 40 |
| 1897 | 423 74 | 675 5 | 251 31 | — |
| 1898 | 456 37 | 607 94 | 151 57 | — |
| 1899 | 486 0 | 827 79 | 341 79 | — |
| 1900 | 485 79 | 145 23 | — | 340 56 |
| 1901 | 463 95 | 918 77 | 454 82 | — |
| 1902 | 1,099 66 | 1,000 60 | — | 99 6 |
| 1903 | 1,146 96 | 692 77 | — | 454 19 |
| 1904 | 1,093 81 | 756 51 | — | 337 30 |
| | 7,561 42 | 7,518 32 | 1,598 61 | 1,641 71 |
| **Tinapitiyawewa† :—** | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 7,607 0 | — | — |
| 1894 | 512 0 | — | — | 512 0 |
| 1895 | 477 28 | | — | 477 28 |
| 1896 | 460 27 | — | — | 460 27 |
| 1897 | 457 66 | — | — | 457 66 |
| 1898 | 721 77 | — | — | 721 77 |
| 1899 | 906 38 | — | — | 906 38 |
| 1900 | 423 45 | 42 25 | — | 381 20 |
| 1901 | 384 45 | 915 89 | 531 44 | — |
| 1902 | 369 38 | 255 62 | — | 113 76 |
| 1903 | 468 82 | 763 26 | 294 44 | — |
| 1904 | 468 65 | 837 99 | 369 34 | — |
| | 5,650 11 | 2,815 1 | 1,195 22 | 4,030 32 |
| **Galgamuwa tank and Mediyawa tank :—** | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 7,743 62 | — | — |
| 1894 | 686 67 | 956 91 | 270 24 | — |
| 1895 | 627 54 | 1,045 22‡ | 417 68 | — |
| 1896 | 760 24 | 987 66 | 227 42 | — |
| 1897 | 702 72 | 1,103 80 | 401 8 | — |
| 1898 | 759 77 | 1,046 82 | 287 5 | — |
| 1899 | 919 52 | 1,517 45 | 597 93 | — |
| 1900 | 772 1 | 1,110 75 | 338 74 | — |
| 1901 | 768 15 | 258 67 | — | 509 48 |
| 1902 | 857 85 | 1,963 59 | 1,105 74 | — |
| 1903 | 857 91 | 1,229 28 | 371 37 | — |
| 1904 | 937 79 | 1,136 31 | 198 52 | — |
| | 8,650 17 | 12,356 46 | 4,215 77 | 509 48 |
| **Mahauswewa :—** | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 707 25 | — | — |
| 1894 | 652 69 | 299 50 | — | 353 19 |
| 1895 | 653 96 | 145 25 | — | 508 71 |
| 1896 | 848 97 | 231 25 | — | 617 72 |
| 1897 | 657 34 | 231 25 | — | 426 9 |
| 1898 | 1,119 24 | 273 25 | — | 845 99 |
| 1899 | 662 59 | 124 25 | — | 538 34 |
| 1900 | 659 71 | 291 50 | — | 368 21 |
| 1901 | 651 95 | 339 25 | — | 312 70 |
| 1902 | 659 58 | 260 50 | — | 399 8 |
| 1903 | 1,084 68 | 297 25 | — | 787 43 |
| 1904 | 797 60 | 313 25 | — | 484 35 |
| | 8,448 31 | 2,806 50 | — | 5,641 81 |

* Includes arrears of 1893. † Exempted from water-rate since 1885.
‡ Includes arrears of 1894.

| | Expenditure. Rs. c. | Recoveries from Water-rate. Rs. c. | Profit. Rs. c. | Loss. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deduru-oya channels :— | | | | |
| 1894 ... | — | 1,345 32* | 1,345 32 | — |
| 1895 ... | 3,087 21 | 1,062 51 | — | 2,024 70 |
| 1896 ... | 2,835 13 | 1,604 14 | — | 1,230 99 |
| 1897 ... | 3,172 74 | 1,884 22 | — | 1,288 52 |
| 1898 ... | 3,581 63 | 1,835 1 | — | 1,746 62 |
| 1899 ... | 4,764 14 | 2,126 67 | — | 2,637 47 |
| 1900 ... | 4,766 75 | 1,449 88 | — | 3,316 87 |
| 1901 ... | 4,774 99 | 3,758 4 | — | 1,016 95 |
| 1902 ... | 4,987 11 | 4,937 96 | — | 49 15 |
| 1903 ... | 4,774 98 | 3,111 34 | — | 1,663 64 |
| 1904 ... | 6,186 11 | 3,505 96 | — | 2,680 15 |
| | 42,930 79 | 26,621 5 | 1,345 32 | 17,655 6 |
| PROVINCE OF UVA. | | | | |
| Horaborawewa and Kudawewa :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 4,833 81† | — | — |
| 1894 ... | 250 38 | — | — | — |
| 1895 ... | 762 94 | 199 16 | — | 563 78 |
| 1896 ... | 374 99 | 142 47 | — | 232 52 |
| 1897 ... | 518 96 | 198 93 | — | 320 3 |
| 1898 ... | 448 18 | 198 93 | — | 249 25 |
| 1899 ... | 440 80 | 198 52 | — | 242 28 |
| 1900 ... | 226 67 | 196 66 | — | 30 1 |
| 1901 ... | 464 22 | 191 12 | — | 273 10 |
| 1902 ... | 305 16 | 55 76 | — | 249 40 |
| 1903 ... | 567 30 | 202 54 | — | 364 76 |
| 1904 ... | 453 10 | 213 26 | — | 239 84 |
| | 4,812 70 | 1,797 35 | — | 2,764 97 |
| Taldena-ela :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 31 15 | — | — |
| 1894 ... | 181 72 | 31 14½ | — | 150 58 |
| 1895 ... | 227 41 | 31 77 | — | 195 64 |
| 1896 ... | — | 33 53 | 33 53 | — |
| 1897 ... | — | 33 53 | 33 53 | — |
| 1898 ... | 341 70 | 33 57 | — | 308 13 |
| 1899 ... | 42 50 | 34 33 | — | 8 17 |
| 1900 ... | 85 0 | 34 33 | — | 50 67 |
| 1901 ... | — | 34 33 | 34 33 | — |
| 1902 ... | — | 34 75 | 34 75 | — |
| 1903 ... | — | 34 76 | 34 76 | — |
| 1904 ... | 116 79 | 35 65 | — | 81 14 |
| | 995 12 | 371 69 | 170 90 | 794 33 |
| Sudapanawela-ela :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 414 94 | — | — |
| 1894 ... | 376 57 | 130 35 | — | 246 22 |
| 1895 ... | 448 45 | 145 8 | — | 303 37 |
| 1896 ... | 143 39 | 142 24 | — | 1 15 |
| 1897 ... | 60 0 | — | — | 60 0 |
| 1898 ... | 63 68 | 147 47 | 83 79 | — |
| 1899 ... | 159 80 | 170 92 | 11 12 | — |
| 1900 ... | 70 0 | 176 89 | 106 89 | — |
| 1901 ... | — | 176 39 | 176 39 | — |
| 1902 ... | 3 32 | 170 92 | 167 60 | — |
| 1903 ... | 352 50 | 171 20 | — | 181 30 |
| 1904 ... | 60 0 | 169 34 | 109 34 | — |
| | 1,737 71 | 1,600 80 | 655 13 | 792 4 |
| Galoya anicut‡ :— | | | | |
| 1894 ... | 939 22 | — | — | 939 22 |
| 1895 ... | 325 95 | 471 8 | 145 13 | — |
| 1896 ... | — | 469 71 | 469 71 | — |
| 1897 ... | 247 44 | 498 59 | 251 15 | — |
| 1898 ... | — | 497 31 | 497 31 | — |
| 1899 ... | 35 0 | 500 19 | 465 19 | — |
| 1900 ... | 120 0 | 304 33 | 184 33 | — |
| 1901 ... | 340 10 | 500 19 | 160 9 | — |
| 1902 ... | 120 0 | 470 87 | 350 87 | — |
| 1903 ... | 120 0 | 495 55 | 375 55 | — |
| 1904 ... | 120 0 | 557 72 | 437 72 | — |
| | 2,367 71 | 4,765 54 | 3,337 5 | 939 22 |

* Includes arrears of 1893.

† Recovery up to 1894. The Government Agent says that the details of recoveries previous to 1895 are not available, hence the recovery of 1894 not entered separately

‡ Pays rate at 90 cents per acre.

| | Expenditure. Rs. c. | Recoveries from Water-rate. Rs. c. | Profit. Rs. c. | Loss. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA. | | | | |
| Anicut at Holanda-oya and channel to Walalgoda :—* | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 2,548 20 | — | — |
| 1894 | — | 101 46 | 101 46 | — |
| 1895 | — | 103 29 | 103 29 | — |
| 1896 | 368 0 | 102 1 | — | 265 99 |
| 1897 | 241 74 | 107 15 | — | 134 59 |
| 1898 | 255 60 | 102 70 | — | 152 90 |
| 1899 | 281 15 | 106 46 | — | 174 69 |
| 1900 | 318 50 | 103 60 | — | 214 90 |
| 1901 | 120 0 | 103 60 | — | 16 40 |
| 1902 | 474 81 | 103 60 | — | 371 21 |
| 1903 | 124 50 | 103 60 | — | 20 90 |
| 1904 | 141 25 | 103 50 | — | 37 75 |
| | 2,325 55 | 1,140 97 | 204 75 | 1,389 33 |
| Kitalabokka-ganga works :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 2,059 35 | — | — |
| 1894 | 279 27 | 699 31 | 420 4 | — |
| 1895 | 781 15 | 705 91 | — | 75 24 |
| 1896 | 1,808 18 | 697 14 | — | 1,111 4 |
| 1897 | 1,598 51 | 211 8 | — | 1,387 43 |
| 1898 | 1,614 54 | 701 95 | — | 912 59 |
| 1899 | 1,617 35 | 706 27 | — | 911 8 |
| 1900 | 1,822 42 | 704 11 | — | 1,118 31 |
| 1901 | 1,573 55 | 1,203 51 | — | 370 4 |
| 1902 | 1,980 91 | 704 5 | | 1,276 86 |
| 1903 | 1,437 95 | 704 5 | — | 733 90 |
| 1904 | 1,162 49 | 204 11 | — | 958 38 |
| | 15,676 32 | 7,241 49 | 420 4 | 8,854 87 |
| Dodangaha-ela works :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 869 54 | — | — |
| 1894 | 452 91 | 177 8 | — | 275 83 |
| 1895 | — | 175 97 | 175 97 | — |
| 1896 | 257 60 | 164 19 | — | 93 41 |
| 1897 | 300 75 | 184 4 | — | 116 71 |
| 1898 | 255 80 | 179 30 | — | 76 50 |
| 1899 | 254 46 | 176 35 | — | 78 11 |
| 1900 | 247 80 | 175 30 | — | 72 50 |
| 1901 | 247 80 | 175 30 | — | 72 50 |
| 1902 | 260 0 | 176 73 | — | 83 27 |
| 1903 | 253 5 | 176 73 | — | 76 32 |
| 1904 | 1,287 94 | 177 73 | — | 1,110 21 |
| | 3,818 14 | 1,938 72 | 175 97 | 2,055 36 |
| Uggalkaltota :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | 218 36 | — | — |
| 1894 | 634 22 | 93 50 | — | 540 72 |
| 1895 | 205 10 | 130 75 | — | 74 35 |
| 1896 | 388 49 | 235 25 | — | 153 24 |
| 1897 | 249 78 | — | — | 249 78 |
| 1898 | 834 75 | 381 0 | — | 453 75 |
| 1899 | 469 75 | 462 25 | — | 7 50 |
| 1900 | 499 66 | 357 50 | — | 142 16 |
| 1901 | 382 55 | 710 75 | 328 20 | — |
| 1902 | — | 406 55 | 406 55 | — |
| 1903 | 497 80 | 309 50 | — | 188 30 |
| 1904 | 279 50 | 419 45 | 139 95 | — |
| | 4,441 60 | 3,506 50 | 874 70 | 1,809 80 |
| Rakwana-ganga, anicut across Wellawa channel :— | | | | |
| Prior to 1894 | — | | | |
| 1894 | — | | | |
| 1895 | — | | | |
| 1896 | — | | | |
| 1897 | 434 22 | | | |
| 1898 | 415 43 | | | |
| 1899 | 475 51 | | | |
| 1900 | 213 0 | | | |
| 1901 | 134 0 | | | |
| 1902 | 255 0 | | | |
| 1903 | 491 50 | | | |
| 1904 | 327 50 | | | |
| | 2,747 16 | | | |

* Rate reduced to 40 cents in 1892.

Table VII.—Statement for each Year from 1894 to 1904 of Expenditure and Recoveries on Maintenance for Colonization Works.

| | Expenditure. | Recoveries from Water-rate. | Profit. | Loss. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EASTERN PROVINCE. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Kantalai tank :— | | | | |
| 1894 ... | 1,214 69 | 191 8 | — | 1,023 61 |
| 1895 ... | 1,200 51 | 199 2 | — | 1,001 49 |
| 1896 ... | 1,006 52 | 201 85 | — | 804 67 |
| 1897 ... | 997 31 | 180 24 | — | 817 7 |
| 1898 ... | 1,059 23 | 358 31 | — | 700 92 |
| 1899 ... | 1,812 15 | 309 64 | — | 1,502 51 |
| 1900 ... | 1,093 59 | 353 32 | — | 740 27 |
| 1901 ... | 1,098 32 | 475 95 | — | 622 37 |
| 1902 ... | 987 79 | 493 16 | — | 494 63 |
| 1903 ... | 1,538 88 | 409 55 | — | 1,129 33 |
| 1904 ... | 1,255 14 | 463 66 | — | 791 48 |
| | 13,264 13 | 3,635 78 | — | 9,628 35 |
| PROVINCE OF UVA. | | | | |
| Hambagamuwewa tank :— | | | | |
| 1894 ... | 1,240 68 | — | — | 1,240 68 |
| 1895 ... | 801 50 | — | — | 801 50 |
| 1896 ... | 22 50 | — | — | 22 50 |
| 1897 ... | 120 0 | — | — | 120 0 |
| 1898 ... | 884 40 | — | — | 884 40 |
| 1899 ... | 66 3 | — | — | 66 3 |
| 1900 ... | 140 0 | — | — | 140 0 |
| 1901 ... | 449 87 | — | — | 449 87 |
| 1902 ... | 179 75 | — | — | 179 75 |
| 1903 ... | 57 14 | — | — | 57 14 |
| 1904 ... | 290 50 | — | — | 290 50 |
| | 4,252 37 | — | — | 4,252 37 |
| Okkampitiya Yoda-ela :— | | | | |
| 1894 ... | 1,468 60 | — | — | 1,468 60 |
| 1895 ... | 1,923 69 | — | — | 1,923 69 |
| 1896 ... | 2,376 65 | — | — | 2,376 65 |
| 1897 ... | 1,927 84 | — | — | 1,927 84 |
| 1898 ... | 2,335 38 | — | — | 2,335 38 |
| 1899 ... | 2,188 57 | — | — | 2,188 57 |
| 1900 ... | 1,726 90 | — | — | 1,726 90 |
| 1901 ... | 2,002 77 | — | — | 2,002 77 |
| 1902 ... | 2,420 56 | — | — | 2,420 56 |
| 1903 ... | 1,940 15 | — | — | 1,940 15 |
| 1904 ... | 1,940 35 | — | — | 1,940 35 |
| | 22,251 46 | — | — | 22,251 46 |

## APPENDIX C.

**Return of Rice imported since 1866 and showing Average Amount of such Imports per Head of Population.**

| | Rice.* Bushels. | Population. | Amount per Head. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 | 4,139,695 | 2,128,884 | 2·23 |
| 1867 | 5,027,462 | | |
| 1868 | 4,768,618 | | |
| 1869 | 4,824,799 | | |
| 1870 | 5,019,554 | | |
| 1871 | 4,763,876 | 2,405,287 (Census of 1871) | 2·37 |
| 1872 | 5,761,738 | | |
| 1873 | 6,235,749 | | |
| 1874 | 5,938,113 | | |
| 1875 | 5,905,348 | | |
| 1876 | 6,112,955 | 2,763,984 (Census of 1881) | 2·40 |
| 1877 | 6,972,761 | | |
| 1878 | 6,988,377 | | |
| 1879 | 6,624,445 | | |
| 1880 | 6,509,516 | | |
| 1881 | 6,504,795 | 2,763,984 (Census of 1881) | 2·21 |
| 1882 | 6,075,985 | | |
| 1883 | 5,932,527 | | |
| 1884 | 5,772,489 | | |
| 1885 | 6,301,463 | | |
| 1886 | 5,905,723 | 3,008,466 (Census of 1891) | 2·23 |
| 1887 | 6,301,739 | | |
| 1888 | 7,264,739 | | |
| 1889 | 7,066,741 | | |
| 1890 | 7,050,543 | | |
| 1891 | 7,673,650 | 3,008,466 (Census of 1891) | 2·77 |
| 1892 | 7,871,506 | | |
| 1893 | 8,249,461 | | |
| 1894 | 8,352,204 | | |
| 1895 | 9,556,431 | | |
| 1896 | 8,255,998 | 3,565,954 (Census of 1901) | 2·61 |
| 1897 | 9,232,309 | | |
| 1898 | 9,799,592 | | |
| 1899 | 9,457,340 | | |
| 1900 | 9,796,132 | | |
| 1901 | 9,277,983 | 3,565,954 (Census of 1901) | 2·67 |
| 1902 | 9,163,364 | | |
| 1903 | 9,826,728 | | |
| 1904 | 9,907,815 | | |

* Includes imported paddy at the rate of two bushels of paddy to one of rice.

## APPENDIX D.

Return of Average Yield and Acreage under Paddy Cultivation in each Province and District during each Quinquennial Period since 1871.

| | Western Province. | | Province of Sabaragamuwa † | | Central Province. | | Province of Uva.‡ | | Southern Province. | | | | | | Eastern Province. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Matara District. | | Hambantota District. | | Total. | | Batticaloa District. | | Trincomalee District. | | Total. | |
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. |
| Average of 5 years— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1871–1875 ... | — | 1,377,405 | — | — | 110,716 | 1,563,315 | — | — | —§ | —§ | —§ | —§ | 105,566 | 1,161,834 | —§ | —§ | —§ | —§ | 56,634 | 863,807 |
| 1876–1880* ... | 160,666 | 2,200,263 | — | — | 111,360 | 1,972,222 | — | — | 40,712 | 656,221 | 19,192 | 192,941 | 103,094 | 1,384,089 | 44,263 | 542,152 | 5,583 | 62,451 | 49,846 | 604,603 |
| 1881–1885 ... | 166,742 | 2,460,180 | — | — | 100,151 | 1,666,393 | — | — | 42,829 | 692,083 | 17,792 | 145,999 | 105,520 | 1,226,600 | 57,811 | 555,401 | 5,739 | 58,631 | 63,550 | 614,032 |
| 1886–1890 ... | 171,928 | 2,100,654 | — | — | 59,735 | 1,214,619 | 32,192 | 564,266 | 45,050 | 706,999 | 1[illegible],379 | 222,343 | 103,642 | 1,488,000 | 50,751 | 577,663 | 6,275 | 59,734 | 57,026 | 59,734 |
| 1891–1895 ... | 116,106 | 2,065,543 | 77,729 | 1,123,924 | 58,179 | 1,257,506 | 25,191 | 563,963 | 38,160 | 756,335 | 19,235 | 382,747 | 99,131 | 1,728,973 | 61,979 | 1,065,245 | 6,881 | 72,958 | 68,860 | 1,138,203 |
| 1896–1900 ... | 112,483 | 1,988,724 | 83,577 | 1,362,914 | 62,325 | 2,741,340 | 31,914 | 957,432 | 21,289 | 380,686 | 32,707 | 564,848 | 104,502 | 1,549,727 | 69,927 | 1,013,171 | 8,868 | 298,254 | 78,795 | 1,311,425 |
| Average of 3 years— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1901–1903 ... | 113,472 | 1,781,749 | 86,466 | 1,412,536 | 62,031 | 1,448,743 | 32,696 | 981,113 | 43,966 | 600,233 | 33,898 | 597,679 | 116,191 | 1,874,146 | 77,545 | 1,278,240 | 11,867 | 387,804 | 89,412 | 1,666,044 |

| | Northern Province. | | | | | | North-Central Province.‖ | | North-Western Province. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mannar District. | | Mullaittivu District. | | Total. | | | | Kurunegala District. | | Puttalam District. | | Chilaw District. | | Total. | |
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. |
| Average of 5 years— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1871–1875 ... | —§ | —§ | —§ | —§ | 61,854 | 708,392 | — | — | —§ | —§ | —§ | —§ | —§ | —§ | 69,174 | 909,356 |
| 1876–1880 ... | —§ | —§ | —§ | —§ | 55,439 | 532,565 | — | — | —§ | —§ | —§ | —§ | —§ | — | 87,486 | 2,035,244 |
| 1881–1885 ... | 5,587 | 90,419 | 4,652 | 48,192 | 62,248 | 663,363 | 15,057 | 239,227 | 67,601 | 1,405,519 | 6,454 | 94,188 | —¶ | — | 74,055 | 1,499,707 |
| 1886–1890 ... | 4,687 | 102,346 | 4,183 | 30,623 | 55,540 | 930,054 | 14,843 | 326,486 | 70,131 | 1,544,713 | 7,640 | 144,946 | —¶ | — | 77,771 | 1,689,659 |
| 1891–1895 ... | 3,888 | 55,619 | 3,851 | 44,229 | 52,677 | 596,424 | 22,320 | 384,952 | 48,490 | 868,223 | 1,751 | 38,201 | 4,853 | 57,520 | 55,095 | 963,944 |
| 1896–1900 ... | 6,881 | 197,385 | 7,910 | 116,309 | 61,561 | 861,551 | 23,419 | 563,746 | 74,004 | 1,523,711 | 2,539 | 49,763 | 6,397 | 91,906 | 82,940 | 1,665,380 |
| Average of 3 years— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1901–1903 ... | 8,365 | 124,956 | 11,174 | 159,365 | 64,300 | 918,760 | 37,496 | 518,530 | 81,919 | 1,785,664 | 3,029 | 58,893 | 7,323 | 96,637 | 92,271 | 1,941,194 |

* For the period 1876–1880 the average of four years has been given, the figures for 1877 not having been published.
† Included in Western and Uva Provinces prior to 1891.
‡ Included in Central Province prior to 1886.
§ Information not available.
‖ Included in Northern and Eastern Provinces prior to 1881.
¶ Not given separately.

64-05

## APPENDIX E.

A Return of Population at each Census since 1871 and of the Average Annual Death-rate from 1891 to 1900 in each Province, District, and certain Territorial Divisions specially benefited by Irrigation Works.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Area.* | Population, 1871.† | Population, 1881. | Percentage of Increase, 1871 to 1881.§ | Population, 1891. | Percentage of Increase, 1881 to 1891.§ | Population, 1901. | Percentage of Increase, 1891 to 1901.§ | Average Annual Death-rate per 1,000, 1891 to 1900.‖ | | Irrigation Works in the Division.¶ |
| | | | | | | | | 1891 to 1895. | 1896 to 1900. | |
| NORTHERN PROVINCE ... | 340,760 | 302,500 | — 11·2 | 318,780 | 5·4 | 340,039 | 6·7 | 24·0 | 29·3 | ... |
| *Mullaittivu District* ... | ...‡ | 7,638 | — | 7,342 | — 3·9 | 15,159 | 16·5 | 44·5 | 42·3 | ... |
| Mulliyavalai ... ... | 376 | 854 | 127·1 | 793 | — 7·1 | 886 | 11·7 | 47·0 | 48·0 | Kanukenni tank (1903). |
| Naducheddikulam ... ... | 844 | 843 | — ·1 | 931 | 10·4 | 882 | — 5·3 | 29·6 | 37·1 | Mamadu (1888). Mandukottai (1888). Vavuniya (1888). Iratperiyakulam (1888). |
| Kilakkamulai South ... ... | 1,772 | 2,021 | 14·0 | 2,104 | 4·1 | 1,566 | — 25·6 | | | |
| Chinnacheddikulam East ... | 1,109 | 1,020 | — 8·0 | 1,036 | 1·6 | 794 | — 23·3 | 93·4 | 57·3 | Periyakulam (1894). Venkalacheddikulam (1894). Periya Olukulam (1894). |
| *Mannar District* | 25,545 | 21,348 | — 16·4 | 24,511 | 14·8 | 24,926 | 1·7 | 32·0 | 41·8 | |
| Mantai North ... ... | 1,307 | 1,212 | 7·3 | 1,424 | 17·5 | 2,018 | 41·7 | 38·0 | 40·8 | Giant's tank (1902). |
| Mantai South ... ... | 1,474 | 1,506 | 2·2 | 1,759 | 16·8 | 1,912 | 8·7 | | | |
| Nannaddan West ... ... | 1,967 | 1,911 | — 2·8 | 2,406 | 25·9 | 2,071 | — 13·9 | 34·0 | 39·7 | |
| Nannaddan East ... ... | 1,704 | 1,434 | — 15·8 | 1,666 | 19·7 | 2,242 | 34·6 | | | |
| NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE ... | ...‡ | 66,146 | ... | 75,333 | 13·9 | 79,110 | 5·0 | 39·7 | 40·6 | |
| Kadawat korale ... ... | 4,847 | 4,904 | 1·2 | 5,625 | 14·7 | 6,165 | 9·6 | | | Medawachchiya (1876). |
| Kende korale ... ... | 4,546 | 4,312 | — 5·1 | 5,148 | 19·4 | 5,672 | 10·2 | | | |
| Kanadara korale ... ... | 3,641 | 3,721 | 2·2 | 4,108 | 10·4 | 4,361 | 6·2 | 41·2 | 41·1 | Nuwarawewa (1888). Kalawewa Yoda-ela (1887). Tissawewa (1877). Basawakkulam (1876). |
| Nuwaragam korale ... ... | 3,916 | 4,073 | 4·0 | 4,958 | 21·7 | 5,370 | 8·3 | | | |
| Kalagam korale ... ... | 4,504 | 4,703 | 4·4 | 5,180 | 10·1 | 5,669 | 9·4 | | | |
| Eppawala korale ... ... | 2,689 | 3,014 | 12·1 | 3,558 | 18·0 | 3,514 | — 1·2 | 41·8 | 37·6 | |
| Negampaha korale ... ... | 1,667 | 1,920 | 15·2 | 2,040 | 6·2 | 1,936 | — 5·1 | | | |
| Minneri pattuwa ... ... | ...‡ | 696 | ... | 778 | 11·8 | 811 | 4·2 | 44·0 | 54·0 | Minneriya (1903). |
| Giritale pattuwa ... ... | ...‡ | 173 | ... | 197 | 13·9 | 125 | — 36·5 | | | |

* Subdivisions underwent territorial changes during the interval between the different Censuses. The necessary adjustments have been made only in columns 5, 7, and 8. Brackets indicate that particulars for smaller areas are not available. Figures given comprise these smaller areas.

† Figures given do not include estate population.

‡ Information not available.

§ The sign minus (—) denotes decrease.

‖ The death-rates given are for the preponderant nationality.

¶ Date in brackets after name of each work represents date of completion.

APPENDIX E.—A Return of Population at each Census since 1871, &c.—*contd.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Area.* | Population, 1871.†. | Population, 1881. | Percentage of Increase,§ 1871 to 1881. | Population, 1891. | Percentage of Increase,§ 1881 to 1891. | Population, 1901. | Percentage of Increase,§ 1891 to 1901. | Average Annual Death-rate per 1,000, 1891 to 1900.‖ | | Irrigation Tanks in the Division.¶ |
| | | | | | | | | 1891 to 1895. | 1896 to 1900. | |
| EASTERN PROVINCE ... | 118,058 | 127,555 | 8·0 | 148,365 | 16·3 | 173,011 | 16·6 | 29·5 | 30·4 | ... |
| *Trincomalee District* ... | 24,838 | 22,197 | — 10·6 | 25,745 | 16·0 | 28,412 | 10·4 | 30·6 | 37·2 | ... |
| Tampalakamam pattu ... ... | 3,454 | 4,190 | 21·3 | 4,629 | 10·5 | 6,520 | 40·9 | 31·3 | 35·4 | Kantalai tank (1876). |
| Koddiyar pattu ... ... | 3,740 | 4,764 | 27·9 | 5,441 | 14·2 | 7,145 | 31·3 | 17·1 | 29·7 | Allai scheme (1870). |
| *Batticaloa District* ... | 93,220 | 105,358 | 13·0 | 122,620 | 16·4 | 144,599 | 17·9 | 29·5 | 29·1 | ... |
| Rugam pattu ... ... | ...‡ | 556 | ... | 375 | 30·6 | 741 | 97·6 | 25·7 | 30·4 | Rugam tank (1870). |
| Porativu pattu ... ... | ...‡ | 4,065 | ... | 4,838 | 19·0 | 6,765 | 39·8 | 31·4 | 27·8 | Paluganawa and Divilana (1872). |
| Chammanturai pattu ... ... | 6,320 | 4,889 | 9·8 | 6,886 | 40·8 | 9,123 | — 7·4 | 44·0 | 44·1 | Sadayantalawa (1873). |
| Nadukadu pattu ... ... | | 2,053 | | 2,961 | 44·2 | | | | | Pattipolai-aru works (1872). |
| Akkarai pattu ... ... | 9,131 | 10,390 | 13·8 | 11,940 | 14·9 | 14,396 | 20·6 | 40·9 | 39·6 | Sakamam and Vammiyadi scheme (1892). |
| Panawa pattu ... ... | 2,301 | 2,290 | — ·5 | 2,835 | 23·8 | 3,477 | 22·6 | 20·8 | 33·2 | Panawa pattu works (1887). |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE ... | 273,671 | 290,189 | 6·0 | 316,016 | 8·9 | 343,899 | 8·8 | 38·7 | 33·9 | ... |
| *Kurunegala District* ... | 205,492 | 212,634 | 3·5 | 228,106 | 7·3 | 243,584 | 6·8 | 42·5 | 37·4 | ... |
| Hatalispahe Korale West ... | ...‡ | 3,665 | ... | 3,988 | 8·8 | 4,215 | 5·7 | ... | ... | Galgamuwa (1877). |
| Gantihe korale ... | ...‡ | 4,560 | ... | 4,678 | 2·6 | 4,663 | — ·3 | 47·6 | 43·3 | Mediyawa (1879). |
| Mahagalboda Egoda korale ... | 3,673 | 3,730 | 1·6 | 3,579 | — 4·0 | 4,260 | 19·0 | ... | ... | Deduru-oya channels (1902 |
| Ihala Wisideke korale ... ... | ...‡ | 7,335 | ... | 9,197 | 25·4 | 9,403 | 2·2 | ... | ... | |
| Hetahaye korale ... ... | ...‡ | 5,543 | ... | 4,161 | — 24·9 | 4,955 | 19·1 | 45·8 | 40·6 | |
| Magulotota korale ... ... | ...‡ | 4,806 | ... | 5,054 | 5·2 | 5,324 | 5·3 | ... | ... | Mahagallawewa (1873). |
| Magulmedagandahe Korale West ... | ...‡ | 2,012 | ... | 2,064 | 2·6 | 1,976 | — 4·3 | 45·3 | 40·9 | |
| *Puttalam District* ... | 68,179 | 77,555 | 13·8 | 26,542 | — 65·8 | 29,296 | 10·4 | 42·4 | 40·9 | ... |
| Karambe pattuwa ... ... | 832 | 786 | — 5·5 | 1,080 | 37·4 | 1,205 | 11·6 | 60·3 | 50·8 | Mahauswewa (1887). |
| *Chilaw District* ... | ...‡ | ...‡ | ... | 61,368 | ... | 71,019 | 15·7 | 23·0 | 18·1 | ... |
| Pitigal korale ... ... | 40,326 | 48,025 | 19·1 | 57,630 | 20·0 | 66,851 | 16·0 | 36·4 | 28·1 | Tinapitiyawewa (1873). |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROVINCE OF UVA ... | ...‡ | ...‡ | ... | 127,109 | ... | 134,886 | 6·1 | 37·6 | 36·0 | ... |
| Bintenna korale ... ... | 3,252 | 3,587 | 10·3 | 4,193 | 16·9 | 4,827 | 15·1 | 46·8 | 44·4 | Horaborawewa and Kudawewa (1870). |
| Wellassa division ... ... | 21,003 | 22,492 | 7·1 | 21,571 | —4·1 | 23,114 | 7·2 | 43·1 | 47·1 | Galoya works (1888). |
| Buttala division ... ... | 14,323 | 15,361 | 7·2 | 15,616 | 1·7 | 15,694 | ·5 | 51·6 | 54·7 | Okkampitiya Yoda-ela (1894). |
| PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA ... | ...‡ | ...‡ | ... | 230,593 | ... | 263,614 | 14·3 | 33·3 | 32·0 | ... |
| *Ratnapura District* ... | 89,050 | 98,949 | 11·1 | 101,935 | 3·0 | 116,322 | 14·1 | 35·5 | 34·5 | ... |
| Meda korale ... ... | 10,724 | 12,262 | 14·3 | 11,883 | —3·1 | 13,518 | 13·8 | 44·4 | 38·8 | Uggalkaltota works (1892). |
| Atakalan korale ... ... | 14,082 | 15,872 | 12·7 | 16,124 | 1·6 | 17,877 | 10·9 | 40·5 | 36·0 | Rakwana-ganga works (1889). |
| Kolonna korale ... ... | 5,775 | 8,456 | 46·4 | 9,694 | 14·6 | 10,293 | 6·2 | 36·3 | 29·9 | Kitalabokka works (1889), Halanda-oya anicut and channel (1872). |
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE ... | 398,683 | 432,348 | 8·4 | 485,516 | 12·3 | 558,230 | 15·0 | 29·1 | 24·1 | ... |
| *Matara District* ... | 142,307 | 151,274 | 6·3 | 175,478 | 16·0 | 200,345 | 14·2 | 26·4 | 23·2 | ... |
| Udugaha pattuwa ... ... | ...‡ | 5,365 | ... | 5,773 | 7·6 | .... | ... | 35·0 | 31·0 | ... |
| Gangaboda pattuwa ... ... | 26,545 | 27,382 | 3·1 | 31,172 | 13·8 | 35,031 | 12·4 | 26·3 | 23·5 | Gangaboda pattu works (1879). |
| Kandaboda pattuwa ... ... | 16,904 | 19,380 | 14·6 | 22,370 | 15·4 | 25,545 | 14·1 | 32·9 | 23·3 | Denegama tank (1876). |
| Wellaboda pattuwa ... ... | 28,218 | 30,425 | 7·8 | 38,083 | 25·1 | 42,571 | 11·7 | 24·4 | 20·8 | Kekandure tank (1871). Dandeniya tank (1884). |
| *Hambantota District* | 60,960 | 71,917 | 18·0 | 89,318 | 24·2 | 104,870 | 17·4 | 36·0 | 24·3 | ... |
| Magam pattuwa ... ... | 3,651 | 3,795 | 3·9 | 5,562 | 46·5 | 7,636 | 37·2 | 55·6 | 48·5 | Kirinde-oya scheme (1876). |
| Giruwa Pattuwa East ... ... | 55,305 | 8,950 | 19·5 | 10,867 | 21·4 | 11,646 | 7·2 | 35·2 | 27·5 | Walawe-ganga works (1893). |
| Giruwa Pattuwa West... ... | | 57,127 | | 70,313 | 23·1 | 82,745 | 17·7 | 35·1 | 23·4 | Urubokka scheme and Kirama scheme (1861). |

* Subdivisions underwent territorial changes during the interval between the different Censuses. The necessary adjustments have been made only in columns 5, 7, and 8. Brackets indicate that particulars for smaller areas are not available. Figures given comprise these smaller areas.

† Figures given do not include estate population.

‡ Information not available.

§ The sign minus (—) denotes decrease.

‖ The death-rates given are for the preponderant nationality.

¶ Date in brackets after name of each work represents date of completion.

## APPENDIX F.

Amount spent by Government Agents each Year on Relief Works since 1870.

| Year. | Central Province. | Northern Province. | Southern Province. | Eastern Province. | North-Western Province. | North-Central Province. | Province of Uva. | Province of Sabaragamuwa. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1870 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1871 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1872 ... | — | — | — | — | 1,300 | — | — | — | 1,300 |
| 1873 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1874 ... | — | — | — | — | — | 10,311 | — | — | 10,311 |
| 1875 ... | — | 2,253 | — | 1,000 | 10,000 | — | — | — | 13,253 |
| 1876 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1877 ... | — | — | — | — | — | 6,000 | — | — | 6,000 |
| 1878 ... | 1,200 | — | — | — | — | — | } 5,000 | { — | } 83,461 |
| 1879 ... | 7,649 | — | — | 48,500 | 3,928 | 17,184 | | | |
| 1880 ... | — | — | — | — | 4,854 | — | — | — | 4,854 |
| 1881 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1882 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1883 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | } 990 | { — | } 1,857 |
| 1884 ... | — | — | — | 370 | 497 | — | | | |
| 1885 ... | 2,135 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 470 | 2,605 |
| 1886 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1887 ... | 1,250 | 4,914 | — | 300 | — | — | — | — | 6,464 |
| 1888 ... | 4,600 | — | — | 7,500 | 8,564 | — | — | — | 20,664 |
| 1889 ... | — | — | — | 37,500 | — | — | — | — | 37,500 |
| 1890 ... | — | 6,750 | — | 9,361 | — | — | — | 4,467 | 20,578 |
| 1891 ... | 34,785 | 299 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 35,084 |
| 1892 ... | — | 709 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 709 |
| 1893 ... | — | 42,669 | — | — | 4,426 | — | — | — | 47,095 |
| 1894 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1895 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896 ... | 150 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 150 |
| 1897 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | } 436 | { — | } 505 |
| 1898 ... | 69 | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| 1899 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1900 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1902 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1903 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1904 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | } 674 | { — | } 674 |
| 1905 ... | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| | 51,838 | 57,594 | — | 104,531 | 33,569 | 33,495 | 7,100 | | 293,064 |

## APPENDIX G.

Schedule showing the Number of Chena Permits issued in the various Provinces between 1870 and 1905.

| Year. | Western Province. | Central Province. | | | | Southern Province. | | | Eastern Province. | | | North-Western Province. | | | | North-Central Province. | Province of Uva. | Province of Sabaragamuwa. | Total for all Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kalutara. | Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Total. | Matara. | Hambantota. | Total. | Batticaloa. | Trincomalee. | Total. | Kurunegala. | Puttalam. | Chilaw. | Total. | | | | |
| 1870 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,161 | 2,161 | — | — | — | — | 122 | 377 | 499 | — | — | 15 | 2,675 |
| 1871 | — | 21 | — | — | 21 | — | 1,979 | 1,979 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 161 | 163 | — | — | 28 | 2,191 |
| 1872 ... | — | 24 | — | — | 24 | 216† | 1,859 | 1,859 | — | — | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | 47 | 2,030 |
| 1873 ... | — | 13 | — | — | 13 | — | 2,419 | 2,419 | — | — | — | — | — | 122 | 122 | — | — | 27 | 2,581 |
| 1874 ... | — | 27 | — | — | 27 | 636† | 1,491 | 1,491 | — | — | — | — | — | 121 | 121 | 346 | — | 39 | 2,024 |
| 1875 ... | — | 13 | — | — | 13 | 776† | 2,797 | 2,797 | — | — | — | — | — | 32 | 32 | 350 | — | 19 | 3,211 |
| 1876 ... | — | 28 | — | — | 28 | — | 2,232 | 2,232 | — | — | — | — | — | 21 | 21 | 715 | — | 48 | 3,044 |
| 1877 ... | — | 40 | — | — | 40 | — | 843 | 843 | — | — | — | — | — | 174 | 174 | 1,122 | — | 65 | 2,244 |
| 1878 .. | — | 47 | 17 | — | 64 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 99 | 99 | 382 | — | 97 | 642 |
| 1879 ... | — | 59 | 10 | — | 69 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 169 | 169 | 838 | — | 115 | 1,191 |
| 1880 ... | — | 24 | 15 | — | 39 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 192 | 192 | 507 | — | 148 | 886 |
| 1881 ... | — | 26 | 8 | — | 34 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 246 | 246 | 859 | — | 115 | 1,254 |
| 1882 ... | — | 22 | 6 | — | 28 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 81 | 85 | 693 | — | 133 | 939 |
| 1883 ... | — | 33 | 8 | — | 41 | — | — | — | 321 | — | 321 | — | 4 | 121 | 125 | 519 | — | 181 | 1,187 |
| 1884 ... | — | 38 | 10 | — | 48 | — | — | — | 309 | — | 309 | — | 1 | 192 | 193 | 743 | — | 213 | 1,506 |
| 1885 ... | | 71 | 12 | — | 83 | — | 243 | 243 | 391 | — | 391 | — | — | 176 | 176 | 492 | — | 226 | 1,611 |
| 1886 ... | 53* | 55 | 17 | 268 | 340 | — | 1,051 | 1,057 | 377 | — | 377 | — | — | 56 | 56 | 737 | — | — | 2,614 |
| 1887 ... | 4* | 49 | 45 | 325 | 419 | — | — | — | 61 | — | 61 | — | — | 183 | 183 | 926 | — | 41 | 1,634 |
| 1888 ... | 5* | 49 | 66 | 244 | 359 | — | 2,608 | 2,608 | 724 | — | 724 | — | 18 | 160 | 178 | 85 | — | 144 | 4,103 |
| 1889 ... | 5* | 31 | 26 | 605 | 662 | 451 | 1,493 | 1,944 | 542 | — | 542 | — | — | 124 | 124 | 303 | 107 | 153 | 3,840 |
| 1890 .. | 2* | 58 | 87 | 610 | 755 | 822 | — | 822 | 1,174 | — | 1,174 | — | — | — | — | 577 | 389 | 425 | 4,144 |
| 1891 ... | — | 56 | 97 | 599 | 752 | 858 | — | 858 | 295 | — | 295 | — | 22 | 124 | 146 | 733 | 564 | 305 | 3,653 |
| 1892 .. | — | 43 | 84 | — | 127 | 483 | — | 483 | 544 | — | 544 | 30 | 28 | 21 | 79 | 43 | 694 | 279 | 2,249 |
| 1893 ... | — | 58 | 155 | 699 | 912 | 39 | 286 | 325 | 122 | — | 122 | 88 | 11 | 247 | 346 | 1,118 | 394 | 196 | 3,413 |
| 1894 .. | — | 22 | 69 | 539 | 630 | 53 | 162 | 215 | 78 | — | 78 | 101 | — | 185 | 286 | — | 322 | 1 | 1,532 |
| 1895 ... | — | 29 | 64 | 567 | 660 | — | 1,895 | 1,895 | 130 | — | 130 | 105 | — | 112 | 217 | — | 348 | 42 | 3,292 |
| 1896 ... | — | 31 | 36 | 522 | 589 | 87 | 502 | 589 | 149 | — | 149 | 24 | — | 3 | 27 | — | 437 | 48 | 1,839 |
| 1897 ... | — | 48 | 66 | 470 | 584 | 26 | 431 | 457 | 957 | 3 | 960 | 9 | 7 | — | 16 | — | 434 | 41 | 2,492 |
| 1898 ... | — | 18 | 149 | 482 | 649 | — | 57 | 57 | 1,110 | 6 | 1,116 | 9 | 62 | — | 71 | 407 | 497 | — | 2,797 |
| 1899 ... | — | 15 | 36 | 363 | 414 | — | 13 | 13 | 954 | — | 954 | 2 | — | 26 | 28 | 771 | 531 | 1 | 2,712 |
| 1900 ... | — | 12 | 119 | 434 | 565 | — | 34 | 34 | 288 | — | 288 | — | 9 | 44 | 53 | 957 | 533 | 2 | 2,432 |
| 1901 ... | — | 20 | 87 | 737 | 844 | — | — | — | 500 | 4 | 504 | — | 19 | 15 | 34 | 4,973 | 566 | 4 | 6,925 |
| 1902 ... | — | 6 | 41 | 910 | 957 | — | 16 | 16 | 422 | 4 | 426 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 187 | 500 | — | 2,087 |
| 1903 ... | — | 18 | 72 | 782 | 872 | 43 | 11 | 54 | 182 | 4 | 186 | 2 | 30 | 6 | 38 | 771 | 424 | 1 | 2,346 |
| 1904 ... | — | 18 | 93 | 805 | 916 | 6 | — | 6 | 115 | 7 | 122 | — | 86 | 6 | 92 | 1,035 | 574 | 1 | 2,746 |
| 1905 (up to date) ... | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Total for Provinces | 69 | — | — | — | 12,579 | — | — | 27,451 | — | — | 9,773 | — | — | — | 4,493 | 21,189 | 7,314 | 3,200 | 86,068 |

* 1-acre blocks. † Applications.

## APPENDIX H.

[Extract from the "Ceylon Government Gazette" No. 5,728 of October 19, 1900.]

THE following rules made under section 13 of the Irrigation and Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, No. 23 of 1889, for the Hambantota District of the Southern Province, and approved by His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, are hereby published for general information.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 12, 1900.

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

*Rules referred to.*

1. Every proprietor of paddy land shall contribute annually either in money or in labour in the following proportion towards any work of construction, restoration, improvement, repair, or upkeep of the tank or amuna or channel or water-course or other source of supply on which the paddy land depends outside the fields, which the Assistant Government Agent after due inquiry shall consider necessary and order to be carried out, viz. :—

Two days' labour for every quarter amunam or part thereof owned by him under the tank, amuna, channel, or water-course, or other source of supply on which the paddy land depends.

(*a*) Provided that if in any year it shall not be found necessary to require from each proprietor the full amount of labour thus provided for, the Assistant Government Agent shall decide what proportion of labour shall be performed by each proprietor.

(*b*) Provided also that each proprietor may commute such labour by a money payment of 50 cents for each day's labour due by him, which commutation must be paid on or before the 31st May.

2. In addition to the ordinary labour of the year as above provided for, whenever the Assistant Government Agent, or person acting under his orders, shall find it necessary to call out the labour of a village to perform an urgent work of repair or of prevention of inevitable damage, uncommuted labour, either in person or by subsittute, shall at once be furnished by every shareholder and continued daily until the completion of the work.

3. When Government provides a sluice or a spill or any other work of permanent improvement costing Rs. 1,000 or over the above labour contribution shall be doubled.

4. The above labour shall be called out at such times and in such proportion as the Assistant Government Agent or any person deputed by him on that behalf may determine, and notice published by beat of tom-tom shall be held to be sufficient notice to all persons liable for the labour.

5. Before the commencement of any sowing season the majority of the proprietors of each tract of fields intending to cultivate for the season shall decide on the kind or kinds of paddy that shall be sown for that season and the times of beginning and finishing mudding and sowing, and such decision shall be adhered to by all proprietors. Any proprietor sowing any other kind of paddy than that decided on, or mudding and sowing outside the times fixed, shall, besides being liable to the penalty provided for the breach of the rules, do so at his own risk, and shall perform the duties of watching, fencing, &c., with the other proprietors until all their paddy is reaped. If the proprietors neglect to decide as above, the irrigation headman shall do so for them.

6. If a proprietor shall absent himself at the sowing season or neglect to cultivate his share, it may be cultivated by the other proprietors or by one of them, as the majority may decide, free of rent for that season, all the duties required of the owner being performed by the cultivator for that season, provided that such duties do not include the labour required of the proprietor under rules 1, 2, and 3, for which the owner is liable.

7. Should a case occur in which from any cause the source of supply to the tract of fields should prove insufficient, after sowing has been completed, to bring the whole extent sown to maturity, a majority of the proprietors of the fields sown shall decide what part of the tract shall be abandoned, and the remainder shall be divided among the proprietors who sowed in proportion to the extent sown by each.

8. Should a case occur in which before sowing has commenced it is found that the source of supply to the field is insufficient to irrigate the whole extent of the field, the majority of the proprietors intending to sow for that season shall decide on the extent and the portion of the field to be cultivated, and that portion shall be divided among such proprietors in proportion to their shares of the field.

9. Each proprietor shall join in putting up the fence of the field in proportion to his share of the field. The fence shall be made sufficiently strong to keep out cattle, and all cultivators shall put up the fences before commencing to cultivate, and each proprietor shall keep his portion of the fence in proper order throughout the cultivation season until the crop is reaped, whether he cultivates his share or not, unless his share is cultivated by another proprietor.

10. Each proprietor shall erect a proper watch hut in his share, and shall watch his share until all the paddy in the field is reaped, whether his own paddy has been reaped or not.

11. Each proprietor shall be allowed a share in one of the threshing-floors in which to stack his paddy till it is threshed, and all the shareholders of each threshing-floor shall put up a strong stake fence round it, and each proprietor shall keep up his fence and watch the threshing-floor until his own paddy has been threshed and removed.

12. No fence shall be put up on any part of a tank bund.

13. All owners of buffaloes shall drive them to, and keep them at a safe distance from, the field during cultivation season, and shall have wooden bells attached to their necks, and all known fence-breakers and dangerous animals shall be yoked to others. All owners of black cattle, goats, and sheep shall herd them during the day, and tie or fold them during the night at a safe distance from the fields.

14. Each proprietor shall be allowed water from the source of supply for his paddy cultivation in proportion to his share in the field.

15. The distribution of water from the tank, amuna, or other source of supply shall be made under the control of the Irrigation Headman, and no person shall issue, distribute, cut off, divert, or use in any manner the water, except under the direction of, or with the consent of, the Irrigation Headman.

16. In distributing water from any source of supply to the fields in a tract the water shall first be taken to the fields on the higher level, and thence to those on lower levels, and no one shall in any way interfere to the prejudice of others with the distribution of water.

17. No proprietor shall take water for any other purpose than paddy cultivation without the consent of all the other proprietors.

18. Water-courses and channels within the fields shall be kept in proper order by the owners of the lands through which they flow.

19. The bunds of all tanks shall be divided equally among the proprietors of lands under them, and each proprietor shall keep the portion assigned to him always free from jungle, brushwood, and overgrowth of every description, and from white ants' nests, and also shall keep such portion properly turfed.

20. The tank bed may be cultivated when the majority of the proprietors under it so decide with the permission of the Assistant Government Agent. Unless the majority decide to cultivate the tank bed, and the permission of the Assistant Government Agent is obtained, no proprietor shall cultivate the tank bed or any portion thereof.

21. No person other than the proprietors or persons acting on their behalf shall fish in the paddy fields or in the tank belonging to them.

22. Cattle found upon a tank bund or bank of an irrigation channel shall be liable to be seized and handed over to be dealt with by the Gansabhawa, which shall have power to impose a fine on the owner, in addition to the sum awarded for the damage done and cost of maintenance.

23. No person shall commit any act in opposition to these rules, or whereby damage may accrue to any of the proprietors within the Hambantota District, or which causes damage to any irrigation work.

24. Every proprietor shall pay to the Irrigation Headman over his lands a huwandiram or commission at the rate of 10 kurunies of paddy for each amunam's extent sown by him for each harvest.

25. Any custom now existing relating to paddy cultivation, not expressly provided for in these rules and not opposed thereto, shall have the force of these rules and be considered part of them.

26. The above rules are not to apply to the irrigation systems of Walawe and Tissa, for which special rules have been framed.

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## APPENDIX J.

### VILLAGE TANKS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

It is not possible to give any reliable statistics as to the results of the policy of restoring our village tanks, because (1) there is no record of the pre-existing state of affairs; and (2) the restored tanks have not been in order long enough to allow us to gauge results. We are, therefore, left to such general inferences as result from personal inspection and verbal inquiry. Two or three points are obvious. This system of village tanks must have been a success of old time, or such infinite trouble would hardly have been taken about them, nor would such hundreds have been made. Also, in the parts of the district where they abound, they are the only possible solution of the question how to make life possible in the scattered villages. Their gradual neglect and decay threw the people upon their chenas, and unfortunately taught them that love of millet which is at the bottom of many of their physical evils.

It is also certain that famines were very much more frequent in the past than they are now. This is easily ascertainable. The Government records show how frequently relief was asked for, and the various "hál paras" (rice roads) about that part of the country are a permanent record.

It was not only of rice that the people were deprived by the failure and decay of their tanks, but also of fish; and every one knows what an important part this plays in the native dietary. The cattle also suffered grievously, for pasturage necessarily diminished as water disappeared, and the animals learnt to pick up a scanty livelihood in a half-wild state in the jungles.

That the result of all this was a steady physical deterioration among the villagers is fairly plain from the prevalence of parangi and the universal tendency to malarial fever throughout the drier parts of the district—a state of affairs which it will take many years to improve.

As an argument against the village tank restoration scheme, it is sometimes urged that no additional land is being brought under cultivation. In the first place, this is not quite the case; in the second place, it is a shaft from the quiver of stupidity. The main point of the restoration scheme is that it turns irregular cultivation into regular. It is, as I have said, unfortunate that we have no crop returns that will make the importance and extent of this change apparent. It is of course true that some of the fields which are cultivated regularly now give a smaller yield than they did when cultivated once in several years. The reply to this (too obvious perhaps to give) is, Improve your methods of cultivation. But it must not be forgotten that these village tanks were only part of a whole. They depended, and must always depend, for their full efficiency on various larger storage tanks which tapped rivers or some other permanent source of water supply, from which they were filled in time of drought. It is high time that this part of the scheme were fully looked into; otherwise a great deal of the work done will be rendered valueless in times of severe drought. Unfortunately the Irrigation Department does not at present seem able to supply officers for the work.

The restoration of our village tanks began as far back as 1878, and would probably have loitered on to the middle of the present century, but for the advent of Mr. F. C. Fisher, as Government Agent. He swept away the inept and inane methods of the past, and instituted a drastic and rational method of repair, which has enabled us to complete the work which he began in less than five years.

S. M. BURROWS,
Government Agent.

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### Ihala Girihewa Tank in Mi-oya Egoda Korale of the Wanni Hatpattu, Kurunegala District.

This tank is about six miles to the west of Maha Galkadawala at the 45th milepost on the Kurunegala-Anuradhapura road. Two miles to the west of Maha Galkadawala are to be seen the remains of Rajangane Vihare, about four miles to the east of this tank.

Before its restoration the bund of this tank was very weak. There was a breach in the bund at the north-west corner, about 30 or 40 feet wide. It had a fine bisokotuwa and masonry spills. Bisokotuwa was in good working order. It is said that the masonry work was done about eighty years ago by Tamil masons. It held 12 feet of water. The area of the field was then about 60 amunams, owned by 100 shareholders. In addition to this, they cultivated 8 amunams lying under a small tank during a good rainfall. The produce was then about 16-fold, or 960 amunams. At first (in 1878) the villagers refused to do earthwork, but in June, 1879, they consented to work. They were satisfied with the old sluice, declined to pay for a new one, and requested Government to repair the old spill only. Work was commenced in 1880 and completed in 1900. A new sluice was built last year at Government expense.

Extent now cultivated is about 72 amunams under the tank, and also the 8 amunams (under the small tank) during a good rainfall. The produce is now 12-fold, or 864 amunams. There were 181 persons at the Census of 1901, as against 164 in 1881. They are much better off than before. Health of the people is good.

For one harvest before restoration 60 amunams brought 960 amunams. For one harvest after restoration 72 amunams bring 864 amunams.

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### Madawachchiya Tank in Hatalispaha Korale West of the Wanni Hatpattu, Kurunegala District.

This tank lies about four miles to the north-east of Galgamuwa at the 40th milepost on the Kurunegala-Anuradhapura road. This was in disrepair before the restoration. It had a bisokotuwa. There were about 38 amunams of paddy fields under the tanks, which were cultivated at intervals, water being scarce. The crop was about 15-fold, or 570 amunams. Villagers were not badly in want of food.

The restoration was commenced in about 1880, and fully completed in 1900 with a permanent sluice. The extent now cultivated is same as before, with a return of about 450 amunams. There were 72 persons in the village at the Census of 1901, as against 54 in 1881. They are well off, and their health is good.

For one harvest before restoration 38 amunams brought 570 amunams. For one harvest after restoration 38 amunams bring 450 amunams.

### Mahagalewewa Tank in Hatalispaha Korale East of the Wanni Hatpattu, Kurunegala District.

This tank lies a little to the east of the northern extremity of the range of hills called Galgiriyakanda, and about seven miles to the east of Galgamuwa at the 40th milepost on the Kurunegala-Anuradhapura road.

The bund of the tank was breached, and the bisokotuwa was in disrepair. Villagers cultivated tavalu and also fields under the tank, about 18 amunams in extent, by putting up temporary dams. The produce was about 16-fold, or 288 amunams. They were not in want.

Restoration of the tank was commenced in about 1880 and completed in 1900. It has a permanent sluice. The extent now cultivated is 25 amunams, with a return of about 250 amunams. There were 46 residents in the village at the Census of 1901, as against 69 in 1881. They are now much better off than before. Health of the people good. For one harvest before restoration 18 amunams brought 288 amunams. For one harvest after restoration 25 amunams bring 250 amunams.

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### Hetokadawala Tank in Gantihe Korale of the Wanni Hatpattu, Kurunegala District.

This tank is about thirty-two miles from Kurunegala on the Kurunegala-Anuradhapura road. The bund of it was breached in four different places, varying from 10 to 20 fathoms. It is said that there were only three residents in the village about sixty years ago. They cultivated a few amunams of paddy fields by putting up temporary dams. Latterly they repaired the breaches and asweddumized some fields amounting to about 25 amunams. Then the maintenance became difficult; they divided the whole village into four equal shares, retained quarter share to themselves, and divided the remainder equally among the villagers of Uduweriya, Rolawa, Tambare, and Makaduwawa. They jointly improved the tank and asweddumized about 75 amunams. The return for one amunam of paddy sown was about 15-fold, or 1,500 amunams. They were not in want.

Restoration of the tank was commenced in 1880 and completed in 1900. It has a permanent sluice. The whole extent of 100 amunams is now cultivated and the return thereof is about 12-fold, or 1,200 amunams. At the Census of 1901 there were 80 persons in the village, as against 44 in 1881. Health of the people is good, and they are well off.

For one harvest before restoration 100 amunams brought 1,500 amunams. For one harvest after restoration 100 amunams bring 1,200 amunams.

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### Balalla Tank in Katuwana Korale of the Wanni Hatpattu, Kurunegala District.

This tank is twenty-six miles from Kurunegala on the Kurunegala-Anuradhapura road. About thirty years ago this was a poor specimen of a village tank holding not more than 2 feet of water. About 30 amunams were cultivated then, with a return of about 350 amunams. The people were not in want then.

At a meeting held in 1878 shareholders unanimously consented to do earthwork, clearing of bund, &c., a sluice and spill to be inserted at Government expense. Earthwork commenced in 1879. Shareholders under this tank had to pay compensation for lands submerged at a meeting held in 1881 for four amunams of paddy land lying above the tank claimed by the villagers of Wilo.

The tank was fully restored in 1900, has a permanent sluice and spill, and holds 8 feet of water. The extent now cultivated is about 40 amunams, with a return of about 350 amunams. Villagers also own paddy fields at Gonamuwa, Tammitagama, and Heramayagama about 20 amunams in extent. These give very good returns when cultivated—of about 300 amunams. There are tanks at the first and second villages. Fields in the last-named village are only cultivated during a good rainfall. There were 281 persons at the Census of 1901, as against 229 in 1881. They are much better off than before the restoration of the tank. Health of the people is good.

For one harvest before restoration 30 amunams brought 350 amunams. For one harvest after restoration 40 amunams bring 350 amunams.

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### Kirindigalla Tank in Magulotota Korale of the Wanni Hatpattu, Kurunegala District.

This tank lies about a mile to the south from the 6th milepost on the Nikawaretiya-Balalla minor road, and is about twenty-eight miles from Kurunegala. Before this was taken up for restoration the bund was breached for a length of about 80 feet. Villagers cultivated about 10 amunams by putting up temporary dams across the ela which ran from the breach of the tank, and the return thereof was about 12-fold, or 120 amunams. In addition to this, they cultivated at intervals some other fields belonging to them, of about 20 amunams in extent, irrigated by four small tanks called Dalupatwewa, the return varying from 50 to 100 amunams. Four families of about 20 persons left for Anuradhapura District about 30 years ago for want of food.

The tank was fully restored in 1900 with a permanent sluice. The extent now cultivated under this tank is about 45 amunams, and the return thereof is about 400 amunams. The above-named Dalupat fields are also cultivated during a good rainfall. The people are not in want now. There were 138 persons in the village at the Census of 1901, as against 117 in 1881. Health of the people is good.

For one harvest before restoration 10 amunams brought 120 amunams. For one harvest after restoration 45 amunams bring 400 amunams.

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## APPENDIX K.

### Table showing the Distribution of Duties among Irrigation Officials.*

**Director of Irrigation.**

**Irrigation Engineers.**

Employed on works of construction and more important works of repair. Plot out channels and complete sections in office.

A special Engineer for Minor Works.—In the North-Central Province an Irrigation Engineer has charge of minor works of construction.

**Irrigation Surveyors.**

Surveys in office and field.

**Director of Irrigation and Government Agents (joint authority).**

**Guardians.**

Under orders of Director of Irrigation in matters of maintenance of works and of Government Agent as regards distribution of water.

**Chief Irrigation Inspectors.**

In charge of all minor works in Provinces and supervise all work on village tanks. Prepare estimates for work done under Government Agent's vote for minor works. They work under direction of Government Agent, but are promoted and transferred by Director of Irrigation and on his staff.

Irrigation Inspectors.

Chief employment, attendance to the maintenance of works under the direction of Chief Irrigation Inspectors. In some cases they are employed as assistants under the Irrigation Engineers on works of construction.

Irrigation Sub-Inspectors.

Principally employed on the supervision of annual village tank works.

Katti Kanganies and Bund Officers.

Overseers under Sub-Inspectors.

**Government Agent.**

**Chief Irrigation Headmen.**

Only appointed for large works. May be a Mudaliyar or Vanniah. Known by various titles in different Provinces. Exercise supervision over minor headmen and arrange generally for distribution of water. In some Provinces prepare specifications.

**Mudaliyars, Ratemahatmayas, Vanniahs, &c.**

Try irrigation cases if delegated to do so. In some Provinces prepare specifications.

Minor Irrigation Headmen.

Who may be Kama-vidanes, Vel-vidanes, and have different names in various Provinces. The duties are defined in chapter IV. of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889. They have to see to the observance of village rules, customs—date of sowing, who shall sow yala cultivation, &c.; they are not as a rule responsible for getting the earthwork done on the tank, though they have to see that it is kept clean, report when sluices are damaged, &c. They can call out villagers for an urgent work, *e.g.*, a breach. They are usually paid by villagers, getting a share of the crop. They assist in the preparation of specifications.

* This table only attempts to generally define the duties of the under-mentioned officers, and does not take into account the various modifications adopted in different Provinces.

# XLVI.—1905.

# REPORT

ON THE

# PLACUNA PLACENTA PEARL FISHERY OF LAKE TAMPALAKAMAM.

By JAMES HORNELL, F.L.S.,
*Marine Biologist to the Ceylon Government and Inspector of Pearl Banks.*

**Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.**

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1905.

# REPORT ON THE PLACUNA PLACENTA PEARL FISHERY OF LAKE TAMPALAKAMAM.

By JAMES HORNELL, F.L.S.,
*Marine Biologist to the Ceylon Government and Inspector of Pearl Banks.*

THE beginning of a long deferred biological survey of Lake Tampalakamam was made in May of this year; before proceeding to detail the results obtained with regard to the present condition of the *Placuna* pearl beds which give this bay its local importance, it will be well to furnish some particulars of the principal topographical and physical peculiarities of the locality in question, together with what few notes I have been able to gather regarding the history of the Tampalakamam pearl fishery.

2. The time and means at my disposal did not permit the making of an exhaustive collection of the fauna and flora, but the detailed knowledge gained of the topography of the lake will greatly facilitate further work, for, as has been my usual experience in Ceylon, the best charts and plans available for out-of-the-way places are miserably inadequate when identification of landmarks is requisite; the makers of such charts as I have had to use appear to have been remiss beyond belief in this essential of good cartography, for in the comparatively few cases where names are attached to places of topographical value they are, as a rule, rendered incorrectly. Who, for instance, can recognize Periya-ar in Kerni-aru, Semmalai in Chamaimalai? After this we think nothing of finding Nachchikuda masquerading as Narche Coudar, Kakamunai as Corkamunny, and Malay Cove as Maly Cove.

Most of these initial topographical difficulties I have smoothed out, and the sketch plan of the lake attached (Annexure III.) will, I hope, enable my notes to be followed with comparative ease.

3. When the faunistic collections are completed they will be distributed to specialists in the different groups to be reported upon in detail.

## TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LAKE TAMPALAKAM.

4. Tampalakamam Lake, usually corrupted into Tamblegam Lake or Bay, is a shallow, land-locked tidal bay of great extent opening by a narrow neck-like mouth to the sea on the west side of Great Bay, Trincomalee. It lies south-west of the harbour of Trincomalee, separated therefrom by a tract of densely wooded hilly ground, channeled by ravines, which in a few instances widen into short stretches of low land.

5. The main axis of the lake lies in a north-east and south-west direction and measures 4¼ nautical miles. The breadth varies from one to two miles, the greatest width being midway between the two extremities. In general outline the lake, if shorn of the seaward entrance and the branch inlet of Nachchikuda adjoining thereto, is roughly that of a parallelogram set south-west and north-east, the entrance and Nachchikuda being at the south-east angle.

6. Three main divisions may be made out—an *eastern*, comprising the mouth and the northward-running inlet of Nachchikuda; a *south-western*, comprising the whole of the bag-like or cæcal western end, separated from the central division by an arbitrary line connecting the headland of Peyaddaimunai on the north shore with Kakamunai on the south. The third or *central region* lies between the line named on the west and the mouth of Nachchikuda on the east.

7. Except in the channel near the entrance and in the mouth of Nachchikuda, the bottom is remarkably level, maintaining a depth of from 6 to 9 feet over the whole area, save as one approaches the shore and over well-marked banks or *kallams* which rise here and there close to the surface. Immediately within the mouth of Nachchikuda we have, however, depths from 3 to 3¼ fathoms. Generally the lake is slightly deeper off the north shore than off the south and south-west shores, where open the chief rivers and streams falling into the lake; off the mouths of several we have distinct sand spits formed; the principal is the long cockle-bearing sandbank that stretches far into the lake in a north-west direction from the mouth of the Periya-ar.

8. The principal streams emptying into the lake taken in order from east to west on the south shore are: Katti-ar, Periya-ar, Sembian-ar, Polokarai-ar, Periya Palamput-ar, and Tampalakamam-ar, the three latter opening through a maze of mangroves.

9. Along the north-west stretch of shore we have only the Sinna Palamput-ar and the Manal-ar; the latter, which is called Coppotary-ar (Kapalturai-ar) on the Admiralty chart, is of little importance.

No other streams and but a few small creeks break the line of the north-east shore and that of Nachchikuda.

10. The whole of the great south-west pocket of the lake, into which open the two Palamputs and the Tampalakamam-ar, is shut in by a low deep-green wall of mangroves straddling out into the shallows on grotesque stilt-roots. The north coast is generally higher than the south, and with a backing of stately hills and a diversified array of forest trees and jungle in the foreground, its appearance is picturesque and attractive—a pleasing contrast to the dark and stagnant swamp land on the opposite

margin, hidden beyond which, however, there stretch miles of fertile paddy fields supporting a considerable and industrious population.

11. The general bottom of the lake is a dark grayish-black mud, known as *mei seru* or "ink mud," intermixed in places, and towards the shore generally, with more or less quartzose sand. True sand banks, almost or entirely dry at low water, occur in various places, and are known as *kallams*.

12. Among the more noteworthy of these are *Muttikallam* and *Amaikallam* lying between the Sinna Palamput-ar and Peyaddaimunai on the one hand and Kakamunai on the other; *Muttikallam* is a sand bank awash at low water and the home of edible shellfish (*Mutti*, Tam., a general term embracing *Cardium*, *Venus*, and other cockles and clams), while *Amaikallam*, the "Turtle Bank," characterized by a fairly uniform depth of half a fathom, bears abundance of vegetable life (Algæ and *Halophila*), and thereby is a favourite resort or feeding ground for the turtles of the neighbourhood.

13. The place names of the lake are almost entirely all descriptive of some natural or physical characteristic—commonplace in the extreme. As instances in point, we have *Semmalai*, the Red Hill; *Vellai Kalumunai*, White Stone Point; *Serukuda* or Muddy Bay, and *Kannamunai*, a promontory where Kanna trees are abundant.

The name of one spot has a minor historic interest—Kapalturai, literally "Ship Harbour." The vicinity of this place is a good locality for snipe-shooting, and in consequence it used to be a well-recognized rendezvous for shooting parties from the men-of-war stationed or calling at Trincomalee.

14. As is to be expected from the configuration and shallowness of the lake, the temperature of the water rises rapidly during the day; during the period of my last visit, May 18th to 24th, while the temperature varied from 82° to 82½° F. at 5 A.M., by noon it attained 89° F., falling to 88° and even 85° F. by 4 P.M., according to the strength of the cold wind from the inland hills to the south-west that prevailed at this time of day.

The air temperature in the shade varied from 82° F. at 5 A.M. to 88° and 89° F. at noon, falling to 86° and 86½° F. at 4 P.M.

On February 11, 1902, the temperature of the lake was 80° F. at 9 A.M., while when I visited it in the October following it ranged from 87° to 90° F. between 10 A.M. and noon. The general average for noon may be taken as approximating to 88° F. throughout the whole year.

15. The salinity of the lake is not so low as might be expected, ranging from 1·015 in the western section, where a considerable volume of fresh water is emptied into the lake, to 1·019 in the eastern division and in the median part of the central section, at temperatures from 86° to 90° F. These figures are however for the dry season; it will be necessary hereafter to make a study of the conditions which prevail during the wet season of November, December, and January and of the effect then produced upon the inhabitants of the lake.

## THE NATURE OF THE PLACUNA PEARL FISHERY OF LAKE TAMPALAKAMAM.

16. The shell which furnishes this unique pearl fishery is *Placuna placenta*, L., a peculiar Lamellibranch mollusc excessively compressed laterally and furnished with white translucent valves, discous in outline. The valves are asymmetric, the left being very slightly convex, while the right is quite flat. It possesses no relationship with the true pearl oysters (Aviculidæ), being closely akin to the strange Horse-shoe oyster (*Anomia ephippium*) of British waters. But whereas *Anomia* lives firmly attached to rocks and shells by a calcified byssus passing through a circular and median aperture in the right valve, *Placuna placenta* has no byssus in adult life and lives free, preferring as its chosen habitat the muddy flats of such shallow tidal bays as Lake Tampalakamam.

17. The usual position is almost prone on the muddy surface, the hinge region slightly sunk in the mud, which lightly covers the dorsal third of the shell. Occasionally they are sunk more deeply, and they may even be found, though rarely, planted vertically after the manner of *Pinna*.

18. In the young condition, during the first year at least, the valves are perfectly transparent—the general anatomy of the animal can be clearly seen even to the beating of the heart. The very young up to the time they reach a diameter of two inches, not infrequently exhibit ray bands of palest pink diverging from the hinge and broadening as they approach the free edge of the shell. A few are almost entirely suffused with this pale pink tinge; others, and these are the majority, exhibit no colour, clear and transparent as the finest mica flakes, which indeed they resemble closely, even to the readiness with which they can be split into further lamellæ.

Towards the age of two years the shells as they become more massive gradually turn white and translucent in place of being clear and transparent.

19. From the observations I have been able to make, having visited the lake in 1902, 1903, and 1905, I conclude that three years constitute the life-span of this species; within this time they attain the size of 7 inches in length by 6 inches in depth (or height). This confirms Kelaart's statement:—"I am not able from my own observations (having been only a few months engaged in these researches) to say, in how many years this oyster arrives at perfection. But from the appearance of shells of all sizes, and the history of the Tamblegam pearl fisheries since 1839, I should say, that in three years this bivalve mollusc attains its adult age; and, after that, it dies." *

20. During my last visit I measured representatives of the different broods met with (see Annexure No. I.), and this record will enable the rate of growth to be ascertained with exactitude by means of further observations next year.

21. The shells of this mollusc are said to be used on account of their clear translucency as a substitute for window glass in China and in the Portuguese territory of Goa—whence arises the term "window oyster" as applied to this species, the "*Vitre chinoise*" of French writers.

In Ceylon such glazed windows would be a superfluity in native dwellings; the reason for the fishery of these oysters lies entirely in the abundance of small pearls yielded by full-grown individuals.

22. Of the past history of the fishery little is known, save that during last century a small and gradually diminishing revenue was drawn by Government from the rental of the fishing rights.

In 1857, Dr. E. H. Kelaart furnished a short preliminary report* on the fishery, wherein he states that during the two days he spent at Kinniei in 1857 there could not have been less than 30,000 oysters

* "Report on the Tamblegam Pearl Oysters," 8vo., 6 pp., Trincomalee, 3rd October, 1857.

fished on each day. He adds: "More than two-thirds of this number were young and had better have been left in the lake for another year or more..... The Tamblegam Wanniah, and all the divers, whom I questioned on the subject, stated, that in the early part of the present year more than 50,000 oysters were fished daily..... At the lowest calculation, in three years there must have been fished from this bank upwards of 18 millions of oysters, supposing that there were only 200 fishing days in each year."

During the period of the three years in question the rental paid to Government by the lessee was £901, while for the eighteen years preceding 1857 the average annual rental was £344, rather higher than that of the final triad of years.

23. Between 1880 and 1890 the fishery, according to the Kachcheri records, was leased out three times, viz.:—

| Year. | Lessee. | Amount of Rent. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1882–1884 | Annamalai Chetty | 3,000 |
| 1885–1887 | do. | 7,000 |
| 1888–1890 | Arumugan | 5,000 |

24. The fisheries during Arumugan's lease were carried on most thoroughly; in consequence, the long threatened complete exhaustion of the beds came about, and since 1890 no fishery has been held. The rent for 1897–1898 was indeed sold for Rs. 1,850, but the lessee dying, the lease was abandoned by his representatives, and on account of the poor prospects it was not resold, no fishery taking place in consequence.

25. The beds have taken from 1890 to the present to make a partial recovery; they will require very careful treatment, largely protective, to ensure continuance and the distribution of further deposits over a larger area. The beds are still so restricted in extent that fishery greed if uncontrolled may easily bring about another long series of blank years, while on the contrary, if the fishery be carried on systematically and providently, it should become the source of a fairly regular annual revenue to Government of from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000, possibly even more.

26. Up to the present time the fishery in Tampalakamam Lake has invariably been leased by Government to native speculators—Chetties from Trincomalee and Jaffna—for periods of three consecutive years. The divers receive one-half the catch as their remuneration, but they are bound by custom to open their oysters fresh and to sell the pearls they find to the renter virtually for whatever he may like to give.

The renter also opens his oysters fresh, employing coolies to do this. I am informed that the pay is usually at the rate of some 12 cents per hundred.

27. The divers claim that each makes from 300 to 500 dives per day; they consider the yield satisfactory if they obtain an average of one large oyster per dive. When the oysters are abundant one man may fish from 2,000 to 3,000 per day.

28. The Kinniei divers distinguish between the true pearl oyster (*Margaritifera vulgaris*) and the window oyster by terming the former *Silavattai chippi*, the "pearl fishery oyster," and the latter *Muttu chippi*, the "pearl oyster."

The causation of the pearl in the window oyster and other details are dealt with on another page.

## Inspection of the Placuna Beds, May, 1905.

29. With a view to the systematic exploration of the lake, I laid off the area to be examined into four sections—(*a*) Nachchikuda, (*b*) the southern half of the central division, (*c*) the northern half of the same, and (*d*) the south-western division.

To each I devoted at least one day, running series of soundings and dives along the lines marked upon Sketch Plan No. 2 (Annexure IV.). Several hundreds of dives were made, and where the results of those adjacent to one another are identical with regard to the organisms found and the character of the bottom I combine them under the same number, as marked on the plan.

Those stations where *Placuna* was found are underlined.

## Summary of Results.

30. Except at the inner end of the entrance to the lake and on the *kallams* or banks already alluded to, the general bottom of the lake is a fairly stiff grayish-black mud; both fauna and flora are scarce, few organisms having adapted themselves to life under such environment. The two principal animals that have so succeeded are *Placuna placenta* and the peculiar Suberitid sponge which I found first in October, 1902, and which Professor Dendy is describing as a new species. The latter goes by the name of *Kadalpalam* (sea fruit) among the divers of Kinniei—an appropriate designation as it is roughly pear-shaped in form, with a ground colour of pale yellow, blotched on the larger end with red.

It lives rooted in the mud by silky tufts of spicules; its abundance is associated in the minds of the divers with replenishment of the *Placuna* beds, which they aver is preceded by the appearance of this sponge. Probably this belief arises from imperfect observation, as when *Placuna* is not plentiful these men have no occasion to make acquaintance with the condition of the non-edible fauna of the bottom.

31. Algæ are scarce on what we may term the *Placuna* mud. Here and there a branched *Codium* clings to a perambulating gastropod shell inhabited by a hermit crab, or a stout fan-shaped species may occasionally be found rooted in sandy mud by bulbous base. Otherwise, save for crawling gastropods, there is little conspicuous life present.

32. Four distinct *Placuna* beds were found, one at the head of Nachchikuda, one off Kapalturai, a third fronting the coast between Kakamunai and the mouth of the Sembian-ar, with a fourth in the southern half of the south-west section of the lake.

33. That in Nachchikuda consists of very young individuals, none exceeding the size of a crown piece. The divers whom I had with me did not know of the existence of this bed, and were extremely pleased to find it, for, as they said, no sign of oysters had been seen here for very many years; the augury they inferred is of the best.

34. The bed off Kapalturai is also composed of young individuals, older by some three months than those of Nachchikuda. The average size is 3·33 inches by 2·92 inches, and over the greater part of the bed they lie in great profusion, from 10 to 22 being commonly brought up at one dive.

35. Another bed largely composed of similarly aged oysters was found to extend south-west of Kakamunai and to occupy the greater part of the bay off the mouths of the Tampalakamam-ar and the Periya Palamput-ar. Some older oysters of 4½ inches by 4 inches were mixed with them, and in places there were considerable numbers of the very young, 1¾ to 2 inches in diameter.

36. The bed lying off the south shore, from Kakamunai eastwards to the mouth of the Sembian-ar, is by far of the greatest immediate value, for, while the age appears sufficiently advanced to admit of a fishery next year, their abundance is great enough to make such a fishery profitable so far as numbers are concerned.

Two ages are present, the one probably over 2 years old, and measuring 155⅛ mm. by 142⅜ mm. (6⅛ in. by 5⅝ in.) and another considerably more numerous of from 1½ to 1¾ year, measuring from 111 5/12 mm. by 102 mm. (4¾ in. by 4 in.) to 125⅕ mm. by 115 mm. (5 in. by 4½ in.).

## Principal Details of Results.

37. A dug-out canoe pulled by four boatmen was employed for the first three days; work therefrom was most inconvenient in the high wind and choppy water which prevailed after 8 A.M.; during the latter part of my stay, by the courtesy of Mr. W. B. Gregson, the District Engineer of Trincomalee, I was enabled to use his roomy and more manageable cutter greatly to the improvement of the work performed both by the divers and by myself.

38. The divers of Kinniei are all Moormen, generally of poor physique and low intelligence. They do not care to dive in greater depths than three to four fathoms; none attend the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, neither do they take any part in chank fishing. Some of them in the season dive for beche-de-mer in Trincomalee Harbour; others employ themselves in net-fishing, and all do more or less work in the paddy fields of the district.

39. The first day's inspection was devoted to an exploration of Nachchikuda, a sleeve-like bay at the extreme eastern end of Tampalakamam Lake. A series of dives was made across the mouth and then continued up the western side. At the north end, where hillside jungle gives place to a fringe of mangrove swamps, a number of traverses were made, and here it was that the bed of 6 weeks old *Placuna* was located. Thence we returned homewards, keeping a course parallel with the eastern shore.

40. Stations 1 to 5 across the mouth of Nachchikuda :—

Station 1.—15 yards from the shore at Semmalai; 10 feet depth; bottom shelly sand with some gravel, fragments of dead *Ostrea*, also rock.

Station 2.—3 fathoms; fine brown muddy sand.

Station 3-3-3.—2 fathoms; dark coloured gritty mud with subfossil shells of a small species of *Turritella* abundant. A few fan-shaped stout algæ rooted in the sand, with some *Codium* on live gastropod shells.

Station 4.—Close to the shore at Vellai Kalumunai, 2 feet; gravel and pebbles mostly of white quartz, with small edible oysters in quantity; the latter are known locally as *kavatti* and corruptly as *quatti*; both forms are much in evidence in local nomenclature along the coast line of Tampalakamam and Trincomalee.

Large *Cerithium* shells inhabited by Pagurids are very abundant on the gravelly portions of the shore line.

41. Station 5.—About 40 yards from the shore, along the western coast of the bay; ¾ fathom; bottom fine sandy mud, bearing an abundance of phanerogamic plants, chiefly *Halophila*.

Station 5*a*.—At the head of the bay; 5 to 6 feet; black mud, with great abundance of very young *Placuna placenta*; *Halophila* present, but not abundant; nearer the shore the bottom becomes very soft and highly charged with organic matter.

42. Station 6.—A shallow *kallam* with less than 2 feet of water over it; gravelly muddy sand, largely calcareous. Small clams, *Venus* sp., extremely abundant. Every hut on the adjacent shore has a pile of dead shells of this species outside its door—a veritable kitchen midden.

Station 7.—1 to 1½ fathom; muddy sand.

43. The second and third days were occupied in the examination of the central division of the lake, during which two beds of *Placuna* were located, the one covered by the station numbers 8, 28, and 10; the other by stations 14 and 13.

44. These days' work brought out most clearly that the suitable bottom for *Placuna* is the soft, pasty black "ink mud," *mei seru*, that covers almost the whole of the bottom in this division in depths over half a fathom. Wherever an exceptional admixture of sand occurs, as for example towards the shore off the mouths of the Sembian-ar and the Polokarai-ar, no window oysters are present, though a hundred yards away on the *mei seru* they are brought up 12 to 16 at a dive! The particulars are :—

45. Station 8-8.—¾ to 1 fathom; black mud; abundant oysters at 8-8.

Station 9-9.—1 fathom; black sandy mud; no oysters.

Station 10-10, which is known to the divers as *Sembiam-ar velangu*, was particularly prolific in fine, well-grown oysters from 10 to 16 to a dive lying on soft black mud; depth 8 feet.

Station 11 occupies the whole of the central portion of the division; depth 1 to 1¼ fathom; *Kadalpalam* (the peculiar new species of Suberitid sponge already mentioned) in quantity on soft black mud; no living oysters, but a large number of dead valves.

Station 12.—1 fathom, hard muddy bottom with sand admixed.

Stations 13 and 14.—1 fathom, muddy bottom; great quantities of oysters measuring 3⅓ by 3 inches, with a few of 6¾ by 6 inches, 7 to 22 per dive.

46. Station 15, in the mouth of Serukuda or Muddy Bay, a mangrove-lined inlet having an exceedingly soft muddy bottom, so soft that walking over the surface one sinks to the middle at every step. A second name is Settakuda (Dead Bay), as window oysters settling here invariably die before attaining even medium size. Depth ¼ to ½ fathom.

Near the mouth of Serukuda is Kumladdai maddam, now an uninteresting ruin of a small roadside resting place. The old road to Kandy passed this spot.

Stations 16 to 19.—1 to 1¼ fathom; muddy bottom.

Station 20.—Off the shore between Korrinjavat and Vellai Kalumunai. Depth 5 to 6 feet. Sand and mud; towards the south end some Kadalpalam. No oysters since leaving station 14.

47. The remaining part of the lake, the south-west division, took a further two days to survey. Combining the results we may summarize them as follows:—

Proceeding westwards from a point north of Kakamunai we passed south of the Amai-kallam; we found at station 21, 5 feet, the same conditions as at the adjacent station 8, black muddy sand without any oysters, but with some *Halophila:*

Station 22 and the three sections of station 23, all of 1 fathom, gave black mud with plenty of oysters at 22, 23*a* and 23*b*, 3 to 5 to a dive, varying in size from 6½ to 6 inches down to 3 by 2½ inches.

At station 24, 1 fathom, half a mile off the mouth of the Sinna Palamput-ar, bottom black sandy mud; no live oysters were met with, but large numbers of dead shells 1½ inch in diameter. The proximity of the river mouth will account for this mortality.

Station 25 —1 fathom; black sandy mud; no oysters.

Station 26.—On Muttikallam, a cockle-bearing sandbank nearly awash at low water.

Station 27.—Similar to station 11.

Station 28.—Similar to station 10.

48. Station 29.—On Amaikallam, a curious bank in half a fathom of water, lying midway between the mouth of the Sinna Palamput-ar and Kakamunai (see Sketch Plan No. 1, Annexure III.). Unlike Muttikallam, where the bottom is comparatively clean sand, that here is a dirty black sand charged with a considerable quantity of decaying vegetable matter and bearing a great abundance of *Halophila* and of algæ of various species. Turtles (*amai*) are said to resort here in January and February to browse on this vegetable life. No window oysters are ever found on this or any other *kallam.*

Station 30.—6 feet; black mud; a very few oysters 3½ by 3 inches at station 30*b*.

Stations 31 to 34.—½ to 1 fathom; black mud with varying quantities of young oysters, mostly of the 3½ by 3-inch size, seldom more than three or four to a dive.

Stations 35 to 38.—½ to ¾ fathom; no window oysters; bottom a black mud with some brown dichotomously branched algæ bearing a slender zoophyte in fair quantity.

## Pearls and Pearl Causation in Placuna Placenta.

49. *Value and uses of these pearls.*—Allusion has already been made to the great abundance of pearls in full-grown individuals of *Placuna placenta;* Kelaart states (*loc. cit.*) that while the pearls they produce are about two-thirds less in value than those from the Gulf of Mannar pearl oyster (*Margaritifera vulgaris*), the quantity obtained in one thousand *Placuna* oysters is at least treble what is yielded by a similar number of the other species. He adds that oysters of upwards of two years of age (*i.e.*, about 6 inches in diameter) were worth, in 1857, at least ten shillings a thousand, but if there be any competition among purchasers the price may rise to fifteen shillings a thousand.

So far I have seen but very few of these pearls; all were small, the larger being more or less irregular in form. I am told, however, that occasionally they are found sufficiently large and well shaped to be utilized in the manufacture of jewellery, nose ornaments and earrings principally.

50. The small size and imperfect shape of the vast majority entail quite other uses—uses that depend entirely upon Eastern customs, for who in Europe would at the present day think of using pearls as a constituent of a chewing mixture, as medicine, or as a passport or travelling provision for the dead? The only purpose for which they can have a sale in Europe is for the manufacture of a pearl facepowder or enamel, a demand for which has arisen within recent years! It has been the former uses, however, which have made the Tampalakamam pearl fishery a source of revenue to Government and a livelihood to some hundreds of divers in that district. Practically the whole supply of these pearls is exported to India, where the majority are calcined and made into a luxurious form of chunam, affected by the wealthy and ostentatious when partaking of their dearly loved betel.

51. A proportion are employed medicinally in powder or in solution, pearls having a recognized place in the ancient native pharmacopœias. The third use is where a small quantity of these pearls is placed in the mouth of the dead before burning on the pyre, in the same way that rice grains are occasionally similarly disposed, and with the same end in view as had the ancient Britons and early Saxons when they placed food and the requisites for a lengthy journey in the graves of their chieftains.

52. Of three of the oldest oysters met with in May, the average measure being 155 mm. by 142 mm. (6⅛ by 5⅝ in.), one contained three minute pearls located in the free portion of the mantle. All were about midway between the pallial margin and the visceral mass, the same location where we find the finest class of pearls in the true pearl oyster.

The lustre of the smallest of those I have seen is good, but that of the larger ones is very inferior, while the indentation of the surface with a network of shallow furrows and grooves renders the pearls somewhat botryoidal in appearance. However, I have seen but four of a size larger than a pin's head, and I am told that all are not equally inferior. At the best, even if smooth skinned and of fair lustre, they cannot compete with *Margaritifera* pearls, as their substance is much less hard. A steel point scratches a pearl from *Margaritifera* with some difficulty—the resultant scratch is shallow and clean edged; a scratch made in similar manner on the surface of a *Placuna* pearl is easily effected, deeper and wider: where a mere line would be made in the one case, a gash results in the other. This is exactly what we should expect, arguing from the difference in the nature of the two shells, that of *Placuna* being micaceous or talcose in appearance according to age, and having hardness approximating rather to that of these minerals than to that of ordinary calcite.

53. No investigation whatever has hitherto been made into the causation of pearls in *Placuna placenta;* no suggestion even has been hazarded so far as I know. Therefore, considering how divergent the environment in which *Placuna* lives from that of the true pearl oyster, I was not prepared to find the cause to be identical. This, however, proves to be the case; out of five minute pearls which I have found in the tissues of *Placuna* I have so far sacrificed two, dissolving the investing coats of carbonate of lime with weak hydrochloric acid. In each case the nucleus proved to be the dead remains of a minute Platyhelminthian larva of the same stage and species as that which forms the nucleus of cyst pearls in *Margaritifera vulgaris.**

* Shipley and Hornell, "The parasites of the Pearl Oyster" in Professor Herdman's "Report on the Pear Oyster Fisheries of the Gulf of Manaar," part II., 1904.

54. The next step was to ascertain under what conditions this parasitic worm exists in the tissues. For some time my search was fruitless; none of the opaque white cysts of this larva so conspicuous in the liver and upon the gills of *Margaritifera vulgaris* were to be seen, but finally I located a number of the cysts within the dorsal portion of the visceral mass just above the stomach. Searching in the same locality in other individuals, similar groups of cysts were noticed in every case.

55. In details of form and structure these larvæ appear identical with the spherical larvæ found in *Margaritifera vulgaris;* in size and grouping they show marked divergence. In *Margaritifera* I have never found them in definite groups of numerous individuals as here (see Annexure II., fig 2); in the former case, although I have occasionally come across small clusters of two and three, the rule is for the cysts to be scattered singly through the tissues most affected. In *Margaritifera vulgaris* many of the cysts are a full millimetre in diameter, while some even exceed this size—conspicuous to the naked eye; in *Placuna* the larvæ are all very minute, averaging from 0·2 to 0·4 mm. in diameter, and aggregated into populous groups of as many as 50 individual cysts.

These cyst groups are tightly packed, the membranes of many cysts actually in contact. Moreover, there is a great range in size, some being but one-quarter the diameter of others.

56. With such an abundance of material I passed some hundreds in review under the microscope, hoping to settle some of the minor points of detail yet in doubt. In all particulars they tallied with the form already studied, the only point of additional structure made out being that in the larger forms the terminal excretory pore was seen to be lined with bristle-like cilia (Annexure II., fig. 3) in a similar manner to that described for the excretory funnel in the young of *Tetrarhynchus unionifactor*.*

57. A much more important observation, and one throwing light on the still obscure and puzzling life-story of this economically valuable parasite, was my finding parthenogenesis to be taking place within the bag-like bodies of these encysted larvæ. In three different instances a miniature reproduction of the parent was seen within the bladder-like posterior division of the body. So far as my observations go only one secondary larva is produced at a time; the structure of the latter appears identical with that of the mother. Calcareous corpuscles were already present within the asexually produced stage, though of proportionately smaller size (Annexure II., fig. 1).

It appears to me probable that the young individuals which arise in the manner described eventually make their way through the body wall of their parents and form separate cysts; in this way the numbers in the cluster or group gradually increases and will account for the large numbers present, without the necessity to invoke individual infection repeated scores of times.

This discovery of a stage in the life-history of this parasite, which I am confident is homologous with the Redia-stage of a Trematode, confirms my original idea of it being a larval Trematode—an idea formed when first I saw it in March, 1902. Other facts point to the same conclusion, and I have now no doubt on the subject.

The genus to which it belongs is still doubtful, but as it is inconvenient not to have a name whereby to make mention of it, I shall henceforth refer to it under the cognomen of *Distomum*(?) *margaritifactor*, n. sp., the specific name having reference to the fact that it is the inducing cause in the production of "fine" pearls. Whether the species found in the Ceylon Pearl Oyster (*M. vulgaris*) be identical with the one found in *Placuna*, I cannot yet be sure. They agree in morphological details, but those from *Placuna* are much smaller in size than those from *M. vulgaris*. If they should be found distinct, then a fresh name must be found for the species inhabiting *P. placenta* in the Redia-condition.

Details of the structure of *Distomum* (?) *margaritifactor* are given in the report by Mr. Shipley and myself on "The Parasites of the Pearl Oyster" in Vol. II. of Professor Herdman's "Report on the Pearl Oyster Fisheries of the Gulf of Mannar," 1904; Plate I. in the same report is devoted to morphological and histological detail, figure 1 giving different attitudes of the free-swimming larva prior to entry into *Margaritifera vulgaris*.

58. The parthenogenetic reproduction of this particular pearl-inducing parasite enables us to understand the hitherto puzzling fact that true cyst-pearls in *Margaritifera vulgaris* are quite frequently found in small clusters of two, three, and even four or more, for while this mode of increase in numbers has not yet been signalized in that oyster, such I have now no doubt does there occur also, and furnishes a satisfactory explanation of the occurrence of clustered cyst-pearls.

59. The only other entozoon found in *Placuna* proved to be the handsome Nematode *Cheiracanthus uncinatus*, which is also common in the true pearl oyster. As in the latter, it finds its lodging encysted within the adductor muscle and is in the larval stage.

## Conclusions and Recommendations.

60. The outstanding conclusions with regard to the causes which have involved a suspension of the Tampalakamam pearl fishery for many years, with gradual deterioration for a long preceding period, are more readily arrived at than is the formulation of a scheme for the efficient protection of the beds and the profitable conduct of future fisheries. The causes of dearth in the one case and the difficulty of regulation in the other, both spring from the peculiar situation of the beds—from the fact that they lie in a comparatively restricted area of shallow water whereby overfishing and related malpractices are facilitated. But if the regulation of this fishery be difficult it is far from being impossible, and I shall now try to show how the desired end may be attained.

61. Unrestricted fishing in the past, coupled with a total disregard of the most elementary biological truisms, have been the sole causes of the suspension of the fishery. Only the wonderfully prolific reproductive powers of the oyster delayed the temporary extinction of the beds, for so long ago as 1857 we find Kelaart writing:—"The banks have become overfished. The Natcha Cooda bank is completely destroyed. The renter in 1856 left scarcely any oysters behind, and this portion of the bank will consequently be unproductive for many years."

Further on he states that he observed the renter, free from any remonstrance on the part of the Government Agent, to be "bringing up daily 5,000 to 6,000 oysters scarcely more than eight months old, and which cannot yield more than sixpence worth of pearl in each thousand, if they do that."

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*Hornell, "Report on the Operations on the Pearl Banks during the Fishery of 1905," in Ceylon Sessional Papers (XXXIII.) for 1905.

62. The chief faults of the control here, as also with regard to the Gulf of Mannar pearl banks, have been the total disregard shown in past years by the authorities to the absolute necessity to preserve adequate breeding reserves and to afford, in the case of Tampalakamam, protection to the immature oysters. In respect of the latter safeguard, Kelaart put the matter bluntly but truly: "The Government Agents who could have acted so unwisely as to lease out to native renters a small bank of pearl oysters for three consecutive years, without any stipulation as to the size of the oysters to be fished, must have lost sight of the natural laws of reproduction and multiplication of species, known even to the native divers."

The whole of the evil has arisen from this obnoxious system of leasing the banks without control as to the number of oysters to be removed or the size at which they should not be fished. The remedy lies in the recasting of the methods of management and the enactment of rules for the regulation of fishing.

63. The remedial measures which I recommend for adoption are:—

I.—The enactment of an Ordinance vesting the rights to this fishery wholly in Government, that is to say placing the Government monopoly of this fishery on a legal basis, whereby the authorities may make such bye-laws for the conservation of the beds and the regulation of fishing as they may deem fitting. Hitherto the right of Government to lease out the fishery has been based solely on prescriptive usage: there appears to be no enactment conferring exclusive rights upon the Government. In consequence it might be difficult for the authorities to sustain at law any prosecution for infringment of regulations relating to illegal removal of oysters. Without such enactment the appointment of watchers can have little or no value.

I may mention here that any enactment made with regard to the protection of the *Placuna* pearl beds will not affect the local fishermen's prescriptive right to fish edible oysters, as none are found in the vicinity of the pearl beds. The latter are all in the central and south-western divisions of the lake; the edible oysters solely on the rocks at the entrance.

II.—Fishery on Government account should be substituted for the system that has hitherto prevailed of renting out the fishery for periods of three years. Probably the best plan would be for the Government to have an enclosure or kottu put up in the vicinity of the bed to be fished, whereto all oysters must be taken each day. In view of the comparative smallness of the fishery it would be unnecessary to sell the oysters daily. It would probably be adequate if the Government Agent attended (say) once a month and then put up to auction the oysters to be fished during the ensuing month, the price to be not a lump sum, but a rate per one thousand, as customary at the Marichchukaddi auction. This method of sale, I believe, would have the two-fold effect (*a*) of stimulating competition and thereby ensuring better prices, as by the smaller rental involved a larger number of capitalists would be enabled to enter the field; and (*b*) of making the transaction one of legitimate business, and not a mere speculation or gamble, as it has been hitherto. In the past the sale of the fishery for periods of three years led to the preferment of many claims against Government by the lessees for alleged losses sustained. Some of these claims no doubt were *bona fide*, but many were, I believe, misrepresentations, and as the Government had no satisfactory means to check the statements made, remissions of part rental were not infrequent, with consequent loss to the Government.

Another fraudulent device alleged against past renters is the one of obtaining cancellation of the lease with subsequent resale, a relative of the original renter stepping in to purchase at a greatly reduced figure!

III.—A clause in the terms of sale should require that the renter shall buy the whole of the divers' share of the daily catch at the same rate per thousand as he may be paying to Government.

Hitherto an unfair practice has prevailed compelling the divers to open their share of the oysters while fresh and to sell to the renter all the pearls found at a fixed rate, which the renter takes good care is well below the market value. It is not advisable that there should be much huckstering of oysters or of pearls in the village, but it is, I think, the duty of Government to see to the removal of a very real grievance and so help to ensure to the toiler a proper return for his labour and protection against the wiles of the Chetty.

IV.—If the disposal of the divers' share be placed on a more equitable basis, the proportionate amount of their share should be reduced if possible from one-half of the total catch, at which it has stood hitherto, to one-third, thereby bringing the remuneration given into line with that prevailing at the Marichchukaddi fishery.

There is no comparison between the ease of fishing oysters in the two places—the water over the beds in Tampalakamam seldom exceeds six feet—and there is no reason for so large a proportion of the catch falling to the divers' share other than the unfair custom that has prevailed of giving less than market price for the produce of the share. Were the divers to be paid a fair price for a one-third share, they would be very much better recompensed than under the rule of receiving a half, to be disposed of at a rate fixed by the renter.

V.—It has been the renter's custom to prosecute the fishery off and on for the greater part of the year. I recommend that fishing be limited to the period between January 15 and May 15. Fishing during the rest of the year must be at best more or less desultory on account of the weather; it will be more profitable to prosecute the fishery vigorously during the period of favourable weather and to close it entirely for the rest of the year. When the men are in a position to earn a good wage by straightforward work, there is not the same inducement present to indulge in underhand practices that there is when the weather makes the catches small and the work arduous.

If direct Government supervision be given to the fishery, this will be a further reason to curtail the duration of the fishery, seeing that such supervision spells expenditure.

VI.—A minimum size at which the oysters may be fished must be specified; penalties for contravention should be severe, and every effort made to enforce respect for such a bye-law. The size which I suggest is 5½ inches in shortest diameter.

64. Such are the principal modifications in the manner of conducting this fishery which I propose for consideration. Later, at a future date, when our knowledge of the life-conditions of the window oyster become more exact, further means may be taken to make the harvest of the beds more abundant—simple cultural methods may be introduced, such for example as the transplantation of young from

unfavourable positions, together with the stocking of other of the muddy tidal lakes so numerous on the Ceylon coast line. I see no reason why profitable *Placuna* beds should not be formed in Batticaloa and Puttalam lakes to the advancement of the local prosperity and the good of the general revenue. But working experience and investigation on the spot must precede such stocking, and for such I have had as yet no opportunities.

65. At the present time there is no bed of oysters in Tampalakamam Lake ready for fishing. The most advanced bed, that off Kakamunai and the Sembian-ar, will not be ready at earliest till February of next year. The pearl yield is just now insufficient to tempt poaching on any extensive scale, and for this reason I recommend that the present watchers be discharged.

66. Early in January next the Assistant Government Agent at Trincomalee should be requested to draw a large sample, say of not less than 1,000 oysters, and to have the pearl yield therefrom valued by a local merchant. The result will decide the advisability or not of holding a fishery during the ensuing three months.

67. Should the weight or the value of the pearls appear sufficiently satisfactory to justify a fishery, then it might be useful to re-employ a couple of reliable men as watchers, but unless really trustworthy men be obtainable it would be preferable to have none. Personally I do not think that poaching is likely to take place on a large extent; were it prosecuted on an extensive scale the matter would become notorious and easily traceable, while so long as it is restricted little or no harm is done. My experience of watchers or " guards " at the Marichchukaddi fishery prejudices me against the class, and inclines me to think their presence is dear at the wages they receive.

The best way to obviate poaching lies, in my humble opinion, in the exercise of such foresight and care in the management of the beds as will ensure a lucrative annual fishery and by showing the men of the district that the Government is exploiting the beds not merely as a revenue milch cow, but as a local industry deserving of fostering care.

## Synopsis of Recommendations.

(1.) The discharge of the present watchmen appointed to look after the pearl beds.

(2.) The enactment of an Ordinance vesting the monopoly of the fishery for window oysters (*Placuna placenta*) in Government and giving the authorities power to make by-laws for the protection of the beds and the proper conduct of the fishery.

(3.) The abolishment of the old system of renting out the fishery for periods of three years; the substitution of a fishery on Government account, with periodical auction sales of the oysters at a rate per thousand.

(4.) The divers' share of the daily catch to be reduced to one-third; but

(5.) Protection to be given the divers to ensure that they receive as good a price for their oysters as does the Government.

(6.) Limitation of the fishing season to the period between January 15 and May 15.

(7.) No oysters to be fished of dimensions under 5½ inches in shortest diameter.

(8.) Further study of the life-history of the window oyster with a view to the stocking of other tidal lakes therewith and the creation therein of pearl beds similar to those at Tampalakamam.

68. In conclusion, I have to record my great indebtedness to Mr. W. L. Kindersley, Assistant Government Agent at Trincomalee, and to Mr. W. B. Gregson, District Engineer, for much kindly help and advice, without which I should have been unable to complete the investigation satisfactorily in the limited time at my disposal. Mr. Kindersley, I believe, views my various proposals favourably, and if there be a fishery at Tampalakamam under his direction, the great personal interest which he takes in the establishment of the industry on a stable and enduring basis should go far towards ensuring success.

69. Mr. Gregson took an equally keen interest in the prospective development of the fishery. He suggested the utilization of the great mounds of shells littering the margin of the lake, relics of former fisheries, for the purpose of lime manufacture, and had I been able to stay at Tampalakamam a few days longer we should have made a trial burning. At present the Public Works Department requires considerable quantities of lime for use in this district, and in the absence of a local supply considerable transport charges have to be incurred. I see no reason why these shells, composed of calcium carbonate as is the case with all mollusca, should not make excellent lime; Mr. Gregson was making arrangements to have a quantity calcined experimentally at the time I left Trincomalee.

## List of Annexures.

No. I.—Dimensions of three series of *Placuna placenta* from Lake Tampalakamam, 19th May, 1905.

No. II.—*Distomum* (?) *margaritifactor*, n. sp., the pearl-inducing Trematode parasite of *Placuna* and the Pearl Oyster:—

Fig. 1.—A larva from the liver of *Placuna* extracted from the cyst membranes and showing within the posterior part of the body a young individual (*p.l.*) of a second generation produced parthenogenetically.

Fig. 2.—A group of cysts containing larvæ of similar species to that shown in fig. 1; *p.l.*, parthenogenetic larva within the body of the mother.

Fig. 3.—A larva of the same stage as fig. 1; an excretory funnel is present at the posterior extremity, lined by stiff bristle-like cilia (*cil. ex. f.*)

No. III.—Sketch Plan (No. 1) of Lake Tampalakamam showing the disposition of the beds of *Placuna placenta* in May, 1905.

No. IV.—Sketch Plan (No. 2) of Lake Tampalakamam showing the route followed in the inspection of th pearl beds and the position of the various stations.

JAMES HORNELL,
Marine Biologist to the Ceylon Government
and Inspector of Pearl Banks.

Colombo, June 15, 1905.

[110]

ANNEXURE II

Fig. 1.

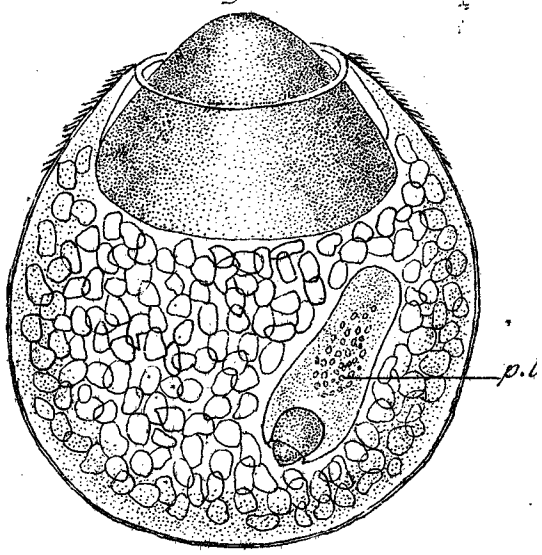



Fig. 2.

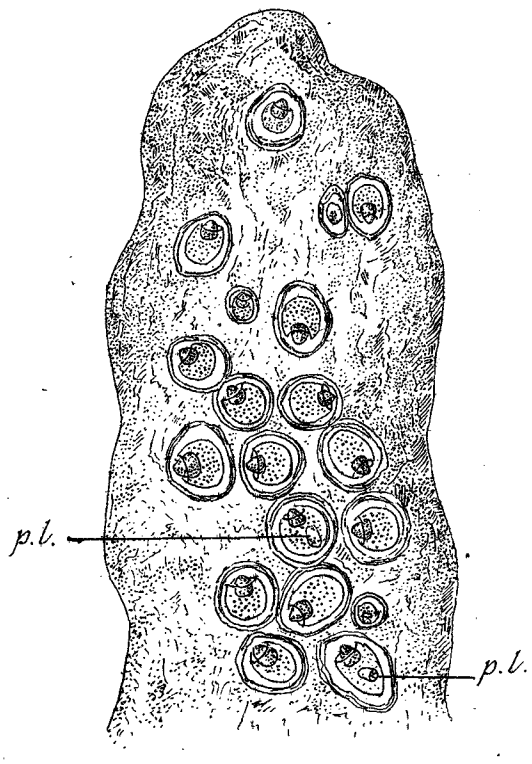
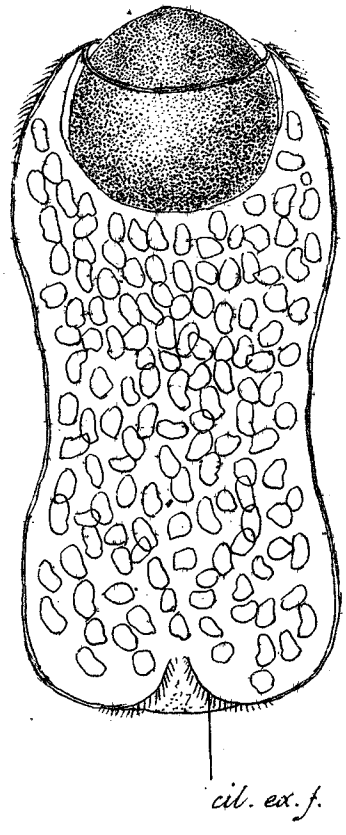


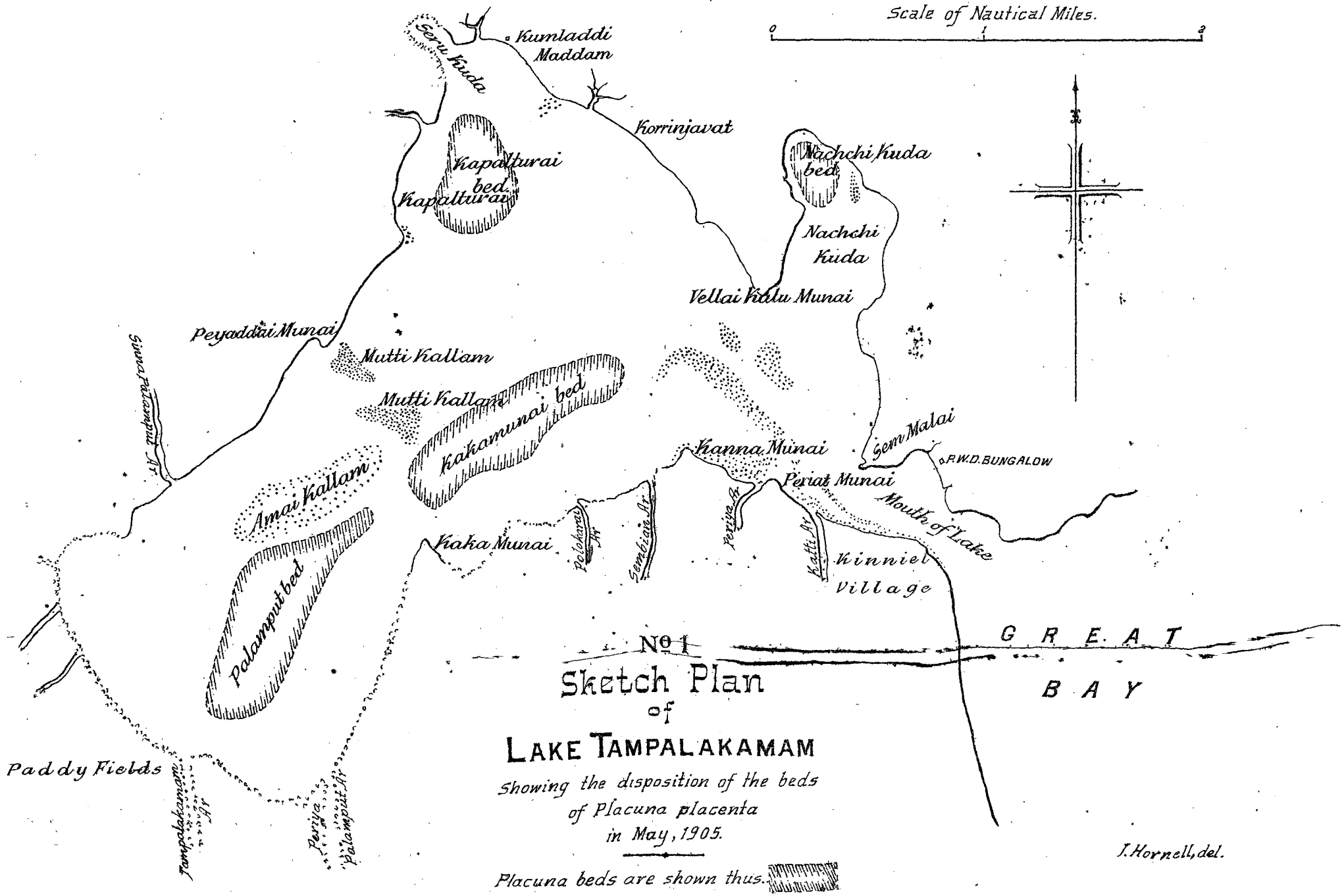

Fig. 3.



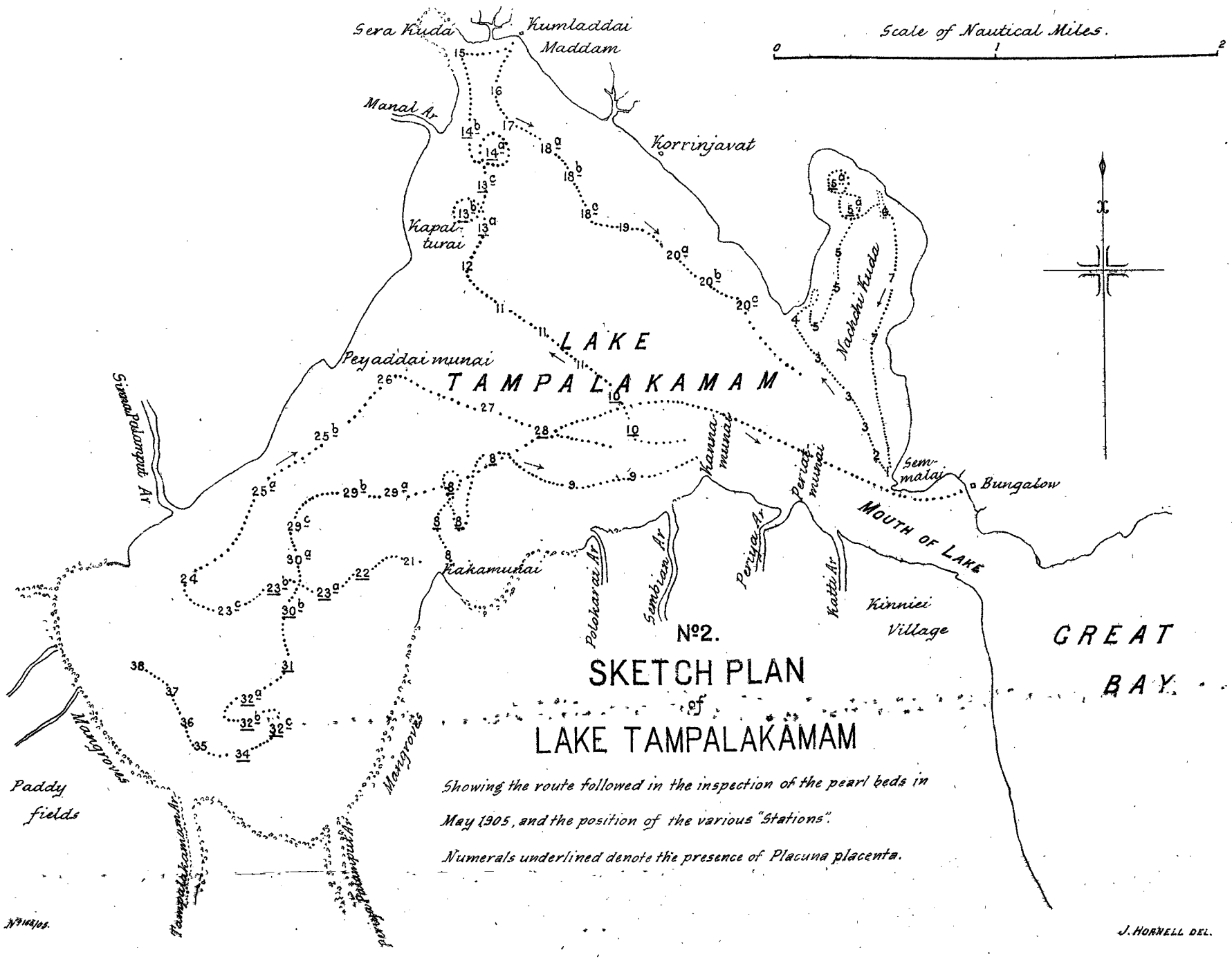

Distomum Margaritifactor, N. Sp.,
from Placuna Placenta.

J. Hornell, del.

S.G.O. No. 164/05.


Scale of Nautical Miles.
0
1
2
Seru Kuda
Kumladdi Maddam
Korrinjavat
Kapalturai bed
Kapalturai
Nachchi Kuda bed
Nachchi Kuda
Vellai Kulu Munai
Peyaddai Munai
Mutti Kallam
Mutti Kallam
Kakamunai bed
Sinna Palamput Ar
Amai Kallam
Palamput bed
Kaka Munai
Kanna Munai
Periat Munai
Sem Malai
P.W.D. BUNGALOW
Mouth of Lake
Kinniel Village
Polokarai Ar
Sembian Ar
Periya Ar
Katti Ar
GREAT BAY
Paddy Fields
Tampalakamam Ar
Periya Palamput Ar
No 1
Sketch Plan of LAKE TAMPALAKAMAM
Showing the disposition of the beds of Placuna placenta in May, 1905.
Placuna beds are shown thus.
J. Hornell, del.
Lith: 165/05.

ANNEXURE. IV.




No. 2.

SKETCH PLAN of LAKE TAMPALAKAMAM

*Showing the route followed in the inspection of the pearl beds in May 1905, and the position of the various "Stations".*

*Numerals underlined denote the presence of Placuna placenta.*

Lith. S. G. O. No. 1168/05.

J. HORNELL DEL.

ANNEXURE I.

Dimensions of three series of Placuna Shells (Living) taken from Kakamunai Bed, Tampalakamam Lake, 19th May, 1905.

*Series I.*

| No. | Length. mm. | Depth. mm. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 158 | 138 |
| 2 | 155 | 147 |
| 3 | 150 | 122 |
| 4 | 159 | 143 |
| 5 | 134 | 146 |
| 6 | 160 | 145 |
| 7 | 165 | 150 |
| 8 | 160 | 147 |
| | 1,241 | 1,138 |

Average, $155\frac{1}{8}$ mm. by $142\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
Approximately, $6\frac{1}{8}$ by $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

*Series III.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | 110 | 104 |
| 10 | 116 | 115 |
| 11 | 105 | 92 |
| 12 | 116 | 109 |
| 13 | 112 | 92 |
| 14 | 110 | 104 |
| 15 | 111 | 100 |
| 16 | 110 | 107 |
| 17 | 117 | 102 |
| 18 | 100 | 95 |
| 19 | 109 | 99 |
| 20 | 121 | 105 |
| | 1,337 | 1,224 |

Average, $111\frac{5}{12}$ mm. by 102 mm.
Approximately, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by 4 inches.

*Series II.*

| No. | Length. mm. | Depth. mm. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 119 | 110 |
| 2 | 110 | 110 |
| 3 | 120 | 110 |
| 4 | 124 | 119 |
| 5 | 129 | 113 |
| 6 | 126 | 109 |
| 7 | 127 | 111 |
| 8 | 125 | 123 |
| 9 | 133 | 124 |
| 10 | 131 | 123 |
| 11 | 119 | 108 |
| 12 | 115 | 115 |
| 13 | 125 | 114 |
| 14 | 125 | 114 |
| 15 | 119 | 114 |
| 16 | 122 | 117 |
| 17 | 118 | 101 |
| 18 | 125 | 108 |
| 19 | 127 | 113 |
| 20 | 116 | 105 |
| 21 | 124 | 104 |
| 22 | 122 | 106 |
| 23 | 120 | 120 |
| 24 | 139 | 120 |
| 25 | 120 | 110 |
| 26 | 129 | 118 |
| 27 | 143 | 129 |
| 28 | 125 | 122 |
| 29 | 144 | 120 |
| 30 | 130 | 124 |
| 31 | 130 | 124 |
| | 3,881 | 3,564 |

Average, $125\frac{6}{31}$ mm. by $114\frac{30}{31}$ mm.
Approximately, 5 inches by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

XLVII.—1905.

# ROAD AND BRIDGE TOLLS.

RETURN to an Order of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON, dated September 6, 1905, for—

A Return showing the number of Road and Bridge Tolls, and the revenue derived from the same, in each of the different Provinces.

(*The Hon. Mr. E. Rosling.*)

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

*1905.*

# ROAD AND BRIDGE TOLLS.

## BRIDGE TOLLS.

| | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| **Western Province.** | | |
| Embulgama ... ... ... ... | 5,100 0 | |
| Dandugama ... ... ... ... | 7,020 0 | |
| Andiambalam ... ... ... ... | 3,680 0 | |
| Kotugoda ... ... ... ... | 7,510 0 | |
| Giriulla ... ... ... ... | 3,460 0 | |
| Sitawaka ... ... ... ... | 700 0 | |
| Toppu and Nainamadam ... ... ... | 13,800 0 | |
| Munamalwatta ... ... ... | 3,680 0 | |
| Kospalankissa ... ... ... ... | 6,300 0 | |
| | | 51,250 0 |
| **Central Province.** | | |
| Bowwagama ... ... ... ... | 2,376 0 | |
| Gampola ... ... ... ... | 7,236 0 | |
| Nalanda ... ... ... ... | 1,689 0 | |
| Teldeniya ... ... ... ... | 2,655 0 | |
| | | 13,956 0 |
| **Southern Province.** | | |
| Pol-oya ... ... ... ... | 4,116 0 | |
| Bentota ... ... ... ... | 2,100 0 | |
| Polwatte and Polkadan-ela ... ... ... | 4,280 0 | |
| Bandattera* ... ... ... ... | 5,600 0 | |
| Walawe ... ... ... ... | 3,360 0 | |
| | | 19,456 0 |
| **North-Western Province.** | | |
| Tuntota ... ... ... ... | 3,050 0 | |
| Maguru-oya-Kurunegala-Puttalam road ... ... | 8,010 0 | |
| Do. do. Giriulla road ... ... | 3,200 0 | |
| Deduru-oya do. Puttalam road ... ... | 2,860 0 | |
| Do. do. Dambulla road ... ... | 4,610 0 | |
| Kospotu-oya ... ... ... ... | 1,950 0 | |
| Katukachchiya, Puttalam District ... ... | 3,000 0 | |
| Deduru-oya bridge, Chilaw District ... ... | 4,250 0 | |
| Batalu-oya bridge do. ... ... | 2,200 0 | |
| Tunmodera bridge do. ... ... | 13,050 0 | |
| | | 46,180 0 |
| **Northern Province.** | | |
| Uppai, Kopai, and Vannattipulam ... ... | 10,310 0 | |
| Vallai and Tondaimannar ... ... ... | 6,027 50 | |
| | | 16,337 50 |
| **Eastern Province.** | | |
| Nil. | | |
| **North-Central Province.** | | |
| Nil. | | |
| **Province of Uva.** | | |
| Nil. | | |
| **Province of Sabaragamuwa.** | | |
| Kahawatta ... ... ... ... | 1,600 0 | |
| Bibili-oya ... ... ... ... | 455 0 | |
| Karawanella with branch toll ... ... ... | 3,504 0 | |
| | | 5,559 0 |
| Total Bridge Tolls—Rs. | | 152,738 50 |

## ROAD TOLLS.

| | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| **Western Province.** | |
| Ja-ela, Henaratgoda ... ... ... | 1,280 0 |
| Pasyala, Hanwella ... ... ... | 3,462 0 |
| Pore, Bope ... ... ... | 1,820 0 |
| Colombo, Avisawella ... ... ... | 3,510 0 |

| | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Mirihane, Mattagoda ... ... ... | 2,400 0 | |
| Pamankada, Horana ... ... ... | 780 0 | |
| Kelaniya, Henaratgoda ... ... ... | 4,390 0 | |
| Alutgama, Radawana ... ... ... | 1,610 0 | |
| Colombo, Galle, Digarolla ... ... ... | 13,110 0 | |
| Do. 29th and 30th milepost ... | 9,705 24 | |
| Negombo, Dunegaha ... ... ... | 4,030 0 | |
| Minuwangoda, Kotadeniyawe ... ... ... | 2,240 0 | |
| Selathandiya, Alutapola ... ... ... | 1,600 0 | |
| Pasyala, Giriulla ... ... ... | 1,200 0 | |
| Kotadeniyawe, Mirigama ... ... ... | 3,600 0 | |
| Negombo, Giriulla ... ... ... | 5,620 0 | |
| Colombo, Kandy, 10·12 milepost ... ... | 11,055 0 | |
| Do. 21·23 milepost ... ... | 5,400 0 | |
| Panadure, Mambapona ... ... ... | 1,310 0 | |
| Wisidagma Wewita ... ... ... | 5,520 0 | |
| Talawatugoda Hollandara ... ... ... | 45 0 | |
| Kotte, Kaduwella (Talangama) ... ... | 1,167 0 | |
| | | 84,854 24 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | |
| Aluwihara and Weragama ... ... ... | 8,378 0 | |
| Ampitiya and Gurudeniya ... ... ... | 1,802 0 | |
| Balakaduwa ... ... ... ... | 700 0 | |
| Dambulla ... ... ... ... | 1,806 0 | |
| Galawela ... ... ... ... | 355 0 | |
| Gampola and Kadugannawa ... ... ... | 533 0 | |
| Gondennawe ... ... ... | 290 0 | |
| Kadawala ... ... ... ... | 856 0 | |
| Kaludaella-Perabahutenna ... ... ... | 3,300 0 | |
| Kolangahamulla ... ... ... | 3,025 0 | |
| Madawala ... ... ... ... | 2,265 0 | |
| Pupuressa ... ... ... ... | 1,875 0 | |
| Pussellawa ... ... ... ... | 2,305 0 | |
| Ramboda and Tawalantenna ... ... ... | 623 0 | |
| Rikillagaskada ... ... ... ... | 1,657 0 | |
| | | 29,770 0 |
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | |
| Kahawe ... ... ... ... | 1,900 0 | |
| Welitara ... ... ... ... | 1,405 0 | |
| Udugama ... ... ... ... | 800 0 | |
| Hirimbure, Baddegama ... ... ... | 1,805 0 | |
| Ambalangoda, Elpitiya ... ... ... | 3,105 0 | |
| Labuduwe, Akmimana ... ... ... | 1,020 0 | |
| Akuressa ... ... ... ... | 4,255 0 | |
| Denudera ... ... ... ... | 7,505 0 | |
| Morowaka ... ... ... ... | 2,350 0 | |
| Godagama ... ... ... ... | 1,755 0 | |
| Talpawela ... ... ... ... | 885 0 | |
| Hakmana-Walasmulla ... ... ... | 980 0 | |
| Sinimodara ... ... ... ... | 5,500 0 | |
| | | 33,265 0 |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE. | | |
| Polgahawela ... ... ... ... | 1,480 0 | |
| Elabodagama ... ... ... ... | 3,160 0 | |
| Katupota ... ... ... ... | 765 0 | |
| Palavi-Kalpitiya, Puttalam District ... ... | 2,655 0 | |
| Etiyawela, Chilaw District ... ... ... | 6,100 0 | |
| Nattandiya, Dunkanawe District ... ... | 5,200 0 | |
| | | 19,360 0 |
| NORTHERN PROVINCE. | | |
| Mirisuvil ... ... ... ... | 7,111 0 | |
| Tunnalai and Karavettikuruli ... ... | 5,310 0 | |
| | | 12,421 0 |
| EASTERN PROVINCE. | | |
| Nil. | | |
| NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | |
| Nil. | | |
| PROVINCE OF UVA. | | |
| Taldena ... ... ... ... | — | 8,881 0 |
| Morangahawela (Weli-oya) ... ... ... | | |
| Lunugala ... ... ... ... | | |
| Tanamalwila ... ... ... ... | | |
| Udakumbalwela ... ... ... | | |
| Padinawelle (Gorandihale ... ... ... | | |
| PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA. | | |
| Hettimulla road toll ... ... ... | — | 810 0 |
| Total Road Tolls—Rs. | | 189,361 24 |

# COMBINED BRIDGE AND ROAD TOLL.

| | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA. | | |
| Bridges : Kuruwita, Getahetta, and Bibili-oya ... Roads : Kitandola, Patekada, and Hunuwala ... | 13,100 0 | |
| Bridges : Ambepussa, Mawanella, and Yatatawala ... Roads : Gewilipitiya, Mayinoluwe, Ambanpitiya, and Nawagamuwa | 10,236 0 | |
| | | 23,336 0 |
| Total Bridge and Road Tolls—Rs. | | 23,336 0 |

# SUMMARY.

| | Bridge Tolls. Rs. c. | Road Tolls. Rs. c. | Combined Bridges and Road Tolls. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Province ... | 51,250 0 | 84,854 24 | — | 136,104 24 |
| Central Province ... | 13,956 0 | 29,770 0 | — | 43,726 0 |
| Southern Province ... | 19,456 0 | 33,265 0 | — | 52,721 0 |
| North-Western Province | 46,180 0 | 19,360 0 | — | 65,540 0 |
| Northern Province ... | 16,337 50 | 12,421 0 | — | 28,758 50 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa | 5,559 0 | 810 0 | 23,336 0 | 29,705 0 |
| Province of Uva ... | — | 8,881 0 | — | 8,881 0 |
| Total Govt. Revenue—Rs. | 152,738 50 | 189,361 24 | 23,336 0 | 365,435 74 |
| MUNICIPAL REVENUE. | | | | |
| WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| Victoria bridge ... | 82,010 0 | — | — | 82,010 0 |
| Bambalapitiya bridge ... | 51,953 0 | — | — | 51,953 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 133,963 0 | — | — | 133,963 0 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| Two bridge tolls ... | 12,000 0 | — | — | 12,000 0 |
| One road and ferry toll | — | — | 7,514 0 | 7,514 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 12,000 0 | — | 7,514 0 | 19,514 0 |
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| Gintota ... | 5,545 0 | — | — | 5,545 0 |
| Morowak korale ... | — | 2,406 0 | — | 2,406 0 |
| Paraduwawatta ... | — | 7,219 0 | — | 7,219 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 5,545 0 | 9,625 0 | — | 15,170 0 |
| Total Municipal Revenue—Rs. | 151,508 0 | 9,625 0 | 7,514 0 | 168,647 0 |
| Grand Total of Govt. and Municipal Revenue—Rs. | 304,246 50 | 198,986 0 | 30,850 0 | 534,082 74 |

# XLVIII.—1905.

# RETURN OF WHEELED VEHICLES IN CEYLON.

RETURN to an Order of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON, dated September 6, 1905, for—

A Return showing the Number of Wheeled Vehicles, registered or licensed, at present in use in the Colony.

(*The Hon. Mr. E. Rosling.*)

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1905.

# RETURN OF WHEELED VEHICLES IN CEYLON.

| | Licensed to ply for Hire. | Not licensed, but taxed by Local Bodies. | Neither licensed nor taxed. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carriages ... | 506 ... | 905 ... | 534 ... | 1,945 |
| Buggy carts ... | 269 ... | 8 ... | 61 ... | 338 |
| Hackeries ... | 1,971 ... | 282 ... | 6,626 ... | 8,879 |
| Double bullock carts | 19,259 ... | 2,120 ... | 12,366 ... | 33,745 |
| Single bullock carts | 2,382 ... | 597 ... | 814 ... | 3,793 |
| Travelling carts ... | — ... | 3 ... | 236 ... | 239 |
| Water carts ... | 12 ... | 47 ... | — ... | 59 |
| Coaches ... | 18 ... | — ... | — ... | 18 |
| Bullock coaches ... | 18 ... | — ... | — ... | 18 |
| Jinrickshas ... | 2,462 ... | 653 ... | 17 ... | 3,132 |

# XLIX.—1905.

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

ON

# THE PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM BANDARAWELA TO PASSARA.

Ordered by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

1905.

# PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM BANDARAWELA TO PASSARA.

## REPORT BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

WE, the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to report on the traffic, present and prospective, which the proposed railway from Bandarawela to Passara would be likely to carry, have the honour to report as follows.

2. Our instructions were—

(*a*) To ascertain the probable total traffic for such a railway.

(*b*) To consider the advantages of the alternative routes proposed, viz., Route A (Mr. Ferrar's trace) with stations at Ella, Naula, Dikwella, and Badulla town; and Route B (Mr. Oliver's trace) with stations at Ella, Naula, Spring Valley, and Rockhill.

(*c*) To show the revenue accruing to the railway, detailing the amounts accruing at each station on the alternative routes as between Bandarawela and Badulla.

(*d*) To frame, if possible, an estimate of the traffic expected after a period of ten years.

3. A motor car having been placed by Government at our disposal, we proceeded to Bandarawela on 2nd October, and having made Badulla our headquarters, we travelled over every road in the districts to be served by the proposed railway, visiting Ella, Demodara, Naula, Namunakula, Dikwella, Narangalla, Passara, Madulsima, and Lunugalla. As there is no road at present to Monaragalla we could not visit that district, but we got a good view of the country from different points round Passara.

4. We met members of the Badulla Planters' Association and members of the Passara Planters' Association at meetings convened by their respective Chairmen.

5. We had too the advantage of personal interviews with the Government Agent, Mr. F. H. Price, and with a number of the proprietors of estates interested in the question of a railway.

6. Mr. C. Taldena, Ratemahatmaya, was associated with us in connection with the native traffic, and rendered us valuable assistance.

7. Wherever we went we found the greatest unanimity prevailing as to the advantages a railway would bring to the districts, and every one anxious that the line may be constructed.

8. All the information we required was most readily given us, and the figures upon which we have based our calculations were furnished by the managers of estates concerned and by the traders of Badulla and Passara.

9. In order to make our conclusions as reliable as possible we have obtained details of the actual traffic shown to have been dealt with for the year 1904 at each of the 78 estates which will be served by the railway and by each of the larger traders in the towns of Badulla and Passara. The results we have tested with the returns furnished by the Railway Depatment and the Customs with satisfactory results.

10. The cultivated area to be provided for is as follows :—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Badulla .. .. .. .. | 19,460 |
| Passara .. .. .. .. | 5,552 |
| Madulsima .. .. .. .. | 8,948 |
| | 33,960 |

11. Replying now to the questions submitted to us for report, in the order in which they appear above—

### (*a*) THE PROBABLE TRAFFIC.

As the result of careful and exhaustive inquiries we have made we find that there was *actual traffic* in 1904 representing business for a railway to the amount of 22,627 tons, made up of 16,869 tons of estate traffic and 5,758 tons of native traffic, in the proportion of 15,348 tons up and 7,279 tons down. (Annexure A.)

The railway tonnage at Bandarawela for 1904 was 15,185 tons up and 7,118 down, which, after allowing 3,000 tons for the town and vicinity of Bandarawela, amounts to 19,303 tons for the proposed new line. The estate traffic dealt with at Batticaloa in 1904 was 1,750 tons, making a total of 21,053, which justifies the figures we have adopted, although not quite equalling them. the explanation of the difference being that there is proof of 1,000 tons being conveyed locally by carts for which we have given the extension credit.

The question we have to deal with, however, is not so much the actual traffic now in existence as what will be available for the new line when it is ready for use. We think we shall be fairly within the mark if we assume that it will be well into 1908 before the railway will be opened for traffic, and upon this assumption we consider we may add 5 per cent. per annum to the 1904 figures for the following reasons :—

(1) That during the last four years the railway traffic at Bandarawela has increased 11·5 per cent., viz., 12 per cent. up and 10 per cent. down, or 3 per cent. per annum.

(2) That during the first half of the present year it has increased at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.

(3) That during the latter part of 1904 1,700 acres of land were opened for cultivation and a further 2,000 acres will be opened before the end of 1905, making a total of 3,700 acres, or a 10 per cent. increase on the cultivated area, from which our returns have been compiled.

(4) That the acreage to be opened in 1906 is considerably more than in 1905.

We therefore find the goods traffic (see Annexure B) will be—

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| Up .. .. .. .. .. | 17,646 |
| Down .. .. .. .. | 8,369 |
| Total .. | 26,015 |

(*b*) THE ALTERNATIVE ROUTES.

12. With regard to the route, there is but one opinion among the traders and residents of Badulla, and with a very few exceptions among planters, that the Badulla town route is preferable.

We share that opinion, being convinced that a station in Badulla town will be in every way more convenient than a station some three miles away at an elevation of 476 feet above the town, and that the greatest good will accrue to the greatest number by the line being taken by Dikwella rather than by Spring Valley.

Dikwella we find to be a thriving village at the junction of several important roads, and the goods traffic which would be put on rail at a station there would be nearly 2,500 tons per annum.

The Rockhill route is 23 miles from Bandarawela as against 21 miles to Badulla town, and all the traffic to and from Badulla—some 7,500 tons—would be taxed with the additional mileage, approximately 50 cents per ton.

It is claimed for the Rockhill route that it will save two miles over the whole distance between Bandarawela and Passara, but as no survey has been made we venture to suggest that such a saving may not be possible in view of the difficult nature of the country on the south of the Badulla-Passara main road.

We are advised that a trace from Badulla town north of the Badulla-Passara road, and passing through the Kendagalla gap, would be equally convenient and more suitable, as the necessary distance can easily be obtained for a good and easier gradient on both sides of the gap, besides which less private lands would have to be acquired.

We would invite attention to Mr. Oliver's report dated 29th August, 1905, forwarded to us for our information, from which (paragraph 29) it will be seen that he says :—" It should be noted that this line (Route A) would have no gradient worse than 1 in 44;"—also paragraph 30: " Of course to Badulla town and also to Dikwella and its neighbourhood the line (Route A) would be of great advantage."

We fully concur with Mr. Oliver that should Route A be adopted the station for Badulla town should be placed where he shows it on his tracing, which is the most suitable, convenient, and central position.

We append (C) a petition from the townspeople of Badulla praying that a station may be situated in the town and approving the site selected.

We quite realize the question of trace between Badulla and Passara must be left to the constructing engineer, but as we believe that there is much to be said in favour of a Kendagalla gap trace we submit for the consideration of Government the desirability of extending the contour survey (now being made) to the Laggal-oya stream for the purpose of testing the value of this trace.

(*c*) REVENUE.

13. Revenue is of course entirely a question of rates for the transport of passengers and goods, and a decision as to what those rates should be is one requiring very careful consideration.

As the line under report will draw most of its revenue from its goods traffic, we have been at considerable pains to determine what rate will secure the traffic to the line.

It is obvious that if the rate is much in excess of existing cost of transport the line will not be used, even though it offers quicker and safer transport and has many other advantages over the bullock cart.

The proximity or otherwise of the estates to the line of railway materially affects the rate that can be paid without greatly exceeding the present charges for cart transport, and we find that while some estates, having the railway at their door, will be able to pay a rate of 75 cents per ton per mile, other estates using the same station but situated remotely from it could not afford more than 25 cents.

We have therefore ascertained the cart rates in operation to and from each estate, and having assimilated them as for each estate, and ascertained the general average paid per ton per mile, we have allowed that general average to represent the rate for cartage to the nearest railway station and taken the balance as a basis for the railway rate, thus :—

As estates situated 18 miles from Bandarawela and paying Rs. 12·40 per ton for the transport of its packing material and manure, Rs. 8·75 per ton for its rice, and Rs. 7·20 per ton for its tea, pays an average of Rs. 8·64 per ton, or 48 cents per ton per mile—now, if this estate will be still 10 miles from the nearest railway station when the line is opened, it will still have to pay Rs. 4·80 for its cartage, leaving Rs. 3·84 for the railway, or 48 cents per ton per mile for the 8 miles the railway will carry the traffic.

Another estate 22½ miles from Bandarawela and averaging 40 cents per ton per mile for its transport would only be able to pay 33 cents per ton per mile to the railway if the nearest station were 8½ miles away.

*E.g.*—Estate 18 miles from Bandarawela and 10 miles from the nearest new line station.

| | | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tea | 126 | tons at Rs. 7·20 .. .. .. | 907 | 20 |
| Packing | 29 | tons at Rs. 12·40 .. .. .. | 570 | 0 |
| Manure | 17 | | | |
| Rice | 84 | tons at Rs. 8·75 .. .. .. | 735 | 0 |
| | 256 | tons Rs. | 2,212 | 20 |

—an average of Rs. 8·64 per ton or 48 cents per ton per mile. Ten miles cartage to new station at average rate equals Rs. 4·80, leaving Rs. 3·84 for the railway, which, having to carry it 8 miles, gets 48 cents per ton per mile.

It is obvious, however, that if the railway had to carry the traffic 12 miles the amount available, viz., Rs. 3·84, would only give a return of 32 cents per ton per mile, the rate for the railway diminishing with the increased length of the cart transport.

We have therefore endeavoured to find a rate that will meet the circumstances of all the widely scattered estates, and after much deliberation have determined on 25 cents per ton per mile with a terminal charge of Rs. 2. The effect of a terminal charge is to reduce the rate in proportion to the distance; thus, the Ella rate is Rs. 4 per ton, viz. :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Eight miles at 25 cents .. .. .. .. | 2 | 0 |
| Terminal charge .. .. .. .. | 2 | 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 4 | 0 |

but the rate for Passara, which is more than four times the distance, is not four times greater, but is only Rs. 11·50, viz. :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Thirty-eight miles at 25 cents .. .. .. | 9 | 50 |
| Terminal charge .. .. .. .. | 2 | 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 11 | 50 |

Our rates therefore diminish in proportion to the distance the traffic is carried, and in the same respect compare with the cart charges.

Upon this basis we find the rates to and from Bandarawela to be as follows :—

*By Route A*—

Ella, Rs. 4 per ton ; Naula, Rs. 5 ; Dikwella, Rs. 6·25 ; Badulla, Rs. 7·25 ; and Passara, Rs. 11·50.

*By Route B*—

Ella, Rs. 4 ; Naula, Rs. 5 ; Spring Valley, Rs. 6·50 ; Rockhill, Rs. 7·75 ; and Passara, Rs. 11·50.

| The revenue thus obtainable for the new line will be— | Rs. |
|---|---|
| By Route A .. .. .. .. | 205,747 |
| Route B .. .. .. .. | 204,412 |

To this must be added the local traffic between stations, which we have ascertained to be in 1904 approximately 1,000 tons, so that we may reasonably assume 1,150 tons for the line when open. The bulk of the local traffic is between Passara and Badulla, and the present rates by cart being Rs. 4 per ton, we adopt that rate and find an income from the same source of Rs. 4,600.

The traffic accruing to the open line must next engage our attention.

14. In 1904 the total tonnage dealt with at Bandarawela amounted to 22,303 tons, of which 3,000* tons may be credited to the town and estates in its vicinity, leaving 19,303 tons for the Badulla and Passara traffic, but in 1908 we estimate that this traffic will be 26,015 tons, an increase of 6,712† tons, which will produce an increased income on the open line of Rs. 196,231, or, after allowing 51·80* per cent. for working expenses, an additional revenue of Rs. 94,583. Whether the whole of this can be credited to the new line is somewhat difficult to decide, but if not the whole, we must certainly take credit for 33⅓ per cent., which in our opinion represents the Batticaloa traffic, viz., 2,237 tons, value Rs. 31,528.

| The income from goods traffic will therefore be— | Route A. Rs. | Route B. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| To and from Bandarawela .. .. | 205,747 | 204,412 |
| By local traffic .. .. .. | 4,600 | 4,600 |
| By increased traffic on the open line .. | 31,528 | 31,528 |
| Total—Rs. | 241,975 | 240,540 |
| To which must be added coaching receipts, which we take at Rs. 3,500 per mile .. .. | 133,000 | 126,000 |
| And saving on mail subsidy .. .. | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Total—Rs. | 379,975 | 371,540 |
| The working expenses will be (on the basis adopted by the General Manager) for two trains each way on week days and one train each way on Sundays at Rs. 3 per train per mile .. .. | 154,128 | 146,016 |
| Nett Income .. | 225,847 | 225,524 |
| The line is estimated by Mr. Oliver to cost .. | 5,838,852 | 5,531,544 |
| The Interest and Sinking Fund on which at 4 per cent. will be .. .. .. | 233,554 | 221,261 |
| Deficit .. | 7,707 | — |
| Profit .. | — | 4,263 |

There is only one item in the amount we have taken as revenue which we consider calls for any explanation, and that is the item of Rs. 3,500 per mile for coaching traffic. We think this is quite justified by the returns from other sections of the railway, viz., in 1903 the Kurunegala branch earned Rs. 4,322 per mile from passengers only, and in the same year the Matale line earned Rs. 5,568 per mile from the same source (*vide* page C 5, Railway Administration Report, 1903).

* General Manager's figures. † Annexure D.

The Pelmadulla Committee estimated Rs. 4,000 per mile on this account for the extension from Avisawella to Pelmadulla, which was approved and accepted by the Consulting Engineer (Sessional Paper IX., 1905, page 5), who further approved of the addition of Rs. 300 per mile to the open line—an important credit we have not taken, although we are satisfied that the open line will benefit largely by the extension.

(*d*). PROSPECTIVE TRAFFIC—AFTER A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS.

15. The estimate of traffic to be expected after a period of ten years from the present date must be more or less of a speculative character, but we have endeavoured to make it as reliable as possible.

We must assume (1) that the tea industry will maintain its present healthy position; (2) that the rubber product now in its infancy will also become a large industry; and (3) that the Government, appreciating the large acreage of land suitable for rubber cultivation in the Monaragalla district, will construct a cart road from Passara to Monaragalla as soon as possible.

Given these conditions, we have no hesitation in concluding that the estimate of land likely to be opened within the next five or six years as given us by the leading planters of the districts will be realized.

This estimate is approximately 18,000 acres, and lies comparatively close to Badulla, Passara, Lunugalla, and Monaragalla.

In our estimates for the new line we have taken no credit for any traffic from Monaragalla, because there is at present no cart road connecting it with Passara. The Monaragalla district is said to be peculiarly suited to the cultivation of rubber, and it should be noted that there are already 3,000 acres under cultivation in rubber, cacao, and tea, and that 2,500 more are to be opened in the near future, so that an improved outlet is essential if the produce is to be conveyed by railway from Passara.

It is anticipated that the 18,000 acres will be brought under cultivation within the next five or six years, so we feel safe in assuming that a traffic will be assured within the ten years under consideration. Of course, from the moment the land is opened, there *is* a traffic which is progressive until the estates are in full bearing.

We have seen that the 34,000 cultivated acres comprised in the districts from which we have drawn our traffic for the new line produced in 1904 22,627 tons, so that it may be assumed that the 18,000 acres mentioned above, say 17,000, should produce 11,314 tons when in full bearing. We do not say that the whole of the 17,000 acres will be in full bearing within the next ten years, but we think we may safely anticipate that at least half the 11,314 tons will be available as extra traffic for the railway.

This will give us 20 per cent. increase on the estimate we have made for 1908 and enable the line to show a handsome profit.

A. G. PERMAN,
EDGAR TURNER.

October 26, 1905.

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*Annexure A.*

Traffic ascertained for 1904—*Route A.*

| Traffic at | Distance from Bandarawela. | Up Traffic. | | Down Traffic. | | Total Up and Down Traffic. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Estate. | Native. | Estate. | Native. | |
| | Miles. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Ella .. | 8 | 1,036 | 365 | 679 | — | 2,080 |
| Naula .. | 12 | 2,101 | 672 | 1,323 | — | 4,096 |
| Dikwella .. | 17 | 1,196 | —* | 853 | — | 2,049 |
| Badulla .. | 21 | 1,505 | 3,652 | 1,150 | 348 | 6,655 |
| | | 5,838 | 4,689 | 4,005 | 348 | 14,880 |
| Passara .. | 38 | 4,100 | 721 | 2,926 | — | 7,747 |
| Total .. | .. | 9,938 | 5,410 | 6,931 | 348 | 23,627 |

* Included in Badulla.

Traffic ascertained for 1904—*Route B.*

| Traffic at | Distance from Bandarawela. | Up Traffic. | | Down Traffic. | | Total Up and Down Traffic. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Estate. | Native. | Estate. | Native. | |
| | Miles. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Ella .. | 8 | 1,036 | 365 | 679 | — | 2,080 |
| Naula .. | 12 | 2,549 | 480 | 1,731 | — | 4,760 |
| Spring Valley .. | 18 | 807 | 192 | 489 | — | 1,488 |
| Rockhill .. | 23 | 1,446 | 3,652 | 1,106 | 348 | 6,552 |
| | | 5,838 | 4,689 | 4,005 | 348 | 14,880 |
| Passara ... | 36 | 4,100 | 721 | 2,926 | — | 7,747 |
| Total .. | .. | 9,938 | 5,410 | 6,931 | 348 | 22,627 |

*Annexure B.*

Estimated Traffic available by the time the Line could be opened in 1908—*Route A.*

| Station. | Distance from Bandarawela. | Up. | | Down. | | Total. | Rate per Ton. | Income. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Estate. | Native. | Estate. | Native. | | | |
| | Miles. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Ella .. | 8 | 1,191 | 419 | 781 | — | 2,391 | 4 0 | 9,564 0 |
| Naula .. | 12 | 2,416 | 772 | 1,521 | — | 4,709 | 5 0 | 23,545 0 |
| Dikwella .. | 17 | 1,375 | —* | 980 | — | 2,355 | 6 25 | 14,719 0 |
| Badulla .. | 21 | 1,730 | 4,200 | 1,323 | 399 | 7,652 | 7 25 | 55,477 0 |
| Passara .. | 38 | 4,715 | 829 | 3,364 | — | 8,908 | 11 50 | 102,442 0 |
| Total .. | .. | 11,427 | 6,220 | 7,969 | 399 | 26,015 | — | 205,747 0 |

* Included in Badulla.

Estimated Traffic available by the time the Line could be opened in 1908—*Route B.*

| Station. | Distance from Bandarawela. | Up. | | Down. | | Total. | Rate per Ton. | Income. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Estate. | Native. | Estate. | Native. | | | |
| | Miles. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Ella .. | 8 | 1,191 | 419 | 781 | — | 2,391 | 4 0 | 9,564 0 |
| Naula .. | 12 | 2,931 | 552 | 1,991 | — | 5,474 | 5 0 | 27,370 0 |
| Spring Valley .. | 18 | 927 | 220 | 561 | — | 1,708 | 6 50 | 11,102 0 |
| Rockhill .. | 23 | 1,662 | 4,200 | 1,273 | 399 | 7,534 | 7 75 | 58,388 50 |
| Passara .. | 36 | 4,715 | 829 | 3,364 | — | 8,908 | 11 0 | 97,988 0 |
| Total .. | .. | 11,426 | 6,220 | 7,970 | 399 | 26,015 | — | 204,412 50 |

*Annexure C.*

The Commissioners, Railway Extension, Bandarawela-Passara.

GENTLEMEN,—WE, the undersigned merchants, traders, proprietors of lands, and persons of diverse occupations, resident within the Local Board limits of the town of Badulla, being given to understand that a Commission has been appointed to investigate matters and report to Government which of the two lines that have been traced for the proposed railway from Bandarawela to Passara meets best the requirements of the people, we respectfully beg to bring to your notice that for obvious reasons the line traced through the town of Badulla with a station therein is the most desirable one, as it can meet the requirements of all the people without inconvenience better than the other line, which leaves the capital of the Province behind and has its station, as now proposed, about three miles off in an out-of-the-way place.

We remain, &c.,

Badulla, October 5, 1905. P. PACKIR SAIBO [and 44 others].

*Annexure D.*

Estimated Increase at Bandarawela in 1908—6,750 Tons.

| | Tons. | Rate per Ton. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tea .. | 2,250 | .. Rs. 25·93 4th class .. | 58,342 50 |
| Rice .. | 2,250 | .. ,, 33·54 3rd class .. | 75,465 0 |
| Packing materials .. | 450 | .. ,, 19·05 6th class .. | 8,572 50 |
| Manure .. | 450 | .. ,, 19·05 6th class .. | 8,572 50 |
| Other goods .. | 1,350 | .. ,, 33·54 3rd class .. | 45,279 0 |
| Tons | 6,750 | Rs. | 196,231 50 |

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, November 6, 1905.

No. 1,210.

*Railway Extension to Passara.*

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 736 of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to inform you that a large connected map of the country Ella-Badulla-Passara is being prepared in the Recess Office at Diyatalawa on a scale of 5 inches to a mile, on which the contours will be shown. I had intended to carry this work over the Wewessi Valley to the Kendagolla Gap and round the back of Mahapalgalla, including so much of the Logal-oya Valley as could possibly be of service in considering a railway trace, but time did not admit of the undertaking during the past season. There are also other data I wanted, but was unable to obtain. All the extra work will be undertaken at the commencement of next field season and added to the map now being prepared. The present work will contain contours along the latest route laid out and the adjacent country and thence along a strip of country to Passara that I once considered would be sufficient for the purpose, but which as the work progressed I found must be added to.

2. I anticipate that I shall be in a position to supply a map covering the whole area likely to be required for examining any alternative route that may be suggested by the end of April, and I should much prefer to supply nothing for reference until I can give what I consider it will be useless to add to.

3. I presume that several copies of the map will be required for reference, and I shall therefore make arrangements for its reproduction in suitable sheets, the large connected original being kept for reference in my office in Colombo, as it will be of considerable value and must be carefully preserved from damage.

I have, &c.,

P. D. WARREN,
Surveyor-General.
(On circuit, 4-11-5.)

R. S. TEMPLETON,
Assistant Surveyor-General.

L.—1905.

# PAPERS

REGARDING THE

# RAILWAY ACCIDENT BETWEEN OHIYA AND HAPUTALE.

Ordered by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor to be Printed.

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1905.

# RAILWAY ACCIDENT BETWEEN OHIYA AND HAPUTALE.

**No. 1.**

The General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 1,530.

Ceylon Government Railway,
General Manager's Office,
Colombo, November 16, 1905.

*Subject : Accident at* 148 *miles* 14 *chains, 6th October,* 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to my previous reports on this subject, I have the honour to enclose herewith the joint report (marked E) of the chief officers of the Railway, who have gone very carefully into the matter, and the evidence (marked F) of all persons concerned, together with plan (marked G) of the locality, also a true copy (marked H) of the Foreman Platelayer's monthly report.

2. The joint report explains the circumstances so fully that little further requires to be said by me.

3. The evidence points clearly to the fact that on the afternoon in question there was an abnormally heavy fall of rain, nearly 6 inches falling between 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. on Indulgashena, and nearly 5½ inches on Needwood estate, whilst the Superintendent of these estates considers that even more fell in the locality of the slip.

The result of this was that the enormous flow of water down the steep hillside proved too great for the two culverts and caused a temporary accumulation in the depression behind the embankment, which soaked into it and so caused the slip.

4. This section of the line has always been, and always will be, a source of constant concern for the Railway Engineers, owing to configuration of the line, laid as it is for practically its whole length along the face of steep inclines. It has been under constant observation, and for years past we have been continually at work carrying out works for its protection; and not only have the Railway officers themselves closely watched the section, but Messrs. Middlemiss and Oliver have also made careful inspections along it and recommended works which were sanctioned by Government.

5. In a statement attached (marked I) some particulars are shown of special sums expended on this section since the year 1903, from which it will be seen that no less a sum than Rs. 140,000 has been spent on special repairs of this section, over and above the small repairs and improvements that are constantly being carried out from the ordinary maintenance votes.

6. The particular spot in question, however, has not in the past given us cause for anxiety, and previous rainfalls, whilst affecting other places, have caused no trouble here. In the light, however, of this regrettable mishap, it seems desirable that we should take still further steps for dealing with an abnormal rainfall of this nature in the future, and the Engineer of Ways and Works has prepared estimates for further works in certain places, not only on this section but on the Gampola section also, which I will submit to Government in a separate letter.

7. As regards the place at 151 miles 70 chains referred to by me in previous reports and by the officers, we have constantly been watching this place and trying to put it right, but owing to the fact that the hillside is nearly sheer here and that the whole face is constantly sinking, we cannot get satisfactory foundations. On Mr. Middlemiss's suggestion we constructed brick drains here some time ago, but it has not prevented the gradual subsidence, and we are sluing the road still closer (as close as we can) to the hillside to try and get a better foundation. The spot is being constantly watched.

8. The fitting up of our rolling stock with the vacuum brake is a matter of the greatest importance, and as much money as possible should be spent on it so as to accelerate the completion of the work. The usual annual vote is Rs. 20,000, but in next year's estimates I have asked for an additional sum of Rs. 10,000, or a total of Rs. 30,000, so as to push on with the work. We can spend practically as much money as is voted to us, as very little work is involved in fitting the plant to the vehicles. Until our stock is fully equipped we cannot depend on working the majority of our trains with the vacuum brake, as the presence of one non-fitted vehicle on a train means breaking the continuity of the brakes behind that vehicle.

9. I have already conveyed my thanks and those of the Railway officers to Messrs. Adkins and Wickham for the valuable assistance rendered by them to us. I have also now succeeded in identifying the Sinhalese boy John who rendered good assistance on the night of the mishap, and I recommend a payment to him of Rs. 25 from No. 2 Account as a reward.

10. I have already addressed you (*vide* my letter No. 1,458 of 7th November) with regard to compensation to the relatives of the deceased firemen.

11. I would correct a slight error in my previous report, where I said that Guard Barker proceeded to Haputale after the slip, whereas it was Guard Louch who did so. My report was written immediately after the mishap, and as the telegraph message which guided me was addressed from "Guard Barker," I assumed that he had proceeded to Haputale, whereas he had written the message at the slip and sent it by Louch.

I am, &c.,
G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

Enclosures in No. 1.

## E.—Joint Report of Messrs. A. Paton Gray, H. G. Unsworth, and T. A. Wylie.

Colombo, November 11, 1905.

*Accident at* 148 *miles* 14 *chains on 6th October*, 1905.

The General Manager, Colombo.

We have the honour to report that we have inquired very thoroughly into all the circumstances connected with the serious washaway which took place between Ohiya and Haputale on the 6th ultimo, and which resulted in the death of two firemen:

2. The facts are outlined as follows.

On Friday, the 6th ultimo, after working the 2.30 P.M. goods train from Bandarawela to the bridge under repairs at 142½ miles, between Ohiya and Pattipola, Driver Alcock, with engine No. 73, received the vehicles of No. 7 Up (7.30 A.M. express from Colombo) at the bridge and arrived at Ohiya at 5.28 P.M., or 19 minutes late, the whole of this time having been lost reversing the engine at Pattipola, waiting for the crossing of 2.30 P.M. *ex* Bandarawela, and cautiously propelling the train from there to the bridge. The formation of the train from the bridge was as follows :—Engine (running tender first), bogie goods brake van, one loaded wagon, bogie third, bogie first and second compo, and bogie brake third, equal to ten four-wheel vehicles.

3. At Ohiya the driver was told by the Station Master to proceed with caution on the instructions of the Foreman Platelayer (Hedges), who was clearing a rockslip which had occurred near the 145th mile almost immediately after the passing of the down goods train about an hour and a half before. On reaching the 145th mile the driver received permission from the Foreman Platelayer to go forward with caution, and he was also requested by him to caution the driver of No. 25 Down (the Down Night Mail) at Haputale.

4. Between one and two miles further on another small slip was met with, but as it was not blocking the line the train passed it slowly. Again at about the 148th mile the train was brought to a stand by a small slip, which the trainmen cleared, and before starting Driver Alcock requested that more than the usual quantity of independent brake power should be applied by the guards as it was such a bad night, and he preferred steaming to running down as usual with brakes. This was done, and the driver states that he placed the under fireman on the back of the tender to keep a better look-out and also placed the head fireman (Adams) on the right-hand side of the engine with a hand lamp, also to keep a good look out. He himself remained on the left side of the engine.

5. The train had only proceeded a very short distance when the under fireman called a warning to stop ; the driver immediately sounded the danger signal (two short sharp whistles) and tried to reverse his engine, the head fireman meanwhile applying the hand brake ; but almost at the same moment the tender dropped down the embankment and the driver felt himself falling, as the engine also fell into the subsidence at 148 miles 14 chains. Prompt application of the reverse brake power in the guard's van fortunately saved the rest of the train, as the coupling hook of the goods brake broke and that vehicle was stopped about six feet from the edge of the subsidence.

6. The driver apparently lost consciousness as he was falling, and it is evident that he must have been thrown off the footplate clear of the *débris*, as upwards of an hour later, when the noise of the escaping steam had abated somewhat, Guard Barker heard a faint call and saw Alcock clinging on to the hanging sleepers and rails on the Bandarawela side of the subsidence, and with the assistance of the only first class passenger in the train (Mr. Wickham, a visitor to the Island) he was hauled out, and Guard Barker then did the best he could to render first aid until assistance arrived from Haputale, the under guard having been despatched to that place with news of the accident.

7. In the meantime Mr. Wickham, assisted by the only remaining third class passenger, a Sinhalese servant boy (the others having all run away), made search for the two firemen and discovered the body of Head Fireman Adams lying under part of the *debris*. He was quite dead. No trace could be found of the under fireman, and it was not until about ten days later that his body was recovered when the engine and tender had been dismantled and hoisted up.

8. Under Guard Louch reached Haputale at 7.45 P.M., and relief train with doctor left as quickly as possible (at 8.40 P.M.), but was stopped for some time by subsidence at 151 miles 70 chains, and did not reach the scene of accident until about 11 P.M. The medical officer having examined Driver Alcock found that his injuries, though serious, were not fatal, and he was then placed in relief train, which was stopped again on the return journey by the further sinking of the same bank at 151 miles 70 chains, and only reached Haputale at 5.25 A.M. Alcock was then taken to hospital, where he made satisfactory progress, and by the 26th ultimo had recovered sufficiently to admit of his being removed to his home in Kandy.

9. Prompt measures were taken by the District Engineer to deviate the line, and the work was completed by the morning of the 12th October sufficiently to admit of through running being resumed. On the 12th all the goods traffic which had accumulated was worked through, and on the 13th ordinary train service was recommenced, except that the Down Night Mail was started from Bandarawela about two hours earlier, as the Engineer, Ways and Works, did not consider it desirable to run the trains over that section after dark during the continuance of bad weather.

10. On the 19th October, by which time Driver Alcock was sufficiently recovered to make a statement, the evidence of all concerned was taken at Haputale, and the notes of inquiry are attached hereto.

11. We find that Foremen Platelayers McLauchlan and Hedges trollied through the section from Ohiya to Bandarawela between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. on that day for the purpose of the former handing over charge of the section to the latter, McLauchlan pointing out to Hedges all the places which were considered dangerous and required attention. It was then fine and dry, and the line was found to be all right throughout (with the exception of the bank at 151 miles 70 chains, on which a special gang is almost constantly at work). They returned in the rear brake van of the 2.30 P.M. goods, which passed through the section from Haputale to Ohiya between 3 and 4 P.M., and they allege that owing to the heavy rain then falling they kept a sharp look-out, but saw no signs of any slip or subsidence ; but evidently the passing of that train must have caused some movement in the cuttings, as the rockslip at 145 miles (of which Hedges

received news about half an hour after reaching Ohiya) must have occurred almost immediately after the passing of that goods train. That a good look-out was being kept by the patrols is proved by the prompt manner in which this slip was reported.

12. The evidence of all those who passed over that section of the line on the afternoon of the 6th is to the effect that the downfall of rain was abnormally heavy, and that the bulk of it fell between 3 and 6 o'clock, and all but Guard Helsham say that they never experienced heavier rain, one or two describing it as resembling the bursting of a rain cloud.

13. Mr. Adkins, the Superintendent in charge of Needwood and Indulgashena group of estates immediately adjoining the washaway, writes that his rain gauges running from 6 A.M. on Friday (the 6th October) to 6 A.M. on Saturday (the 7th October) measured 5·94 inches on Indulgashena and 5·45 inches on Needwood. At the top of Tengoda Peak, immediately below which the slip occurred, there was, in his opinion, considerably more rain, as he noticed the ravines were heavily flooded with water from the top of the hills some time before any rain fell near the bungalow, where the gauge is kept. He further states :—" At the time when the slip occurred on the railway to the north of the Tengoda Peak a very considerable slip took place on the south side of the hill almost immediately in a line with and at about the same level as the slip on the railway. Here some three or four acres of jungle were washed down off the hillside, and the face of the hill has apparently been scarped down to the bed rock, while the *débris* was carried down the estate for over a mile. There were also several minor slips in other parts of the estate."

14. In our opinion the washaway of the railway embankment was due to the same cause as the washaway of the four acres of jungle on the opposite side of the hill, described by Mr. Adkins; that is to say, the very heavy rainfall caused an immense rush of water down the hillside drain, greater than the culvert at the upper end of the embankment could carry away, and consequently it overflowed behind the embankment, and this, together with the tremendous rush of water down the hillside, which overflowed the open channel which carries the water to the culvert at the Haputale end of the embankment, soaked into the porous and friable soil of which the bank is composed, waterlogging it to such an extent and rendering it so unstable that when the weight of the tender came upon it it gave way.

15. We are satisfied that the subsidence occurred suddenly and unexpectedly. This bank has shown no signs of instability in recent years, and we find from past records that no repairs have been done to it for the last seven years. We would also point out the fact that Foreman Platelayer McLauchlan, who had charge of this section for nine months previously, states that he had never seen any water standing behind the bank, and thought it " one of the best bits of road in this section," whilst the guards looked upon it as " a place where we slack off brakes to give the train a little more speed to take it round the reverse curves just beyond."

16. We attach hereto a plan showing the embankment as it stood prior to the subsidence (and the two culverts one at each end of it), also cross section of the centre of the bank. The culvert at the Ohiya end of the embankment is almost opposite a stream running down the hillside through the jungle above the railway, and has clearly been so placed to carry the stream of water under the railway line. The culvert at the Bandarawela end of the embankment has been placed to carry off the water running down the hillside into an open channel cut into the hill face just above the railway embankment to prevent the water from lodging behind the bank.

17. It will be seen from the attached longitudinal section that the original length of the embankment was 260 feet and the portion which was carried away was about 50 feet in length and about 40 feet in depth. The space between the foot of the hill and the near side of the embankment at its widest part was approximately 20 feet, and the depth of the pocket at its deepest part was about 10 feet, the length being about 70 feet shoaling off to nothing at the Haputale end.

18. As regards the measures which were in operation prior to the accident for inspecting and safeguarding this and other hill sections of the line, we find that the precautions adopted were in our opinion ample.

19. The standing orders are that the Foreman Platelayer of each section is required to render a monthly report on a printed form showing the condition of bridges and culverts in his charge and what steps are being taken to effect any repairs that may have been found necessary. He is also required to append a manuscript certificate to the effect that he has personally examined all the other bridges and culverts in his section and found them in good condition throughout.

20. We have examined the original report submitted by Foreman Platelayer McLauchlan for the month of September (rendered on 27th September) for the section between Ohiya and Bandarawela—17 miles 25 chains—and we append a true copy thereof, from which it will be seen that the culverts at either end of the bank at 148 miles 14 chains, where the subsidence took place, not being specially mentioned as requiring repairs, are consequently included in the certificate as having been personally inspected by McLauchlan himself and found in good condition throughout.

21. In addition to this special monthly inspection the Foreman Platelayer traverses the whole or some parts of his section daily according to the work in hand, and frequent visits of inspection are also made by the Inspector and District Engineer in charge of the district.

22. The line between Nanu-oya and Bandarawela is divided into two sections, one from Nanu-oya to Ohiya and the other from Ohiya to Bandarawela. In ordinary course each section is in charge of a separate Foreman Platelayer, but owing to the lining of certain tunnels and the reconstruction of the bridge at 142½ miles, requiring the constant supervision of one Foreman, McLauchlan had charge of the permanent way of both sections up to the 4th October, when the masonry work of the bridge was sufficiently far advanced to admit of the section again being subdivided, and from that date Hedges was instructed to take sole charge of the section from No. 32 tunnel at 146½ miles (between Ohiya and Haputale) to Bandarawela.

23. Each section is subdivided into lengths of about three miles, and a gang of ten men consisting of a kangany, a spannerman, and eight coolies is located on each length, it being the duty of the kangany to walk through his length and examine it from end to end every morning and take in hand any minor repairs which may be found necessary. In addition to this gang special patrols are stationed at every spot which is considered at all dangerous, and altogether seven patrols were doing duty on the section between Pattipola and Bandarawela on the day of the accident.

24. With regard to the measures taken by the Engineer, Ways and Works, to deviate the line, after blasting a large quantity of rock at the Haputale end of the bank the line is now being deviated well into the hillside, thereby reducing the depth of the embankment from 40 feet to 9 feet; and in consequence of the results shown by this exceptionally heavy rainfall the Engineer, Ways and Works, is submitting estimates for improving the culverts at this and other places on the Nanuoya-Bandarawela and also on the Gampola-Ulapane sections of the line where other washaways occurred.

25. The section of the line between Nanu-oya and Bandarawela has been more or less a source of trouble and anxiety ever since it was opened, owing to the precipitous nature of the country traversed involving works of an exceptional character, the embankments of necessity being very heavy, and placed as they are on steep sidelying ground and periodically subjected to heavy rains the liability to washaways is inevitable.

26. Mr. Middlemiss, an expert from India, was deputed by Government to report upon this section in 1903, and Mr. Oliver on the Haputale and Bandarawela section, and we beg to point out that Mr. Middlemiss did not suggest any improvement to the bank or culverts at the place of this subsidence.

27. As a result of Mr. Middlemiss's inspection works for improving places which he considered dangerous have since been carried out at a cost of Rs. 16,448, and in consequence of Mr. Oliver's report a sum of over Rs. 7,000 is now being expended on similar safety precautions.

28. In connection with this accident we would urge the desirability of pressing on more rapidly the work of equipping existing vehicles with the vacuum brake, and we recommend that as much money be voted annually for this purpose as the Locomotive Engineer is in a position to expend on this work, which in our opinion is one of the utmost importance, it being essential that the driver of every train travelling over the ghat sections of this railway should have the vacuum brake in reserve for an emergency stop.

29. The train which met with the accident was not fitted throughout with the vacuum brake, and it is just possible that had it been so fitted the driver might have been able to stop his engine short of the subsidence. Had the train been travelling at the usual speed of twelve miles an hour instead of four, some of the vehicles must have followed the engine, as they could not possibly have been pulled up in time without the vacuum brake.

A. PATON GRAY, M.I.C.E.,
Engineer, Ways and Works.

H. G. UNSWORTH,
Locomotive Engineer.

T. A. WYLIE,
Traffic Superintendent.

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## F.—NOTES of Inquiry held at Haputale on 19th October, 1905.

*Present:* Engineer, Ways and Works, Assistant Locomotive Engineer, and Acting Traffic Superintendent (District Engineer, Ways and Works, also present part of the time).

GUARD BARKER having been called the statement (Annexure A) made by him to the Traffic Superintendent on the 14th instant was read over to him, and he desires to make the following amendment:—"In my first statement I omitted to mention that there was also a second class passenger in my train, Sergeant Bidgood, Drill Instructor of the C.M.I. He went away with Under Guard Louch to Haputale, and I do not remember whether I saw him again or not until I arrived at Haputale the next morning, and I do not remember having any conversation with him.

*Examined by Engineer, Ways and Works.*—I passed over the same bank previously on the 3rd instant, but no detention occurred. I was in charge of 15 Down, and it was a fine morning.

*Examined by Assistant Locomotive Engineer.*—We were not working with the vacuum brake at the time of the accident, as the goods brake van in front was not fitted with vacuum pipes.

*Examined by Engineer, Ways and Works.*—We were not travelling more than 4 to 6 miles an hour, and that under steam. We had barely got a start from the small slip which we had stopped to clear when the accident occurred. I was only 10 minutes late from Ohiya.

*Examined by Traffic Superintendent.*—At the time of the mishap we must have been about 45 minutes late owing to cautious running from Ohiya and stoppage to clear slips.

*Examined by Engineer, Ways and Works.*—I cannot give the exact mileage at which I saw Foreman Platelayer at work. It was from 2 to 2½ miles before we met with the mishap. We passed three or four patrols between Ohiya and the place of accident.

*Examined by Traffic Superintendent.*—I remember that one of the patrols signalled with a green light, but as far as I remember it was sufficiently light to see the flags of the other patrols.

*Examined by Engineer, Ways and Works.*—At the time of the accident it was raining heavily. I have been running over this section about eight years, and I do not remember ever having seen heavier rain than on that night. It was just like the bursting of a thunder cloud.

*Examined by Traffic Superintendent.*—I do not remember ever having been stopped, or having seen a caution flag, at the bank where the accident took place, and I had always looked upon that as a place where we could slack off the brake to give the train a little more speed to take it round the reverse curves just beyond.

HY. R. BARKER.

Recorded by T. A. Wylie. 19th October, 1905.

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G. H. LOUCH states:—I am an under guard and have been working over the Nanuoya-Bandarawela section for about three years. I was second guard of No. 7 Up on the 6th instant, and from Ohiya I rode in the rear van with the head guard as usual. It was not dark when we left Ohiya. We had three stops on the way—one at 145 miles, where a small earth-slip had occurred. We were told about this before leaving Ohiya. The Foreman Platelayer was there, and the slip was cleared by the time we reached there, but we were stopped and allowed to go past slowly. Again at about 146¾ or 147 miles we were stopped by another slip, but seeing that it was not blocking the line we passed it. There were two

more slips just past the 148th mile, and we had to get the fireman to clear them before we could proceed.

Before leaving the last slip the driver (Alcock) told me to put a little more brake power on so that he could steam as he did not know what we should meet. Just after we had started I was standing at the brake lever when I heard two or three sharp whistles. I applied the brake with all the force I had and stopped suddenly I at once jumped out of the brake van, and on going to the front I saw the engine down the bank. I called out to the driver, but could not get any answer. We then uncoupled the wagon from the coaches, so that if any further sinking occurred the coaches might be saved. After that Head Guard Barker and I searched round, but owing to the excessive steam and smoke we saw no hope of saving the enginemen. Barker then suggested that I should take a message to Haputale with all haste, which I did.

*Examined by Engineer, Ways and Works.*—It was eight days previously that I passed over the place where the accident happened. No detention then. I recollect seeing two patrols between Ohiya and place of accident. They both had lamps. It was raining heavily and a thick mist as well. It came over dark quite suddenly just after clearing the two slips near about the 148th mile.

*Examined by Traffic Superintendent.*—I never remember having been stopped or checked at the bank where the accident took place.

G. H. LOUCH.

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H. G. HELSHAM states:—I am a head guard, and have been working over the Nanuoya-Bandarawela section for the last twelve years, ever since the line first opened. On the 6th instant I was guard in charge of the 2.30 P.M. Down goods from Bandarawela to Nanu-oya. We left Haputale at 3.35 P.M., and maintained our usual speed to Ohiya. We were not stopped anywhere on the journey between these two stations; but we slowed down at 151¾ miles and at the two tunnels under repairs (Nos. 32 and 23) owing to caution signals. It was raining very heavily the whole way from Haputale to Nanu-oya. It started raining as soon as we left Haputale. It was very heavy rain, but not heavier than I have seen before in the district.

*Examined by Engineer, Ways and Works.*—Beyond remembering having seen the caution flags at 151¾ mile bank and at the two tunnels I do not recollect having noticed any of the other patrols. Both the Foremen Platelayers Hedges and McLauchlan were in my van the whole way from Bandarawela to Ohiya, where Hedges alighted and McLauchlan got out at Pattipola. Previous to the day in question the weather had been fine at Nanu-oya. I did not work between Nanu-oya and Bandarawela between Monday, the 2nd instant, and Friday, the 6th instant, the day of the accident.

*Examined by Traffic Superintendent.*—I do not remember ever having been stopped by signals at the bank where the accident took place.

*Examined by District Engineer.*—Driver Alcock was the driver of my train from Bandarawela to the bridge at 142½ miles. I rode in bogie goods brake van with opening at the rear end, and I noticed no slips on the way.

Recorded by T. A. Wylie. H. G. HELSHAM.

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J. HEDGES, Foreman Platelayer, states:—The statement (*vide* Annexure B) made by me to the District Engineer, Ways and Works, on the 11th instant and now read over to me is a correct statement of my movements on the 6th instant, the day of the accident, except that I had arranged to meet Foreman Platelayer McLauchlan at Ohiya at 6 A.M., but he wired me that he had a ballast special and could not meet me until 10 A.M. In the interval I walked over part of the section towards Haputale, and then went back to Ohiya to meet McLauchlan at 10 A.M. On our return to Ohiya station by the 2.30 P.M. goods from Bandarawela I rode in the guard's van in the rear, and I noticed no slips on the way. It was raining slightly when we left Bandarawela, but a heavy downpour commenced before we left Haputale, and continued without ceasing all the way to Ohiya and until after the accident occurred. When I was standing on Ohiya platform after alighting from the 2.30 van a man came up and told me that a rockslip had occurred at 145 miles, and that the stone would have to be blasted out of the way. I went down by trolly at once, leaving word with the Station Master not to allow No. 7 Up to follow until I sent word back that it was safe. After removing the stone I sent the trolly cooly back with a message that the line was clear and that the train could proceed cautiously. I stayed to clear the side of the line, and as No. 7 Up passed I told the driver to proceed cautiously as there were some small slips, but I did not know the exact whereabouts of them. I mean to say that I told the driver to proceed cautiously as there might be other small slips of which I had not received any word. I also told him to tell the driver of No. 25 Down at Haputale to come on cautiously. After No. 7 Up passed I finished clearing the road and waited for No. 25 Down to come, as I was going back to Ohiya by trolly, but could not go until that train had passed. As No. 25 Down did not come I waited about an hour and then walked towards Haputale to see what was the matter, leaving the trolly coolies with the trolly. Near about 146½ miles I met a patrol, who told me that the engine of No. 7 Up was over the bank at 148 miles 14 chains. I hurried to the spot. I found that the guard had already wired to all concerned about the accident, but I also sent a message.

*Examined by Engineer, Ways and Works.*—When McLauchlan trollied me through and pointed out the places which were considered dangerous he did not point out the bank at 148 miles 14 chains, where the accident occurred. I only took charge of the district on that day, and that was my first trip through.

*Examined by Assistant Locomotive Engineer.*—The message I sent to the Station Master, Ohiya, was to the best of my recollecton written on a telegraph reply form. It was to the effect that the line was clear at 145 miles, and that train may proceed cautiously.

*Examined by Traffic Superintendent.*—It was at about 4.25 P.M. that I arrived at Ohiya by the 2.30 P.M. Down goods, and I remained on the platform chatting with the Station Master. That train had left about half an hour when the messenger brought word about the slip at 145 miles. The Station Master interpreted for me.

Taken by T. A. Wylie. J. HEDGES.

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A. MCLAUCHLAN, Foreman Platelayer, states:—The statement (Annexure C) which I made to the District Engineer, Ways and Works, on the 13th instant and now read over to me is a true statement, and I have nothing to add to it.

*Examined by Engineer, Ways and Works.*—I never considered the bank at which the accident occurred a dangerous one; in fact it has never given me any trouble, and I have never seen any water standing behind it all the nine months I have had charge of this section. I was over the section on the previous day, and the weather was beautifully fine.

*Examined by Assistant Locomotive Engineer.*—When travelling back by the 2.30 P.M. goods from Bandarawela on the 6th the rain started slightly before we left the station, but at Haputale it came on heavy, and it got worse as the train proceeded. I have never seen anything like it during my time.

*Examined by Traffic Superintendent.*—I travelled in the rear brake van with Hedges, and we put down the windows in order to watch the line. We did not notice any slips or any sinking of the line on the journey. I was instructed to give over charge of the section between 146¼ miles, No. 32 tunnel, and Bandarawela to Foreman Platelayer Hedges, and I should have done so on the 5th, the day after he arrived at Ohiya, but having to work a ballast special on the 5th I could not take Hedges through the district

until the 6th. It was perfectly fine when we trollied through to Bandarawela on the morning of the 6th. There had been a few showers previous to that day, but no heavy rain fell until about 3.20 P.M. on that date. No special patrol has ever been stationed at the bank where the mishap occurred during my time, as it never gave any trouble, and I never noticed anything the matter with it, and I thought it one of the best bits of road in the section.

Taken down by T. A. Wylie. A. McLAUCHLAN.

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WYAVERY KANGANY states :—I have heard read to me the statement (*vide* Annexure D) which I made to the Engineer on the 9th instant. I am aware it is my duty to go through my length every day, and prior to the 6th instant I always did so every morning ; but on the 6th instant I did not go because I was told to have my tools ready for the Foreman Platelayer to inspect. I sent the spannerman on to the Haputale end of my length and the patrol to the Ohiya end. I am certain I examined the bank and culvert at place of accident about 5 o'clock. At that time there was no water standing on the line or at the back side of the line. There was a lot of water going through the culvert at the time. I examined both the culvert and the line carefully. The culvert was clear and the line all right. The water was running from the Ohiya side.

Evidence translated and recorded by T. A. Wylie.

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FRANK ALCOCK states :—I have been an engine driver on the Ceylon Government Railway since April, 1898, and have worked on the upper section for the last three years or so. On the 6th instant I worked the 2.30 P.M. goods from Bandarawela to the bridge at 142½ miles and returned working No. 7 Up. On the down journey heavy rain commenced during the time we were at Haputale, and it continued more or less to Ohiya, but we had no stoppage and maintained our usual speed except at the 151¾ miles bank and at the two tunnels under repairs. I did not notice any slips or washaways on the down journey. After taking over the vehicles of No. 7 Up at the 142½ miles bridge we were detained at Ohiya for six or seven minutes, and I was told there was a slip at 145 miles. We stopped there and found the Foreman Platelayer clearing the road. He gave us permission to go forward with caution, and told me to caution the driver of the Down Mail, No. 25 Down. About a mile or so lower down I saw another slip and pulled up. My fireman and myself cleared it. The weather was still bad and it was raining, but not so heavy as it had been. It was just dark after we had finished clearing the second slip, and before starting I told Louch, the under guard, to tell Barker to use all possible brake power. After that we trimmed up the tail lamp on the front of the tender and I placed the second fireman on the back of the tender to keep a look-out and the head fireman on the right-hand side of the engine with a hand lamp also to keep a good look-out. We had a good load of wood on the tender, having taken 4 yards at Ohiya on the down journey. I was on the left side of the engine. We proceeded slowly until we met with the accident.

*Examined by Engineer, Ways and Works.*—I have never noticed any caution flags out at the bank in question, and have never known it to give any trouble. It was all right on the down journey so far as I know. I do not remember passing any of the patrols between Ohiya and the bank. In the morning of that day it was fine.

*Examined by Assistant Locomotive Engineer.*—The Station Master at Ohiya warned me to go with caution owing to the Foreman Platelayer having sent him a note. He told me there was a rockslip at 145 miles. It was the under fireman, who was sitting on the tender, who called out to me "wo, wo," and the head fireman repeated the warning to stop. I applied all possible brake power and whistled for the guard's brakes. I also managed to reverse the engine and gave steam. Just at that moment the tender went crash and I felt myself falling. After that I remember nothing until I recovered sensibility and heard a roaring of steam. I then saw the broken rails hanging down the gap and I made for them and was helped out by Barker and one or two others—one a gentleman passenger. I remember the gentleman was very good. He came to me after they had carried me to the brake van, and lent me his rug and pillow to make me as comfortable as possible. I would like the General Manager to thank him for all he did for me.

Evidence recorded by T. A. Wylie in hospital.

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*Annexure A.*

GUARD BARKER states :—I was head guard in charge of No. 7 Up on the 6th instant. We left Nanuoya at 3.53 P.M., right time, in heavy rain, which continued ceaselessly nearly the whole night. At Pattipola we were delayed fourteen minutes waiting for 2.30 P.M. Up goods and five minutes were lost in propelling train to bridge at 142½ miles and in pushing over bridge. Driver Alcock, engine No. 73, received the train at the Haputale end of the bridge, and we left Ohiya nineteen minutes late, engine running tender first. To the best of my recollection the tender carried a good load of wood. It was still daylight when we left Ohiya, but owing to heavy rain and mist it was much darker than usual at that time of the evening. After leaving Ohiya and travelling about a mile a patrol gave us a caution signal—green light. We did not actually stop, but passed very slowly with great caution. About a mile and a half further on the driver brought the train to a stand owing to a slight earthslip on the side of the line, but after examination, and finding the line clear, train was drawn cautiously past it. At 148 miles driver whistled for brakes and train was brought to a stand. Under Guard Louch and myself went out to see the reason of the whistle. We found a small earthslip partly blocking the line. I do not think there was a patrol there, at any rate I do not remember seeing one. The trainmen cleared the slip with tools from the engine. Before starting again Driver Alcock requested Louch to tell me to apply more than the usual quantity of brake as it was such a very bad night—he would prefer steaming the train down in preference to running down with brakes. Louch told me this, and the extra brake power was applied. The train had just made a start when we were startled by two very sharp whistles and a very faint thud accompanied by a terrible crash. Directly the two whistles sounded Louch, then standing at the brake handle, applied it violently. I was putting on my putties at the time with one foot on my box, and the sudden stop threw me on to the floor. I exclaimed to Louch "My God, that engine down the bank." He, being nearest the door, rushed out at once and I followed him immediately. By that time it was almost dark—in fact I might say quite dark, as I could not see the front of the train from my brake van in the rear. (Our formation on leaving Ohiya was engine, bogie goods brake, one loaded wagon, bogie third, bogie compo, and bogie brake third, equal to ten four-wheeled vehicles). On reaching the front of the train I found that the engine had broken away from the train and was lying in a hole from which steam and smoke were escaping, and it was at that time impossible to see the position the engine and tender were lying in or in any way to get near them. The front portion of the goods brake was not more than 6 feet away from the edge of the hole, and it was the hook of the draw bar of the goods brake which had broken off. We could see or hear nothing of the engine men, and calling out to them was out of the question owing to the noise of the escaping steam, so I went back to protect my train. I took off the tail lamp and carried it back about 100 yards to stop the Foreman Platelayer in case he happened to be following, as we had passed him at work about two miles higher up. I then wrote out a message reporting what had happened and sent Louch with it to get assistance. We had in the train one first class passenger—Mr. Wickam, a visitor to the Island (who gave me his address as "care of Mr. J. J. Robinson of Passara till 20th instant"—and about 20 third class passengers. I should have stated that the first thing I did after finding what had happened was to uncouple the passenger vehicles from

the goods portion in case any further portion of the road gave way. After Louch had gone (clambering up the hillside through the tea to get round the subsidence) I took the passengers out of the front third class compartments and put them in the rear brake, but ten minutes later I found they had all disappeared; having probably run away in the direction of Ohiya, probably fearing the boiler was burst; in fact, I myself feared that might happen at any minute. Mr. Wickham and a Sinhalese man, who appeared to be a house servant, and who gave his name as John, near Roman Catholic Church, Nuwara Eliya, were the only two who stayed with me for the first portion of the time, and these two passengers rendered me very valuable assistance. As soon as the steam had subsided somewhat we searched round the top portion of the subsidence, but for some considerable time could see or hear nothing, and it was absolutely unsafe to venture down. About three-quarters of an hour after the accident took place we heard a faint call, and on listening very intently I heard some one pronounce my name and I remarked to Mr. Wickham: "That is Driver Alcock speaking." A light gust of wind seemed at that moment to clear the steam away a trifle, and I saw Driver Alcock had managed to climb up two or three of the sleepers which with one length (21 feet) of rails was hanging down the Haputale side of the hole. (The length of the subsidence was two rail lengths, and the other rails and sleepers were down under the engine.) Mr. Wickham at once proposed that we should go down to Alcock's assistance and that I should give assistance from the top. This was done, and we managed between us to haul Driver Alcock up. We carefully examined him, and with my ambulance experience I found that he did not appear to have any bones broken, but he had a nasty cut on his temple, a bad cut on the right foot, and complained of great pain all down the left side. I put carriage cushions under him and made him as comfortable as possible by washing his wounds and binding them up. He had no shoes on, and they appeared to have been dragged off his feet, but he did not appear to be scalded at all. Alcock was quite conscious and sensible the whole way through. I asked him if he knew what had happened to the two firemen and also how he had managed to get out. He replied: "God only knows, I don't." I could get nothing more than that out of him, and Mr. Wickham proposed that he should take the man John (leaving me to look after Alcock) and try to climb down the bank in the possibility of finding the other men alive. I agreed, and they went down. Some minutes afterwards Mr. Wickham shouted up to me: "We have found one man, but I am afraid he is dead." I replied: "Shall I come down?" He said: "Wait a minute or two, we'll get him out and see whether he is alive." Shortly afterwards Mr. Wickham shouted out to me that the man was dead. I replied: "Are you sure?" and he answered "Quite sure." I told him to let the body lie where it was till the doctor arrived. He then said: "We'll have a look for the other man," and some time afterwards they returned to the top and told me they had been unable to find any trace of the other man. By that time Foreman Platelayer Hedges had arrived with his coolies. We then carried Driver Alcock round the subsidence to the brake van of my train, and Mr. Wickham lent his rug and pillows. I again examined him and found that he still complained of pain in the left side only, but his legs and feet had swelled very badly. It was not until about 11 o'clock, as near as I can guess, that Louch returned with relief train, and on inquiry I was told it had been detained by a sinking of the line about 151 miles. Doctor Peris came from Haputale with the relief train, and after he had examined Driver Alcock and told us he could be moved, we carried him round and placed him in the brake van of the relief train. The doctor then went down with the rest of us, and on examining the body of the man which had been pulled out from the wreckage by Mr. Wickham and John we found it was Fireman Adams, and the doctor certified that he was quite dead, but desired that the body should be removed to Haputale. This occupied about an hour, and the relief train then left for Haputale. I remained in charge of my own train. Mr. Hooper, the District Engineer, and Inspector Finlayson arrived by trolly from the Nanu-oya end shortly after the relief train had left, and Mr. Hooper then took charge of the arrangements.

*Examined by Traffic Superintendent.*—The doctor said he did not think that Alcock was seriously hurt. He thought he was more bruised. No medical appliances of any sort were brought by the relief train, but fortunately Guard Tyler had the forethought to purchase a bottle of brandy before leaving Haputale, and some of this with the doctor's permission was given to Alcock.

*Examined by Traffic Superintendent.*—I was not hurt any way by being thrown down in my van, nor were any of the passengers hurt in the slightest. I wish to add that Under Guard Louch acted splendidly, this being the second occasion in which we have been together in an accident, and I found him most dependable on both occasions.

HY. R. BARKER.

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*Annexure B.*

Idulgashena, October 11, 1905.

Foreman Platelayer HEDGES states:—I am Foreman Platelayer of the section from Ohiya to Bandarawela. I came to this district on the 4th instant from Wattegama. It was arranged for me to trolly through the section on the 6th with Foreman Platelayer McLauchlan of Pattipola, who had previously had charge of the section I now have. There was a fire at my bungalow on the night of the 5th, and we did not get away till 10 A.M. on the 6th; we trollied direct to Bandarawela, stopping at the place where each kangany was working, and examined the tools, &c. McLauchlan showed me all the new works in hand, and pointed out what were considered dangerous places that required attention. When we trollied through the weather was fine, and we did not notice any movement whatever in the bank at 148 miles 14 chains or any settlement in the track. We returned by goods train leaving Bandarawela at 2.45, when the rain commenced and increased considerably as we travelled on. We arrived at Ohiya at 4.20, when it was a dreadful downpour. A few minutes after my arrival the patrol came and told me that a slip had occurred at 145 miles immediately after the train had passed. I returned by trolly and had the rockslip cleared, and then sent a chit to Station Master, Ohiya, stating that the line at that place was clear, telling him that the train should proceed cautiously, and also warned the driver of No. 7 Up to come with all care. As No. 25 Down did not come, and being anxious to see how the line was, and as I could not put on the trolly in the face of the train, I left trolly at 145 miles and walked through until I met the patrol about 146 miles, who advised me that the engine was down the bank, whereupon I proceeded to the spot and called all assistance, but found I could not do very much. I then wired to all concerned and stayed at the place until arrival of District Engineer and Inspector, Ways and Works, who came about midnight by trolly from Nanu-oya.

J. HEDGES.

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*Annexure C.*

A. MCLAUCHLAN states:—I am a Foreman Platelayer, and previously to the 4th instant I had charge of the section from Nanu-oya to Bandarawela, exclusive of the new works; since Foreman Platelayer Hedges arrived. On 4th my section has been Nanu-oya to 146¼ miles, including new works. Hedges has taken the section from 146¼ miles to Bandarawela. On the 6th instant I worked a ballast train from the ballast siding at Pattipola to Pattipola station, and on arrival there I trollied to Ohiya. From Ohiya I trollied Hedges over the section he was taking over, and gave him charge of tools. I showed him all the dangerous places I knew of, and also all the new works of estimate 1,633 (which was only one I had in hand). On our arrival at Bandarawela we returned by the 2.30 special to Ohiya, and I went on to Pattipola by the same train. I was turned out by a wire at about 8 P.M. from Inspector, Ways and Works, to get men and tools ready to go to accident at 148 miles. I went as soon as light engine returned from bridge, and

assisted at scene of accident to carry driver of wrecked engine into the relief train to go to hospital, and then started work to divert the line.

A. McLauchlan.

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*Annexure D.*

Idulgashena, October 9, 1905.

Wyavery Kangany, 147¼ miles, states :—I have been a kangany for five or six years. I was a cooly at Bandarawela two years, and seven years spannerman. I was kangany there for four years and two here. On Friday I was working near 147¼ miles clearing a 2-feet open culvert which was blocked—this was about half-past four. I did not go through the section in the morning, but the spannerman came to the lower end. I do not know it is my duty to go over my length every morning. I saw the patrol and he told me that as it had been raining heavily he required a cooly to assist him, but I said that that was no use, and that I would go myself. I went down about 5 o'clock to the end of my length at 148¼ miles. I went into the drain when I went down and all was right; there were no cracks in the bank or any signs of danger. I went into the culvert to see if there was any block and found it all right; it was raining heavily at the time. I started about 5 o'clock and got back to the working party about 6 o'clock. The train was kept about five minutes at a small slip near 147¼ miles, which we cleared.

Idulgashena Slip, October 8, 1905.

Cassim, Patrol from No. 29 tunnel to 148¼ miles, states :—I have been a patrol for fourteen years and have never had any report made against me or been fined. I have been in this district from the time the line was opened. About six years ago I was at Diyatalawa and have been two years on this section. After passing 2.30 goods special from Bandarawela last Friday, which passed here about 4 o'clock, I told the kangany that as there was heavy rain I required coolies to look after the line. The kangany at 147¼ miles, where the gang was working, told me he would go towards Haputale and I went towards Ohiya. The goods special passed me near the Bandarawela end of No. 34 tunnel, and on my return from the kangany I met the up train near No. 32 tunnel. I examined the whole of my section before No. 5 Up passed. I start at 5.30 A.M. and patrol till the last train. I did not go down before No. 7 Up as I told the kangany, and he promised to go. The kangany is my superior, and he told me to go to Ohiya end of my section. When I reached No. 39 tunnel people came to tell me of the accident. I passed twice over the bank at 148 miles 14 chains: first about 10 o'clock, then about 2 o'clock. I live at the 147¼ miles lines and went at 5.30 to the Ohiya end of my beat. I saw No. 15 Down at No. 33 tunnel and No. 1 Up at the place where the slip was. I recrossed this bank about 11 A.M. and again about 2 o'clock and the bank was all right then. There were no cracks or signs of water. There had been none then; it came on at 4 o'clock, and about 4.30 there was a foot of water on the line.

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## H.

Monthly Report showing the Conditions of Bridges and Culverts for the Month of September, 1905.

Section No. 3 between Ohiya Station and Bandarawela.

| Description of Bridge or Culvert. | Mileage. | | No. of Spans. | Length of each Span. | | Condition of | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Abutments, Wing Walls, and Foundations. | Bed Timbers. | Longitudinal Timbers or Sleepers. | Painting or Tarring Ironwork. |
| | M. | C. | | Sq. ft. | in. | | | | |
| Double covered culvert (stone) .. | 148 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 6 | Roof cracked .. | Repairs in hand (Sgd.) G.E.H. | — | — |
| Open do. .. | 149 | 41 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Require stones immediately | — | — | — |
| Covered arch do. .. | 150 | 48 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Arch fallen and filled during construction | — | — | — |
| Open do. .. | 151 | 47 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Require stones immediately | — | — | — |
| Do. do. .. | 152 | 52 | 1 | 2 | 0 | do. .. | — | — | — |
| Do. do. .. | 152 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 0 | do. .. | — | — | — |
| Arch do. .. | 155 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 0 | Wing wall and foundation cracked .. | See previous notes; cracks important (Sgd.) G.E.H. | — | — |
| Do. do. .. | 155 | 31 | 1 | 10 | 0 | do. .. | | — | — |
| Do. do. .. | 155 | 43 | 1 | 10 | 0 | Wing wall, foundation, and roof cracked .. | | — | — |
| Do. do. .. | 155 | 47 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Roof cracked and scoured .. | | — | — |
| Do. do. .. | 155 | 57 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Roof and foundation cracked | — | — | — |
| Covered do. .. | 157 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | Require cement pointing .. | — | — | — |
| Do. do. .. | 157 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 6 | do. .. | — | — | — |
| Girder bridge, stone piers, and abutment | 157 | 63 | 2<br>1 | 85<br>65 | 0<br>0 | Abutment slightly cracked | Good .. | Fair .. | Tarred |
| Arch culvert .. | 159 | 61 | 1 | 10 | 0 | Roof cracked | — | — | — |
| Covered culvert .. | 159 | 70 | 1 | 2 | 6 | Require train load of stone | — | — | — |

The work of doing the most needful repairs is in hand.—J. F.

I declare that I have examined all other bridges and culverts on the above section myself and have found them in good condition throughout.

A. McLauchlan,
Foreman Platelayer.

September 27, 1905.

## I.

Statement of Cost of improving the Dangerous Localities on the Nanuoya-Bandarawela Section of the Line.

| Description of Work done. | Estimated Amount. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Slip at 154 miles 40 chains.* | | |
| 1903. | | |
| Building two open culverts and 18-feet span bridge, open drains in brickwork and cast iron piping, piling slip, and deviating the line.. | 18,128 | 0 |
| *Mr. Middlemiss's Recommendations.* | | |
| 1903–1904. | | |
| Further improvements at 154 miles 40 chains. Lined channels, double pipes under railway dry rubble drains, concrete walling; retaining wall, tunnel No. 26; flattening slope and rubble drain, tunnel No. 28; removing overhanging rocks, tunnel No. 31; retaining wall and trimming off loose rocks, tunnel No. 32; trimming off loose rocks, tunnel No. 33; constructing rubble drain through centre of subsiding area at 148 miles 10 chains; brick drains, 151 miles 70 chains and 154 miles 75 chains .. .. .. | 16,448 | 0 |
| *Subsidence at 158¾ miles.* | | |
| 1904. | | |
| Extension of double culverts, lined channel for water-course, drain at back of embankment, deviation of line and permanent way .. | 10,573 | 0 |
| *Recommendations by the Engineer, Ways and Works.* | | |
| 1904. | | |
| Filling in hollow at 132 miles 45 chains, 138 miles 10 chains, and 144 miles, driving headways under banks and putting in cast iron pipes at 147 miles 10 chains and 148 miles, cutting connecting drains, deepening drains, and filling hollow at 142 miles .. .. | 11,452 | 0 |
| *Mr. Oliver's Recommendations.* | | |
| 1905. | | |
| Cutting and building drains and removing loose rocks at 154 miles 33 chains, 155 miles 25 chains, 156 miles 18 chains, 156 miles 41 chains, 158 miles 29 chains, 158 miles 42 chains, and 158 miles 51 chains, filling hollow and laying pipes at 157 miles 15 chains, building culvert at 158 miles 60 chains, pitching water channel and brick-lined channels at 159 miles 1 chain, 159 miles 15 chains, 159 miles 24 chains, and 160 miles 10 chains .. .. .. | 7,236 | 0 |
| Lining tunnel No. 23 .. .. .. | 11,803 | 0 |
| Alteration to Demodara bridge .. .. .. | 27,793 | 0 |
| Improvements to tunnels .. .. .. | 36,572 | 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 140,005 | 0 |

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## No. 2.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary to the General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway.

No. 1,362.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 22, 1905.

*Accident at 148 miles 14 chains, October 6, 1905.*

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1,530 of the 16th November, forwarding a joint report by the chief officers of the Railway, who held an inquiry in regard to the accident at 148 miles 14 chains on the 6th October last.

2. In reply, I am to state that, subject to the opinion of the Consulting Engineers, to whom a copy of the report will be forwarded, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to impute blame to the Administration of the Railway or to the Engineering Staff.

3. A reward of Rs. 25 may be paid to the Sinhalese boy John who rendered assistance on the night of the mishap, the amount being met from No. 2 account.

I am, &c.,

F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

# LI.—1905.

# PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

# REVISION OF SALARIES OF THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT SERVICE, &c.

**Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.**

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 80 cents.

1906.

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# PAPERS RELATING TO REVISION OF SALARIES OF THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

## No. 1.

MEMORANDUM BY MR. C. R. CUMBERLAND.

I VENTURE to submit for consideration the latest Straits Settlement Civil List, showing the new scheme of sterling salaries adopted for that Colony, and also for Hong Kong and the Federated Malay States (pages 10 *et seq.* and 122 *et seq.*).

I also submit a rough comparison between the salaries paid to the Ceylon Civil Service converted into sterling, half at 1*s.* 6*d.* and half at 1*s.* 4*d.*, and the salaries paid in the Straits converted into sterling at three shillings to the dollar where paid in dollars.

It will be seen that, except in the First Class, where the salaries are very much about the same, there is a very large discrepancy between the pay of the Straits Civil Servant appointed on a given date and the pay of the Ceylon Civil Servant appointed about the same time, probably as a result of the same examination. For example, Mr. Thorburn, who has obtained special promotion as Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, gets £743 15*s.*, whereas Mr. E. L. Brockman of the Straits Civil Service, appointed in the same year (1886), gets £810, while a number of Ceylon Civil Servants appointed between 1878 and 1885 are getting no more than £708 6*s.* 8*d.*, whereas no Straits Civil Servant appointed in 1886 or earlier gets less than £810. In the Third Class comparison is equally unfavourable to Ceylon. In the Ceylon Civil Service no member of the Third Class gets more than £627 10*s.*, even with a service of (about) seventeen years. In the Straits a service of (about) fourteen years has given £720 in one case and £660 in another (Messrs. Wolferstan and Wilkinson, appointed in 1889), whereas members of the Ceylon Civil Service appointed in the same year are drawing only £531 5*s.* and £495 16*s.* 8*d.* Again, no one in the Third Class of the Straits Civil Service draws less than £540, and the majority get £660 or more, whereas half of the Ceylon Third Class get £495 16*s.* 8*d.* only. In the Fourth Class there is equal discrepancy; no one in Ceylon gets *more* than £354 3*s.* 4*d.*, whereas no one in the Straits gets *less* than £540. It might further be noted here that officers of the Straits *Fourth* Class appointed in 1895 are drawing considerably more than at least three officers of the Ceylon *Third* Class appointed in 1889. In the Fifth Class, again, there is equal discrepancy. In Ceylon the pay of the Fifth Class officer does not exceed £283 6*s.* 8*d.* In the Straits a Fifth Class officer gets £420. Passed Cadets in Ceylon get £247 18*s.* 4*d.*, whereas passed Cadets in the Straits get £300, and if they are three years without a substantive appointment £350. Cadets in Ceylon get £212 10*s.* only. Cadets in the Straits get £225 and free furnished quarters and a "gharry allowance." If quarters are not available they get £300.

I venture to submit these observations for two reasons:—

(1) Because when the facts become known the inevitable results will be that Ceylon will rarely get any but the worst candidates, as it must be remembered that similar pay is being offered in the Federated Malay States and Hong Kong as well as the Straits Settlements.

(2) Because with most members of the Ceylon Civil Service the pay they now get is not a living wage. That prices for almost everything have gone up even since the institution of the revised scheme in 1898, can, I think, be shown; and apart from that it can be demonstrated that it is almost impossible for a married man below the Second Class at any rate, even in an outstation, certainly impossible in Colombo, to live as is expected of him and as it is necessary he should live, if he is to do his work properly, without private means.

As to the points whether in the Straits people do more work for their pay than in Ceylon, or whether the cost of living is greater than in Ceylon, it is not possible to make an exact comparison. In regard to the first point, however, it may be stated that according to information supplied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Assistant Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, the Secretariat there has not anything like the burden of work which devolves upon the Secretariat here, though the pay of the Assistant Colonial Secretaries there is considerably more than that of the corresponding officials here. In regard to the latter point, it might be pointed out that until the exchange question arose the salaries of officials in Ceylon and in the Straits were much about the same, with a slight balance in favour of Ceylon, so that in all probability when the salaries were fixed the cost of living was approximately the same, and it is scarcely probable that the cost of living in the Straits has increased appreciably more than in Ceylon, more especially as Singapore is a free port.

C. R. C. 2-7-03.

## No. 2.

MEMORANDUM BY THE HON. MR. E. F. IM THURN.

To Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary.

HIS Excellency wishes that a more or less representative body of Civil Servants, *i.e.*, Hon. Mr. Crawford, yourself, and Mr. Slater, should draw up and submit to him a scheme, such as appears to you would be reasonable and also satisfactory to the Civil Service, for (1) increasing the emoluments of the members of the Service, and (2) adding to its numbers.

I shall be glad if you will communicate with the other officers mentioned above and arrange to deal with this matter.

E. IM. T. 1-8-04.

## No. 3.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

IN accordance with instructions we have the honour to submit the results of a comparison which we have made between the pay of Civil Servants in the Straits Settlements and the pay of Civil Servants in Ceylon, and after examination of the available papers we find that, whereas formerly the pay offered in the Straits Settlements was, if anything, generally less than in Ceylon, under the sterling scheme lately adopted in the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and the Federated Malay States very considerable advantages, class for class, are offered to Cadets who elect to proceed thither, as compared with Cadets who come to Ceylon.

2. Thus in 1870 in the Straits Settlements Cadets got £200, and the highest pay which they could then hope to reach, apart from the Lieutenant-Governorships of Penang and Malacca, was $4,705·92; whereas in Ceylon Writers got £200, shortly afterwards increased to £300, and could aspire to offices of which the pay was £1,500.

3. In 1880 Cadets in the Straits got $948, and could aspire to $7,200; while Cadets in Ceylon got Rs. 3,000, and had in view offices with salary up to Rs. 18,000. In 1889 Cadets in the Straits drew $1,200 and could attain to at least one office worth $8,400; while in Ceylon they got Rs. 3,000, and still could attain to offices worth Rs. 18,000. It must be remembered that during this period, though silver diminished in value, the dollar and the rupee maintained their relative values, so that it will be seen that so far the advantage was slightly with Ceylon.

4. Since then the action of the Indian Government in raising the exchange value of the rupee, and the exchange compensation on half salary given to the Ceylon Civil Service, has afforded some relief from the losses incidental to the continued fall in the value of silver, but this has by no means equalled the advantage recently given to the Straits Civil Service by exchange compensation being allowed on full pay; and a detailed comparison between the sterling scheme more recently adopted in the Straits and the pay at present given to the Ceylon Service shows that the difference in favour of the Straits is still further accentuated, especially in the lower grades.

5. Thus, the sterling value of the pay of a Cadet in Ceylon is £212 10*s.* only, whereas the Cadet in the Straits gets £225 and free furnished quarters, or in lieu of these latter an additional £75 a year, £300 in all.

6. Passed Cadets in Ceylon get £247 18*s.* 4*d.* only, whereas passed Cadets in the Straits get £300, and if they are without a substantive appointment for three years £350. The officer of the Fifth Class in Ceylon gets £283 6*s.* 8*d.*, whereas the corresponding officer in the Straits gets £420.

7. In the Fourth Class in Ceylon no one gets *more* than £354 3*s.* 4*d.*, whereas no one in the Straits gets *less* than £540, while officers of the Straits Fourth Class appointed in 1895 are drawing more than at least three officers of the Ceylon Third Class appointed in 1889.

8. In the Third Class in Ceylon no one—even with a service of about seventeen years—gets more than £637 10*s.* In the Straits a service of about fourteen years has given £720 in one case and £660 in another case, whereas members of the Ceylon Service appointed in the same year (1889) are drawing £531 5*s.* and £495 16*s.* 8*d.* Further, no one in the Straits Third Class draws less than £540, and the majority get £660 or more, whereas half the Ceylon Third Class get £495 16*s.* 8*d.* only.

9. In the Second Class a number of Ceylon Civil Servants appointed between 1878 and 1885 draw no more than £708 6*s.* 8*d.*, whereas no Straits Civil Servant appointed in 1886 or earlier gets less than £810.

10. As regards the First Class, the salaries range in the Straits from £1,200 to £1,500, whereas in Ceylon they range from £991 13*s.* 4*d.* to £1,275, and although there are more First Class places in Ceylon than in the Straits, the initial pay of many of these is less than the final pay of the Straits Second Class. In every case in estimating present Ceylon salaries account has been taken of the exchange compensation at present allowed on half pay, and the balance half pay has been converted at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee.

11. A similar comparison can be made *mutatis mutandis* between the present pay in Ceylon and the sterling schemes adopted in Hong Kong and the Federated Malay States.

12. The examination upon which appointments are made for all these services as well as the Higher Division of the Home Service and the Indian Civil Service is now one, and it is very plain that when candidates begin to realize the disadvantages now presented by the Ceylon Service as compared with the other Eastern Colonies and Dependencies, Ceylon will get only the candidates who have not obtained sufficient marks to get a choice of services, and all the better candidates will select the other services. For this reason alone we submit it is desirable to improve the pay of the Ceylon Civil Service generally, and at least make it as attractive as the service of the other Eastern Colonies.

13. In addition, we would submit that the pay allowed to the Civil Service in Ceylon is no longer a "living wage." With the increasing prosperity of the Colony the standard of living has been raised all round, and as the consequence of this and the fall in the rupee prior to 1895 prices certainly of all indigenous products and of most important goods have risen, and the result is that the Ceylon Civil Servant not only cannot live in the manner in which he is expected to live, and in which the interests of the Public Service demand that he should live, but he cannot even live in the manner in which his predecessor of twenty years ago lived, unless he has considerable private means or is prepared to run into debt.

14. In view of the above facts we have prepared the attached scheme, which we trust will be found to be both moderate and calculated to attain the ends in view.

15. On examination of the Straits scheme we find that the salaries there given are based upon the rates at which officers drew their leave pay and pension under the dollar scheme at 3*s.* the dollar, in most cases with considerable additions. We have not found it possible to follow exactly this principle in framing the scheme which we propose for Ceylon, and have therefore rather followed the general outlines of the Straits scheme, making such modifications as the local conditions and complications of leave pay and pension seemed to necessitate.

16. Beginning at the lowest grade, we have fixed the salaries of Cadets at £300 a year. In Singapore they receive £225 with free furnished quarters, which are held to be equivalent to a further £75 a year, which sum is allowed if free quarters are not available. In fixing £300 a year

we are merely reverting to the pay granted to Writers thirty years ago. When the practice of paying salaries in rupees came into force this £300 became Rs. 3,000 at the then prevailing rate of exchange. The rupee salary has remained the same, but its sterling value has, with the fall in the rupee, dwindled to £200.

17. We do not propose any addition to the salary of a Cadet until he has been three years without a substantive appointment, when his pay should be raised to £350, provided he has passed his first examination.

18. As regards the Fifth Class, we recommend that the pay be fixed at from £400 to £450 by biennial increments of £25. The rate for this class in the Straits is £420 to £480 with triennial increments of £30.

19. For the Fourth Class we suggest salaries from £500 to £575, with biennial increments of £25. The grant of increments should, however, be conditional upon the officer's having passed his second examination.

20. In the Straits the salaries of this class are fixed at from £540 to £600 with triennial increments of £30. In both these classes it will be noticed that the salaries proposed are substantially lower than those fixed for the Straits Service.

21. We propose for the Third Class that the pay should be fixed at from £650 to £800 with biennial increments of £50. In the Third Class of the Straits Service the pay rises from £660 to £780 with triennial increments of £60. The rates suggested by us are slightly higher, and the increments, though smaller, are more rapid than in the Straits, but the final salary will not be reached more rapidly than at present in Ceylon, and the increments are more evenly distributed. All the members of this class are entitled to 1*s.* 10½*d.* to the rupee when on leave and for pension purposes. On reference to the table annexed to this report it will be seen that in no case would officers in the Third Class be drawing more than at present when on leave, &c., and in most cases they would draw less. Thus, the two senior officers of the class who would have attained the proposed maximum of £800 are now entitled to leave pay at the rate of £843 15*s.*

22. For the Second Class we propose salaries of from £800 to £980, with biennial increments of £60. The pay in the Straits Service rises from £780 to £1,020, with triennial increments. With biennial increments only one member of our Second Class would have reached his maximum at the present time. In this class the loss on leave pay and pension will be considerable, the two senior men being now entitled to calculate leave pay and pension at the rates of £1,125 and £1,078 respectively, as against £980 and £920 according to the proposed scheme. The junior officers of this class will be paid at the rate of £800 when in England, as against £937 10*s.* at present, whilst they will gain some £90 a year whilst on service. It may here be mentioned that many officers of the Straits Service, from the Second to the Fifth Classes inclusive, receive free furnished quarters, a privilege not granted to Civil Servants in Ceylon.

23. As regards the First Class, it is proposed that there should be as at present two grades, the lower beginning on £1,000 and rising to £1,225 with annual increments of £75, and the higher grade starting on £1,300 and rising to £1,500. In the First Class of the Straits Service the pay begins on £1,200 a year. The salary of £1,500 a year now suggested for the three senior Government Agencies was that fixed thirty years ago, and we venture to think it is not excessive, considering the importance and responsibility of the offices to which it is assigned. Further, we think the principle laid down in the papers on the Straits scheme that £1,000 should be the maximum pension allowable will be gladly accepted, provided that a reasonable prospect of attaining this maximum is afforded to members of the Civil Service; and this can only be secured if a maximum salary of £1,500 be attached to certain higher offices. The officers now holding these posts have a prospect of a higher pension, namely, the equivalent of £1,125, so that as regards pensions our proposals will effect a considerable saving. If it were not for the more rapid increments proposed, the gain to the First Class would be more than counterbalanced by the loss on leave pay and prospective pension. The commencing salary of the class now is Rs. 14,000, or £991 13*s.* 4*d.* at 1*s.* 5*d.* to the rupee. It is proposed that the initial salary should be £1,000, but leave pay at present is at the rate of £1,312 10*s.* per annum, and pension would be calculated on similar figures, thus showing a loss at the rate of £312.

24. It is suggested that the salary of the Colonial Secretary should be £1,800 a year. In the Straits it is £1,700, but the pay of that officer was always less than in Ceylon.

25. The principle of station allowances has been recognized, and we would suggest a slight extension, namely, that a station allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum be granted to those officers of the Second Class whose duties necessitate their permanent residence in Colombo, viz., the Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, the Police Magistrate, and the Commissioner of Requests. Officers of the Third Class acting in the posts of Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests now receive this allowance, but there seems no reason why the officers of the Second Class above specified, who are, as a rule, married men, should not also be paid that allowance in view of the heavy house rents and the necessarily higher cost of living in Colombo.

26. In the Third Class we recommend that the Second Assistant Colonial Secretary should also receive a station allowance of Rs. 1,000, on the same grounds as those advanced for Colombo officers of the Second Class.

27. We attach a statement: (A) Classified list of present Civil Servants, showing the salaries now drawn by members of the Civil Service and the pay suggested; and (B) Summary showing total additional cost with station allowances.

28. The cost of the Civil Service will still be only 3¼ per cent. of the revenue, as against 4 per cent. in the Straits, and we think these proposals cannot be considered excessive, seeing that the suggested pay of the Second, Fourth, and Fifth Classes will be lower than in the Straits, whilst Cadets will receive the same. The proposed pay of the Third Class begins at a lower figure than in the corresponding class in the Straits Settlements, but for reasons stated rises to £20 a year more. The First Class begins at £200 a year less than the same class in the Straits, and rises to the same maximum, if we except the case of the Colonial Secretary, whose pay was always higher than in the Straits. Both as regards the minimum pay of the Service—that of a Cadet—and as to the maximum pay of the Service, viz., £1,500 a year, we are merely reverting to rates of pay fixed thirty years ago, though the cost of living has enormously increased in that period. The station allowances suggested correspond to the free furnished quarters granted to many of the officers of the Straits Service.

29. We therefore confidently recommend the annexed scheme of salaries and allowances as a reasonable and moderate measure of improvement in the position of the Civil Service.

Colombo, September 1, 1903.

H. L. CRAWFORD.
C. R. CUMBERLAND.
A. R. SLATER.

## TATEMENT A.

### FIRST CLASS.

*Two Grades.*

Lower Grade £1,000 to £1,225 (annual increments of £75).
Higher Grade £1,300 to £1,500 (annual increments of £50).

N.B.—The whole existing salary (column No. 2) is reckoned at 1*s.* 5*d.* the rupee, instead of taking half at 1*s.* 4*d.* and half (exchange compensation being added) at 1*s.* 6*d.*

| Name. | Present Appointment. | 1 Present Pay in Rupees. | 2 Equivalent at 1*s.* 5*d.* | | | 3 Equivalent at 1*s.* 10½*d.* | | | 4 Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ |
| E. F. im Thurn, C.B., C.M.G. | Colonial Secretary ... | 24,000 | 1,700 | 0 | 0 | 2,250 | 0 | 0 | 1,800 |
| H. H. Cameron ... | Treasurer ... ... | 18,000 | 1,275 | 0 | 0 | 1,687 | 10 | 0 | 1,500 |
| F. R. Ellis, C.M.G. ... | Auditor-General | 18,000 | 1,275 | 0 | 0 | 1,687 | 10 | 0 | 1,500 |
| H. Wace ... ... | Government Agent, Central Province (on leave) ... | 18,000 | 1,275 | 0 | 0 | 1,687 | 10 | 0 | 1,500 |
| R. W. Ievers, C.M.G. ... | Government Agent, Northern Province (on leave)... | 18,000 | 1,275 | 0 | 0 | 1,687 | 10 | 0 | 1,500 |
| C. A. Murray, I.S.O. ... | Acting Government Agent, Western Province ... | 17,000 | 1,204 | 3 | 4 | 1,593 | 15 | 0 | 1,400 |
| H. L. Moysey, I.S.O. ... | Postmaster-General ... | 16,500 | 1,168 | 15 | 0 | 1,546 | 17 | 6 | 1,350 |
| G. M. Fowler ... | Government Agent, Western Province (on leave) ... | 16,500 | 1,168 | 15 | 0 | 1,546 | 17 | 6 | 1,350 |
| S. Haughton ... | Acting Government Agent, Central Province ... | 14,500 | 1,027 | 1 | 8 | 1,359 | 7 | 6 | 1,150 |
| W. H. Jackson ... | Principal Collector of Customs (on leave) ... | 14,500 | 1,027 | 1 | 8 | 1,359 | 7 | 6 | 1,150 |
| A. W. de Wilton ... | Inspector-General of Police and Prisons ... | 14,000 | 991 | 13 | 4 | 1,312 | 10 | 0 | 1,000 |
| G. A. Baumgartner ... | District Judge, Galle ... | 14,000 | 991 | 13 | 4 | 1,312 | 10 | 0 | 1,075 |
| H. L. Crawford ... | Acting Principal Collector of Customs ... | 16,000 | 1,133 | 6 | 8 | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | 1,225 |
| H. C. P. Bell (seconded) ... | Archæological Commissioner | — | — | | | — | | | — |
| P. Arunachalam ... | District Judge, Kurunegala | 14,000 | 991 | 13 | 4 | 1,312 | 10 | 0 | 1,000 |
| | | — | 16,504 | 3 | 4 | — | | | 18,500 |

### SECOND CLASS.

£800 to £980 (biennial increments of £60).

| Name. | Present Appointment. | 1 Present Pay in Rupees. | 2 Equivalent at 1*s.* 5*d.* | | | 3 Equivalent at 1*s.* 10½*d.* | | | 4 Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ |
| E. F. Hopkins ... | District Judge, Negombo (on leave) ... | 12,000 | 850 | 0 | 0 | 1,125 | 0 | 0 | 980 |
| C. M. Lushington ... | Acting Government Agent, Eastern Province, and Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee ... | 11,500 | 814 | 11 | 8 | 1,078 | 2 | 6 | 920 |
| J. P. Lewis ... | Acting Government Agent, Northern Province ... | 11,000 | 779 | 3 | 4 | 1,031 | 5 | 0 | 920 |
| H. W. Brodhurst ... | Government Agent, Southern Province ... | 11,000 | 779 | 3 | 4 | 1,031 | 5 | 0 | 920 |
| L. W. Booth ... | Government Agent, North-Central Province ... | 11,000 | 779 | 3 | 4 | 1,031 | 5 | 0 | 920 |
| S. M. Burrows ... | Acting Government Agent, North-Western Province | 11,000 | 779 | 3 | 4 | 1,031 | 5 | 0 | 920 |
| F. H. Prince ... | Government Agent, Uva ... | 10,500 | 743 | 15 | 0 | 984 | 7 | 6 | 860 |
| E. M. de G. Short ... | Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya ... | 10,500 | 743 | 15 | 0 | 984 | 7 | 6 | 860 |
| C. T. D. Vigers ... | Acting Chairman, Municipal Council, Colombo ... | 10,500 | 743 | 15 | 0 | 984 | 7 | 6 | 860 |
| J. J. Thorburn ... | Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary (on leave) ... | 10,500 | 743 | 15 | 0 | 984 | 7 | 6 | 860 |
| G. S. Saxton ... | Government Agent, Ratnapura ... ... | 10,000 | 708 | 6 | 8 | 937 | 10 | 0 | 800 |
| H. White ... ... | Registrar-General ... | 10,000 | 708 | 6 | 8 | 937 | 10 | 0 | 800 |
| C. Eardley-Wilmot ... | District Judge, Kalutara (on leave) ... | 10,000 | 708 | 6 | 8 | 937 | 10 | 0 | 800 |
| W. R. B. Sanders ... | District Judge, Jaffna ... | 10,000 | 708 | 6 | 8 | 937 | 10 | 0 | 800 |
| J. Harward ... | Director, Public Instruction | 10,000 | 708 | 6 | 8 | 937 | 10 | 0 | 800 |
| | | — | 11,297 | 18 | 4 | — | | | 13,020 |

## THIRD CLASS.

£650 to £800 (biennial increments of £50).

(L.D. = Lower Division.)

| Name. | Present Appointment. | 1 Present Pay in Rupees. | 2 Equivalent at 1s. 5d. | 3 Equivalent at 1s. 10½d. | 4. Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ |
| H. R. Freeman ... | Assistant Government Agent, Chilaw ... | 9,000 | 637 10 0 | 843 15 0 | 800 |
| R. B. Hellings ... | Police Magistrate, Colombo (on leave) ... | 9,000 | 637 10 0 | 843 15 0 | 800 |
| J. G. Fraser (seconded) ... | Settlement Officer ... | — | — | — | — |
| B. Hills ... ... | District Judge, Negombo... | 8,000 | 566 13 4 | 750 0 0 | 750 |
| K. W. B. Macleod ... | Deputy Collector of Customs | 8,000 | 566 13 4 | 750 0 0 | 750 |
| B. Horsburgh ... | Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota (on leave) ... ... | 8,000 | 566 13 4 | 750 0 0 | 750 |
| H. O. Fox (seconded) ... | Assistant Settlement Officer | — | — | — | — |
| J. O'K. Murty ... | Assistant Government Agent, Matara ... | 7,500 | 531 5 0 | 703 2 6 | 700 |
| G. M. Cookson ... | Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam ... | 7,500 | 531 5 0 | 703 2 6 | 700 |
| C. S. Vaughan ... | Assistant Government Agent, Kegalla ... | 7,500 | 531 5 0 | 703 2 6 | 700 |
| C. R. Cumberland ... | Acting Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary ... | 7,000 | 495 16 8 | 656 5 0 | 700 |
| W. E. Thorpe ... | Police Magistrate, Colombo | 7,000 | 495 16 8 | 656 5 0 | 700 |
| B. Constantine ... | Police Magistrate, Hatton-Nuwara Eliya ... | 7,000 | 495 16 8 | 656 5 0 | 700 |
| F. Bowes ... ... | Police Magistrate, Kandy... | 7,000 | 495 16 8 | 656 5 0 | 650 |
| W. L. Kindersley ... | Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara ... | 7,000 | 495 16 8 | 656 5 0 | 650 |
| G. W. Woodhouse (L.D.) ... | Police Magistrate, Galle ... | 7,000 | 495 16 8 | 656 5 0 | 650 |
| J. H. Leak ... | District Judge, Matara ... | 7,000 | 495 16 8 | 656 5 0 | 650 |
| E. B. Alexander ... | Assistant Government Agent, Matale ... | 7,000 | 495 16 8 | 656 5 0 | 650 |
| F. Bartlett... ... | (On leave) ... | 7,000 | 495 16 8 | 656 5 0 | 650 |
| R. W. Byrde ... | Police Magistrate, Kurunegala ... ... | 7,000 | 495 16 8 | 656 5 0 | 650 |
| | | — | 9,527 1 8 | — | 12,800 |

## FOURTH CLASS.

£500 to £575 (biennial increments of £25).

| Name. | Present Appointment. | 1 Present Pay in Rupees. | 2 Equivalent at 1s. 5d. | 3 Equivalent at 1s. 10½d. | 4 Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ |
| J. S. Drieberg (L.D.) ... | Office Assistant, Colombo... | 5,000 | 354 3 4 | 468 15 0 | 500 |
| W. A. G. Hood ... | Office Assistant, Batticaloa | 5,000 | 354 3 4 | 468 15 0 | 500 |
| W. Dunuwille (L.D.) ... | Police Magistrate, Matale... | 5,000 | 354 3 4 | 468 15 0 | 500 |
| A. Beven (L.D.) ... | District Judge, Kegalla (on leave) ... ... | 5,000 | 354 3 4 | 468 15 0 | 525 |
| E. D. Kretser, I. S. O. (L.D.) | Assistant Auditor-General | 5,000 | 354 3 4 | 468 15 0 | 500 |
| W. H. B. Carbery (L.D.) ... | Assistant Collector, Trincomalee ... ... | 5,000 | 354 3 4 | 468 15 0 | 500 |
| P. E. Pieris ... | Office Assistant, Galle ... | 5,000 | 354 3 4 | 468 15 0 | 500 |
| T. R. E. Loftus (L.D.) ... | District Judge, Tangalla ... | 5,000 | 354 3 4 | 468 15 0 | 500 |
| F. J. Smith ... | Landing Surveyor, Colombo | 5,000 | 354 3 4 | 468 15 0 | 500 |
| L. W. C. Schrader ... | District Judge, Ratnapura (on leave) ... | 5,000 | 354 3 4 | 468 15 0 | 500 |
| M. S. Pinto ... | Police Magistrate, Avisawella ... ... | 5,000 | 354 3 4 | 468 15 0 | 500 |
| | | — | 3,895 16 8 | — | 5,525 |

FIFTH CLASS.

£400 to £450 (biennial increments of £25).

| Name. | Present Appointment. | 1 Present Pay in Rupees. | 2 Equivalent at 1s. 5d. | 3 Equivalent at 1s. 10½d. | 4 Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| H. E. Beven ... | Police Magistrate, Matara (on leave) ... | 4,000 | 283 6 8 | 375 0 0 | 450 |
| T. B. Russell ... | District Judge, Batticaloa... | 4,000 | 283 6 8 | 375 0 0 | 425 |
| E. Ondatje... ... | Deputy Fiscal, Colombo ... | 4,000 | 283 6 8 | 375 0 0 | 425 |
| A. C. Allnutt ... | Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota ... | 4,000 | 283 6 8 | 375 0 0 | 425 |
| R. N. Thaine ... | District Judge, Badulla ... | 4,000 | 283 6 8 | 375 0 0 | 425 |
| A. R. Slater ... | Second Assistant Colonial Secretary ... | 4,000 | 283 6 8 | 375 0 0 | 425 |
| R. W. Allegacoon ... | Police Magistrate, Chilaw... | 4,000 | 283 6 8 | 375 0 0 | 425 |
| R. A. G. Festing ... | Assistant Government Agent Mullaittivu ... | 4,000 | 283 6 8 | 375 0 0 | 425 |
| J. Conroy ... ... | Office Assistant, Badulla ... | 4,000 | 283 6 8 | 375 0 0 | 400 |
| E. B. Denham ... | Assistant Government Agent, Mannar ... | 4,000 | 283 6 8 | 375 0 0 | 400 |
| B. J. Dutton ... | District Judge, Kegallá ... | 4,000 | 283 6 8 | 375 0 0 | 400 |
| F. G. Tyrrell ... | Office Assistant, Kandy ... | 4,000 | 283 6 8 | 375 0 0 | 400 |
| R. G. Saunders ... | Police Magistrate, Matara... | 4,000 | 283 6 8 | 375 0 0 | 400 |
| | | — | 3,686 6 8 | — | 5,425 |

CADETS.

£030. If three years without substantive appointment £350 (provided they have passed their examination).

(H.D. = Higher Division ; L.D. = Lower Division.

| Name. | Present Appointment. | 1 Present Pay in Rupees. | 2 Equivalent at 1s. 5d. | 3 Equivalent at 1s. 10½d. | 4 Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ |
| W. A. Weerakoon, L.D. ... | Office Assistant, Jaffna ... | 3,500 | 247 18 4 | 328 2 6 | 350 |
| C. V. Brayne, H.D. ... | Office Assistant, Anuradhapura ... ... | 3,500 | 247 18 4 | 328 2 6 | 300 |
| G. F. Plant, H.D. ... | Attached to Kurunegala Kachcheri ... | 3,500 | 247 18 4 | 328 2 6 | 300 |
| M. Stevenson, H.D. ... | Attached to Ratnapura Kachcheri ... | 3,500 | 247 18 4 | 328 2 6 | 300 |
| J. Scott, H.D. ... | Attached to Colonial Secretary's Office ... | 3,500 | 247 18 4 | 328 2 6 | 300 |
| A. N. Galbraith, H.D. ... | Attached to Colombo Kachcheri (on leave) ... | 3,500 | 247 18 4 | 328 2 6 | 300 |
| J. M. Davies, H.D. ... | Attached to Colombo Kachcheri ... ... | 3,500 | 247 18 4 | 328 2 6 | 300 |
| T. W. Roberts, H.D. ... | Attached to Matara Kachcheri ... ... | 3,000 | 212 10 0 | 281 5 0 | 300 |
| G. F. R. Browning, H.D. ... | Attached to Kandy Kachcheri ... ... | 3,000 | 212 10 0 | 281 5 0 | 300 |
| W. E. Wait, H.D. ... | Attached to Anuradhapura Kachcheri ... | 3,000 | 212 10 0 | 281 5 0 | 300 |
| | | — | 2,372 18 4 | — | 3,050 |

STATEMENT B.

Additional Cost involved by the Increases to present Members.

| Class. | Present Cost. | Proposed Cost. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| I. ... ... | 16,504 3 4 | 18,500 0 0 |
| II. ... ... | 11,297 18 4 | 13,020 0 0 |
| III. ... ... | 9,527 1 8 | 12,600 0 0 |
| IV. ... ... | 3,895 16 8 | 5,525 0 0 |
| V. ... ... | 3,683 6 8 | 5,425 0 0 |
| Cadets ... ... | 2,372 18 4 | 3,050 0 0 |
| | 47,281 5 0 | 58,120 0 0 |
| | | 47,281 5 0 |
| | | £10,838 15 0 |

| | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| *I.e.*, extra cost would be ... ... ... | | 162,581 25 |
| Add station allowances of— | | |
| Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary ... | | |
| Police Magistrate, Colombo ... | 4 at Rs. 1,000 | 4,000 0 |
| Commissioner of Requests, Colombo ... | | |
| Second Assistant Colonial Secretary ... | | |
| | Rs. | 166,581 25 |

## No. 4.

### MEMORANDUM BY MR. C. R. CUMBERLAND.

A REPORT and scheme providing for salaries on a scale analogous to the salaries given in the other Eastern Colonies and for the addition of five members to the Civil Service and two extra Cadets is submitted.

No account has been taken of members of the Civil Service seconded to other Departments, and the position of Mr. Clayton in relation to the new scheme remains to be settled.

The Committee considered that the opportunity might be taken of removing from the list of Civil Service appointments the offices of Inspector-General of Police and Director of Public Instruction, but were not sure that such a suggestion comes within the scope of their reference.

I venture, however, to submit the point for consideration. It is quite the exception for a Civil Servant to be appointed to either office, and it is unprecedented that an outsider appointed to either office should be transferred to any other Civil Service appointment, so that these offices can in no sense be said to be Civil Service appointments in the same sense as Government Agencies or Police Magistracies, and the result of their inclusion is not only to unduly magnify the nominal expenditure on the Civil Service, but to make it difficult at first sight to ascertain the exact expenditure on Police and Education. It further has the disadvantage of holding out to intending applicants two additional places in the higher classes of the Civil Service as places to which they may attain, whereas in the ordinary course Civil Servants—in the usual meaning of the term here and in India—are not appointed to these places. If these two offices are excluded, a considerable diminution in the cost of the proposed scheme will be made. The total cost of the scheme, including the additions as applied to existing members of the Civil Service, will be £58,120, as against £47,281 5*s*. under present arrangements, but there will ultimately be a saving in pensions and meanwhile savings in leave pay.

The total cost of the scheme for the future, working on averages of increments, will be £62,602 10*s*. but experience has shown that the actual cost of incremental schemes is generally rather less than the average.

C. R. C. 2-9-03.

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## No. 5.

### MINUTE BY THE HON. MR. E. F. IM THURN.

YOUR EXCELLENCY.—MEMORANDA herewith by Messrs. Crawford, Cumberland, and Slater on proposals for—

(1) Bringing Ceylon Civil Servants' pay more on a level with that of the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong.

(2) Increasing the numbers of the Civil Service, so as to have enough men to supply the places of officers on leave.

I agree with almost all the suggestions, but there are one or two considerations which, though connected with the proposals, were outside the scope of the reference on which this scheme has been drawn up.

Chief of these is the fact that the scheme as to increase of pay only deals with the *Civil Service* proper, and leaves untouched the Public Works Department, Irrigation Department, Surveyor-General's Office, Forest Department, Ceylon Government Railway, Judges and Law Departments, Medical Department, Director of Public Instruction, Police Department, Prisons Department, Government Stores, Government Printing Department, Royal Botanic Gardens, Post Office Department, and possibly some others which have at the moment escaped my memory. It is to be noted that when the Straits scale of pay was raised it was raised for all officers of all Departments corresponding to those just named, including even European nurses and European Jailers. Not only will the officials in Ceylon outside the Civil Service claim any concession which the Civil Service are given, but the Secretary of State will, if I am not very much mistaken, insist before anything else that the concession if given to the Civil Service should be general also. And for my part I think that this would be right, but to effect this all-round measure of justice will be a somewhat costly business. I believe, however, that the Colony as a whole would not object to the increased cost if the matter were fully put before them.

The suggestion to take the opportunity of putting the Inspector-General of Police and the Director of Public Instruction outside the Service is one which, in the absence of any knowledge as to how these posts got into the Civil Service, I am not inclined to press at present.

I note that the Committee have suggested an increase of the Colonial Secretary's pay, partly, I presume, on the ground that all the other pays are raised, and partly, as is avowed, on the ground that it is desirable to restore the old position on which the Colonial Secretary of Ceylon grew higher pay than the corresponding officer in the Straits Settlement. With the latter of these reasons I am not inclined to agree, unless it can be definitely shown that, as I understand is the case, the work of the Straits man is much lighter than that of the Ceylon man. Again, before further considering the question as regards Colonial Secretaries, I should like to know how each of the two stands on the matter of house accommodation. Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, will shortly be provided with a house at the usual *official* rent, but this will be a considerable financial advantage to him as compared with his present necessity of paying a *private* rent. On the other hand, I understand that Colonial Secretary, Straits, gets an unusually fine house fully furnished and rent free. If this be so, then I think that Colonial Secretary's pay in Ceylon should be raised to £1,800; otherwise I am not sure that it should be raised.

(I ought perhaps to explain that the rupee has been taken at 1*s*. 5*d*. to simplify the calculation, which has to take account of existing salaries which are paid as to half of each at 1*s*. 4*d*. and as to the other half at 1*s*. 6*d*. (exchange compensation); half the salary being worth 1*s*. 6*d*. the rupee and the other half 1*s*. 6*d*., it is obvious that the whole is on the average worth 1*s*. 5*d*.)

E. IM T. 3-9-03.

## No. 6.

Governor Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., to the Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P.

*Miscellaneous.*—No. 451. The Queen's House, Colombo, Ceylon, October 22, 1903.

10.* My attention has been directed in this connection to a very much larger question, the question of improving the remuneration of the Civil Service by placing it on a gold basis, as has been done in the case of the Straits, the Federated Malay States, and the Hong Kong Services. Now that the pay of the Civil Services of the other Eastern Crown Colonies has been so materially improved, I fear that the most successful candidates at the competitive examination for Eastern Cadetships will in future avoid the Ceylon Service with its much less favourable conditions. Such a result I would sincerely regret for many reasons. Ceylon exists under the shadow of its great neighbour India. All the complex units of its administrative machinery have their miniature counterparts in this Colony, which consequently furnishes an ideal training for young Civilians. It is now, and must continue to be, the best recruiting ground for high administrative posts in other Colonies, and it is, in view of the present expansion of our Colonial Empire a matter of Imperial moment that the Ceylon Service should draw its raw material from the very best source available. Its area, population, and the diversity of its administrative work enable it to provide an official education which the Straits cannot offer.

11. Furthermore, while the Straits with an area about that of Kent employs forty-two Civilians, Ceylon, which in area approximates with Belgium and Holland combined, has only seventy Civilians, or, roughly speaking, one-tenth of the Straits staff. It is, therefore, natural to suppose that the duties of the Ceylon Civilian are actually much more onerous than those of his fellow-Civilian in the Straits, apart from the undoubted fact that they are more important and diversified.

12. To go a step further, I would express the conviction that the salaries now paid in Ceylon are not sufficient to enable even prudent officers to live comparatively comfortably and in a style befitting their position.

13. It may be contended that this last-named argument applies with equal force to the Public Works Department, the Surveyor-General's Department, and the various other chief branches of the Public Service, and I am not prepared to question the validity of such a contention. It may, and probably will, be necessary in the near future to revise the salaries of *all* the Public Departments, but the case of the Civil Service is by far the most pressing on account of the Imperial interests involved, and also because the other Departments, which are recruited by gentlemen selected at home without the test of a competitive examination conferring a right of option, will not be so immediately or vitally affected by the superior attractions which service in the other Eastern Crown Colonies now offers.

14. The question having been raised and considered in Executive Council, I referred it to a representative Committee of Civilians comprising Messrs. H. L. Crawford, C. R. Cumberland, and A. R. Slater, and I now transmit a copy of their report. Without committing myself to any expression of opinion on the merits of the detailed proposals which they have submitted, I consider that their scheme is on the whole a moderate and reasonable one, and that the additional expenditure which its adoption would involve cannot be considered an extravagant charge against the increasing revenue of this prosperous Colony. It will, I think, when fully elaborated, form the groundwork for a justifiable and most desirable revision of Civil Service salaries, and may furnish a model on which to frame a general scheme for the re-arrangement of salaries in the Public Service as a whole, should such an extension of the principle involved be deemed desirable.

15. I shall be glad to learn whether a scheme based somewhat on the lines proposed by the Committee may be prepared for your consideration, but in the meantime I trust that the increased staff which I have asked for in the earlier paragraph of this despatch may be allowed at an early date.

I have, &c.,
WEST RIDGEWAY.

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## No. 7.

The Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P., to Governor Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—Confidential. Downing street, February 5, 1904.

SIR,—I HAVE had under my careful consideration Sir West Ridgeway's despatch No. 451 of the 22nd October last, in which he proposed an increase in the number of the officers of the Cadet Service of Ceylon, in order to place leave arrangements on a more convenient basis, and suggested that a scheme for raising the salaries of the members of the Cadet Service somewhat on the lines of proposals made by a Committee of Civil Servants should be submitted for my consideration.

2. Turning to the question of salaries, I would in the first place point out that no tendency has at present manifested itself on the part of successful candidates for Eastern Cadetships to cease to give preference to Ceylon. Living in Ceylon is, I am advised, still distinctly cheaper than in the Malay Peninsula or Hong Kong; and when the greater variety of climates in Ceylon and the shorter distance of the Colony from home are also taken into consideration, I do not think that any necessity could be shown for raising the standard of Ceylon salaries to the level in sterling of those in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. On the other hand, I recognize that there are other grounds for increasing to some extent the salaries of the officers of the Ceylon Service, especially of the junior members of that Service; and, as far as I can judge, the salaries attached to appointments outside the Cadet Service, other than those exclusively or almost exclusively filled by natives of Ceylon, require equal attention.

3. At present all officers, both of the Cadet Service and of other Departments, who are appointed from this country receive exchange compensation on half their salaries, *i.e.*, half their salaries are paid at 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee, while the other half are worth 1*s.* 4*d.* to the rupee. In other words, the officers are paid on their whole salaries at 1*s.* 5*d.* to the rupee. If exchange compensation were

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* The first part of the despatch refers to the number of appointments in the Civil Service and the necessity for increasing them (*vide* first paragraph of Secretary of State's reply).

given on the whole of their salaries, as was recently conceded to the European members of the Government Service in the Malay Peninsula and Hong Kong, they would draw the whole of their salaries at 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee, being thus given an additional one penny in the rupee. Taking the two ends of the scale, this grant would amount in the case of a Cadet, whose annual salary is Rs. 3,000, to 3,000*d.* or £12 10*s.*, and in the case of the Colonial Secretary, whose annual salary is Rs. 24,000, to 24,000*d.*, or £100. As the rupee has now a fixed value of 1*s.* 4*d.*, such an increase of emoluments would be most conveniently given by abolishing exchange compensation altogether, converting present salaries into sterling at 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee, and converting them back again into rupees at 1*s.* 4*d.* The result of this operation is as shown in the enclosed table. To such an increase I am prepared to agree, subject to the following modifications.

4. Officers who joined the Ceylon Government Service before the 19th February, 1897, draw leave pay and pension in this country at the rate of 1*s.* 10½*d.* to the rupee, while those appointed after that date are paid at 1*s.* 6*d.* If, therefore, an officer who joined before the 19th February, 1897, were to be allowed to draw leave salary and pension based on the new salary at the same rate for the rupee, there would be a considerable addition to non-effective charges. If the rate for the officers who now draw at 1*s.* 10½*d.* were reduced to 1*s.* 8*d.*, they would be paid the same amount in sterling for leave and pension as they are at present, leaving out of sight the contributions to Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, since 1*s.* 4*d.* bears to 1*s.* 6*d.* the same proportion that 1*s.* 8*d.* does to 1*s.* 10½*d.*; but if the contributions to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund are taken into consideration, there would be a small reduction of leave salary and pension in the case of such an officer, since he would pay 4 per cent. to the Fund on an increased salary or pension. I therefore propose that all officers who are now entitled to draw leave salary and pension at 1*s.* 10½*d.* shall in future draw them at 1*s.* 9*d.* the rupee. They will thus both in and out of the Colony, but especially in the Colony, be in a better position than at present.

5. I propose that in the case of officers appointed after the 19th February, 1897, and in that of all officers hereafter appointed, 1*s.* 4*d.* shall be the rate for all payments, *i.e.*, for salary while on leave, for officers' pensions, and for Widows' and Orphans' pension, thus abolishing all fictitious rates. These officers would incur a small loss while on leave in connection with their contributions to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, were it not that I propose that their position in their early stages shall be still further improved as indicated below. The adoption of my proposals will also do away, in the case of these junior officers, with the reason which is mentioned in Sir West Ridgeway's despatch No. 280 of the 7th July last for retaining the rate of payment of Widows' and Orphans' pensions at 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee.

6. I also consider that the Pension Minute should be amended so as to provide that no person who joins the Ceylon Service hereafter should be allowed to earn a larger pension than £1,000, or Rs. 15,000 (at 1*s.* 4*d.*). As you are aware, this rule has been adopted in Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements.

7. I think that the salaries of the junior members of the Cadet Service should be increased in a somewhat higher proportion than those of the senior members of the Service. The Civil Service Committee point out that in the Straits Settlements a Cadet is given £225 per annum and free furnished quarters, or an allowance of £75 a year in lieu. A Ceylon Cadet is now paid the equivalent of £212 10*s.*, and with the addition suggested above would receive £225, or Rs. 3,375. In order to place the Ceylon Cadet more on an equality with the Cadets in the other Eastern Colonies, I propose that he should be given furnished quarters or an allowance in lieu, and that this privilege should be continued to a passed Cadet unless and until he is acting in a higher post and drawing additional pay. Under the proposed scheme the salary of the passed Cadet, which will be in addition to his free quarters, will be Rs. 3,957·50. This sum should be rounded off to Rs. 4,000.

8. Officers of Class V. now receiving Rs. 4,000 would with the double compensation grant draw Rs. 4,500. This sum should, I think, be raised to Rs. 5,000. The Fourth Class now in receipt of Rs. 5,000 would with double compensation be paid Rs. 5,625. This sum again I propose to raise to Rs. 6,000.

9. At present if two officers are in the same grade drawing the same nominal salary, but if one happens to be an Englishman and the other a Ceylonese, the former is the better off to the extent of the exchange compensation, and if the scheme outlined above were applied to the Englishman and refused to the Ceylonese, the difference between the two salaries would be increased. I do not think that this distinction need be maintained; and as the number of officers concerned is very small, I am of opinion that it would be best to incur the additional expenditure involved in allowing the local men in the grades usually filled by Englishmen to enjoy what it is proposed to grant to their European colleagues.

10. Turning to the Departments outside the Cadet Service, such as the Judicial, Public Works, Irrigation, Survey, Railway, Medical, Education, and other Departments, I am inclined to think that the salaries of all those grades which are usually filled by Europeans should also be raised by the grant of double exchange compensation. Those grades which are usually filled by Ceylonese should remain as before, since apparently no person at present serving in such posts is entitled to exchange compensation. The result will be, very roughly, that the posts filled by officers whose official biographies are given in the Ceylon Civil List, 1903, will all come under the new scheme, with the exception of the third, fourth, and fifth grades of the Public Works Department, the Inspectors of the Irrigation Department, and the officers of the Medical Department below the rank of Colonial Surgeon.

11. It appears from page 96 of the Estimates for 1904 that the total cost of the present exchange compensation allowance is Rs. 120,000. The proposed doubling of this allowance would, therefore, only cost Rs. 120,000, and as far as I can judge the total additional expenditure which would be involved in adopting the above proposals would probably not exceed Rs. 200,000.

12. I would ask you to give the proposals outlined in this despatch your early and careful consideration. If they commend themselves to you, and if you come to the conclusion that the financial position of Ceylon warrants their adoption, you should cause a scheme to be framed for all the Departments of the Ceylon Government Service on the lines which I have indicated, and submit it to the Legislative Council. If the Council also concur in what is suggested, you may proceed to bring the scheme into operation at once; but should any material modification be proposed, further reference should be made to me.

13. It appears from the Ceylon Blue Book that a considerable number of officers still draw fees of one sort or another in addition to their salaries. To quote only one instance, the Principal Collector of Customs still receives fees for registering seamen under "The Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1863." There seems to me to be no adequate reason why such fees in the case of future holders of the higher appointments of the Government Service should not be paid into the Colonial Treasury, and you may think that the publication of the new scheme would form a convenient opportunity for intimating that this change will be made as vacancies occur.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED LYTTELTON.

Table referred to.

| No. of Rs. | = | @ 1*s.* 6*d.* £ | which = | @ 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | ... | 75 | ... | 1,125 |
| 2,000 | ... | 150 | ... | 2,250 |
| 3,000 | ... | 225 | ... | 3,375 |
| 3,500 | ... | 262·5 | ... | 3,937·5 |
| 4,000 | ... | 300 | ... | 4,500 |
| 5,000 | ... | 375 | ... | 5,625 |
| 6,000 | ... | 450 | ... | 6,750 |
| 7,000 | ... | 525 | ... | 7,875 |
| 8,000 | ... | 600 | ... | 9,000 |
| 9,000 | ... | 675 | ... | 10,125 |
| 10,000 | ... | 750 | ... | 11,250 |
| 11,000 | ... | 825 | ... | 12,375 |
| 12,000 | ... | 900 | ... | 13,500 |
| 13,000 | ... | 975 | ... | 14,625 |
| 14,000 | ... | 1,050 | ... | 15,750 |
| 15,000 | ... | 1,125 | ... | 16,875 |
| 16,000 | ... | 1,200 | ... | 18,000 |
| 17,000 | ... | 1,275 | ... | 19,125 |
| 18,000 | ... | 1,350 | ... | 20,250 |
| 24,000 | ... | 1,800 | ... | 27,000 |

## No. 8.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. A. R. Slater on the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 5th February, 1904, on Re-organization of Civil Service Salaries, &c.

1. BEFORE examining Mr. Lyttelton's criticism of Sir West Ridgeway's proposals, I would request a reference to the annexed Tables A and B which I have drawn up to show in parallel columns for the various grades—

(1) The salaries of Civil Servants of the Straits and Federated Malay States.
(2) The salaries of Civil Servants of Ceylon (including exchange compensation on half salary).
(3) The salaries proposed by the Committee.
(4) The salaries proposed by the Secretary of State.

In A the salaries are expressed in sterling (reckoning rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.*). In B the salaries are expressed in rupees.

2. I have provisionally included Rs. 500 as the free furnished quarters allowance which the Secretary of State proposes for Cadets and passed Cadets. This apparently is the very maximum contemplated by the Secretary of State (though it is less than half the corresponding allowance in the Straits, where Cadets get £75 or Rs. 1,125), for any larger allowance would make it actually disadvantageous for a passed Cadet to act in the Fifth Class. I cannot believe that quarters in the Straits are more than twice as expensive as quarters in Ceylon, and this allowance is therefore surely the minimum that should be given. Yet, if we take it so, it will be no advantage to a passed Cadet to act in the Fifth Class, for then he foregoes his allowance. I submit therefore that it would be only fair to let Cadets draw half their house allowance when acting in the Fifth Class.

3. I propose now to take the paragraphs of the despatch and examine them in the light of the Tables A and B.

Section 4. "No tendency has at present, &c." I have never myself felt that the argument, against which this is directed, was a very strong one (*i.e.*, I do not think that successful candidate No. 71 will be an appreciably more efficient Civil Servant than No. 76, though No. 2 probably would be), but I may point out that, although the Secretary of State gently ridicules the necessity for raising the attractions of the Ceylon Service in order to get the top men, his proposals show in two very important particulars that he recognizes that the argument has some force. In the first place, he has "shied" at the scheme for expressing salaries in sterling. The reason is not far to seek. Imagine the successful candidate handed a comparative statement containing columns 1 and 4 of Table A. He would see at once that all through his service he would receive from £50 to £200 a year more in the Straits, with the chance of a much larger pension. The Secretary of State's specification, on the other hand, will show the candidate column 1 of A and column 4 of B—*i.e.*, compare pounds with rupees, which always confuses (though doubtless it should not) one who has not been in the East. But of greater significance than this is the Secretary of State's proposal to raise the salaries of Cadets and Fourth and Fifth Class officers so as to put them "more on an equality with the Straits." So, after all, it is considered desirable to increase the attractions of the Ceylon Service!

4. Then there is the argument so easily put forward that living in Ceylon is cheaper than in the Straits. The Secretary of State does not disclose his authority for the statement, and I do not think that any large difference should be admitted without some proof. It might be thought at first that all imported goods would probably be dearer in the Straits on account of longer freight and perhaps

still less competition than even in Ceylon, but, as a matter of fact, exactly the reverse is the case, for there are no Customs duties in the Straits. We must concede that Ceylon has advantages of climate and less expensive home passage. On the other hand, it would not, I think, be unreasonable to contend that the greater responsibilities and more arduous work (alluded to by Sir West Ridgeway in section 11 of his despatch) involved in the administration of this Colony (a hundred times as large as the Straits) may fairly be set against the advantages above enumerated, and that an equality of salaries is an equitable equality of remuneration. But I desire to emphasize the fact that the salaries proposed for Ceylon by the Committee were in nearly all cases distinctly smaller than the corresponding salaries in the Straits. The only exceptions to this rule were in the case of the Cadet, the top men of the Third Class, and the bottom men of the Second Class, and it is possible that the Service generally would see no serious objection to a modification of the Committee's scheme which should eliminate these exceptions.

5. But there is this further point to be considered. The Secretary of State says he does not think any necessity can be shown for raising the salaries in Ceylon to the level in sterling of those in the Straits and Federated Malay States. Then why, it may be asked, were the salaries of the Hong Kong, Straits, and Ceylon Services for the thirty years prior to 1900 all practically on an equality, the advantage if any being on the side of Ceylon? Moreover, as pointed out in paragraphs 16, 23, and 31 of their report, the salaries proposed by the Committee where based on the rate of salaries in Ceylon thirty years ago, though the cost of living has notoriously increased during the period.

6. I come now to the alternative proposals of the Secretary of State. As regards salaries in the Island, his scheme certainly has the merit of simplicity: the anomaly of drawing exchange compensation on only half one's salary is to be done away with, and in future we are to draw it on the whole salary. The effect of the concession is rather spoilt by the ingenuous admission that the resulting increase of pay will range from £12 10*s.* in case of a Cadet to £100 in the case of the Colonial Secretary. (N.B.—For all practical purposes of the Service proper the upper limit should be £75, the increase which will be drawn by the officers drawing Rs. 18,000.)

7. The Secretary of State introduces the proposal in the following words: "If exchange compensation were given on the whole of the salaries, *as was recently conceded to the European members of the Government Service in the Malay Peninsula and Hong Kong*:....." I submit that the suggestion contained in the words I have italicized is misleading, for the reason that exchange compensation in the Straits was always very much more valuable than the exchange compensation here. It meant in the Straits that the officer was recouped the difference between his dollar at 2*s.*, *i.e.*, at the current rate, and his dollar at 3*s.*, *i.e.*, his exchange compensation was equivalent to an increase of 25 per cent. even when it was given only on half salary, and therefore when exchange compensation was conceded on the whole salary it meant a *further 25 per cent.* increase. These well-known facts are repeatedly referred to and emphasized in the printed Straits papers. The concession offered in Ceylon is to allow the difference between 1*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* on the whole salary, *i.e.*, to grant an increase of *6 per cent. instead of 25 per cent.*

8. As regards leave pay and pension under the Secretary of State's proposed scheme, Mr. Thorburn has pointed out the curious mistake which the Colonial Office has made in imagining that the contribution to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund has anything to do with the case. It is therefore only necessary for me to say on behalf of the younger members of the Service (those who draw leave pay and pension at 1*s.* 6*d.* only) that if a fictitious rate for leave pay and pension is to be maintained in one case (that of senior officers) there is no reason why it should not be so maintained in the other (that of junior officers). As a matter of fact, the predominant idea of the sterling scheme lately introduced into the Straits and of the scheme for Ceylon propounded by the Committee was to abolish *at once* the system of a fictitious rate for leave pay and pension, a rate which results in a man at work in Ceylon drawing less than he does when idle at home. This system is perpetuated by the Secretary of State's proposals as regards every one who joined before October, 1897. On the other hand, if the sterling scheme recommended by the Committee is to be finally discarded and the Secretary of State's proposed salaries accepted, there seems to me strong justification for higher rates of salary in England, for however justifiable it may be that the Straits man should draw more in the Straits, it is difficult to see why he should get more when on leave or pension at home. As it is, the man of my year from the Straits who may go home with me next year will draw salary at the rate of at least £97 a year more (and possibly £157 a year more) than I shall. (This comparison, moreover, is based on the increased rate which the Secretary of State offers Ceylon!)

9. Mr. Thorburn has drawn attention to the fact that the Secretary of State proposes to pay the widows and orphans of officers appointed after October, 1897, at the reduced rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* instead of 1*s.* 6*d.* For this reduction in the amount of widows' pensions, already deplorably meagre, absolutely no compensating advantages are offered, the increase in salaries being admittedly conceded "on other grounds." Whatever may be decided with regard to future Cadets who join the Service, I must protest on behalf of the junior men now in the Service against this further curtailment of our scanty privileges.

10. I need add little to Mr. Thorburn's exposure of the hollowness of the proposed addition to the Pension Minute as regards the maximum pension, but I may point out that not only future officers, but all officers appointed after October, 1897, can never draw a higher pension than £864. I am not sure that that the suggested amendment *is* harmless; it seems to me distinctly a case of *suggestio falsi*. The Secretary of State may retort that the suggestion emanated from the Committee; that is so, but the Committee in admitting that £1,000 was a reasonable maximum pension assumed that it could be obtained. Moreover the Committee proposed the abolition of the higher pensions which are now obtainable, and which will still be obtainable by men appointed before October, 1897, under the Secretary of State's scheme. In other words, the Colony will still be saddled with the burden of paying pensions which may amount to £1,080 (and which at any rate will be proportionately higher than those involved in the Committee's proposals) in the case of some fifty-seven officers. (This will best be realized by looking at columns 3 and 4 of the statement attached to the Committee's report: the maximum present pensions obtainable are two-thirds of the amounts in column 3, the maximum pensions involved in the Committee's proposals are two-thirds of the amounts in column 4.) Taking only ten years as the average period of pension, the amount which the Colony would save by the adoption of the Committee's proposals is £10 × 57 × 80, or £45,600=Rs. 684,000. I submit that this is an appreciable saving towards the extra cost involved in the raising of salaries.

11. Next, as to the increased salaries proposed by the Secretary of State for the Cadets and Fourth and Fifth Classes. To these classes the Secretary of State has been more generous, and it is at the risk of being charged with looking a gift horse in the mouth that I would again ask a reference to my statements A and B. The increases suggested by the Secretary of State will certainly be a considerable relief to Cadets and officers in the lower classes, but as regards Classes IV. and V. the contrast with the Straits is still overwhelmingly to the disadvantage of Ceylon. I mean more so in the case of these classes than in the case of the upper classes. Moreover, quite apart from the actual difference in salaries, I would draw special attention to two points: (1) that the gap between the Fourth and Third Classes in Ceylon is still large, much larger than the gap between the corresponding classes in the Straits; and (2) that as soon as a Straits Cadet has passed his examination his salary becomes an incremental one, while the Ceylon Civilian has to wait till he gets his Third Class before he becomes entitled to reckon service for increments. Granted that it may be equitable that the Straits officers should get slightly higher salaries on account of higher cost of living, I do not myself see why the junior Ceylon men should not get increments if the Straits men do. That stagnation in these lower classes is still quite possible is proved by the fact that Messrs. Russell and Allnutt have already been in the Fifth Class three and a half years.

12. As for the actual pay proposed, the additional £50 will undoubtedly be appreciated, and if His Excellency decides not to press for reconsideration of the whole question, the junior officers may congratulate themselves on having scored most. I may however notice one point as regards the leave salary of these junior officers. In the correspondence between the Straits Government and the Secretary of State Sir F. Swettenham recorded a recommendation of the Straits Legislative Council Unofficial Members that the minimum half salary of a passed Cadet on leave after six years' resident service should be £200. The Secretary of State noted this with approval, for he directed the Straits Government to make the pay of a passed Cadet £350 after three years, and the salary of the lowest class was fixed at £420 to £480. It is very different in the case of Ceylon, even with the Secretary of State's increased salaries. At the end of this year Messrs. Allnutt and Thaine and myself will have completed six years' service; yet if we go home we shall, when on half pay, get pay at the rate of £160 per annum only. (This as against £144 at present rates.)

13. The only remaining point in the despatch which appears to call for comment is the estimate in paragraph 13 that the additional cost involved in adopting the Secretary of State's proposals would be about Rs. 200,000. The proposed method of increasing salaries all round is, as I have remarked, very simple, and admits of a very easy calculation of the additional expenditure involved. But what has the Secretary of State to show for the Rs. 200,000 additional cost? An all-round increase of 6 per cent. and a special increase to some thirty-four men in the Civil Service. Except in the Civil Service, the average salary in Ceylon is certainly not more than Rs. 5,000, and on such salaries the increase will only be Rs. 300, or Rs. 25 a month; but of course the great majority of men in the Public Works Department, Survey, Forest, Irrigation, and similar Departments are on small salaries, the increases to which will even be less. If, on the other hand, a scheme for all Departments were framed on the lines of that drawn up by the Committee for the Civil Service alone, I estimate the total cost would be at the very most Rs. 500,000. This provides roughly for a 25 per cent. increase of salaries all round, but such an increase would not be necessary in many cases. The amount is no doubt large, but it would, I submit, achieve two very important ends: (*a*) it would satisfy the present widespread discontent at the inadequacy of pay and increased cost of living; and (*b*) it would be distributed impartially.

14. To sum up. The first question is, Whether a further representation should be made in the hope of inducing the Secretary of State to reconsider the arguments for increasing the pay of the Ceylon Government Service on a somewhat more liberal scale than that proposed. Absolute equality with the Straits would not, I believe, be asked for; in fact, I am inclined to think that the soundest bases for the plea for increased pay are the increased cost of living and the rapidly growing prosperity of the Colony. Sir F. Swettenham's words as regards the Straits will apply equally well to Ceylon: "The prosperity of the Colony has led to the rapid making of money by merchants and professional men, and the style of living has consequently grown more expensive, and everything has increased in price." The cry of insufficient pay is not a manufactured one. It may be said that no concerted demand for higher pay has been put forward by those affected; the Civil Service has refrained from doing so, as they knew Government was taking up the question, and it was known that the late Governor deprecated a memorial; but I do not think that any one who knows the Government servant of Ceylon will deny that the difficulty of making both ends meet is increasing, and that, to quote Mr. Lascelles, there are many "glaring instances of under-payment."

15. If, however, His Excellency does not consider a strong enough case is made out, there appears to be no reason why the Secretary of State's proposals should not be adopted at once; but even in that event I submit that the following small concessions may reasonably be asked for as regards the Civil Service:—

(1) That half of the Cadet's allowance for free furnished quarters be allowed to him till he is permanently appointed to the Fifth Class; otherwise, as I have pointed out, he will gain nothing by acting in the Fifth Class.

(2) That officers in the Fourth and Fifth Classes be given increments after three years in the class. Not only corresponding officers in the Straits Civil Service, but District Engineers and Surveyors in Ceylon are allowed this concession, and I do not understand why junior Ceylon Civilians are excluded.

16. Lastly, I submit that the question of Colombo allowances is not touched by the Secretary of State's scheme, but it ought to be faced. The principle has been already admitted for some years, *e.g.*, the allowances given to the Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, and the allowance given to the Office Assistant to the Government Agent of the Western Province. (How an allowance can be denied to the Assistants at the Secretariat when it is given to the Assistant at the Kachcheri, has always been a mystery to me.) If the Secretary of State's proposals are accepted as a final settlement of the general salary question, the claim for these Colombo allowances will remain practically unabated.

March 2, 1904.

A. R. SLATER.

Table A.

| Grade. | 1<br>Salary in Straits and Malay States. | 2<br>Salary in Ceylon. | 3<br>Salary for Ceylon proposed by Committee. | 4<br>Salary proposed by the Secretary of State. | 5<br>Remarks on Secretary of State's Scheme. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ s. d. | £ | £ | |
| Cadets ... | 225 plus quarters, or 300 without quarters | 212 10 0 | 300 | 225 plus free quarters, say 258⅓ | — |
| Passed Cadets ... | 300–350 | 247 18 4 | 300–350 | 266⅔ plus quarters, say 300 | Increments in Straits not in Ceylon. |
| Class V. ... | 420–480 | 283 6 8 | 400–450 | 333⅓ | Increments in Straits not in Ceylon. |
| Class IV. ... | 540–600 | 354 3 4 | 500–575 | 400 | Increments in Straits not in Ceylon. |
| Class III. ... | 600–780 | 495–637 | 650–800 | 525–675 | — |
| Class II. ... | 780–1,020 | 708–850 | 800–980 | 750–900 | — |
| Class I. ... | 1,200–1,500 | 991–1,275 | 1,000–1,500 | 1,050–1,350 | Secretary of State's scheme more favourable as regards *initial* pay. |
| Colonial Secretary | 1,600 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,800 | Colonial Secretary in Straits gets free furnished house. |

Table B.

| Grade. | 1<br>Rupee Salary in Straits and Federated Malay States. | 2<br>Salary in Ceylon with Exchange Compensation on Half Salary. | 3<br>Salary for Ceylon proposed by Committee. | 4<br>Salary proposed by the Secretary of State. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Cadets ... | 4,500 | 3,187·50 | 4,500 | 3,375 plus free quarters, say 3,875 |
| Pass Cadets ... | 4,500–5,250 | 3,718·75 | 4,500–5,250 | 4,000 plus free quarters, say 4,500 |
| Class V. ... | 6,300–7,200 | 4,250·0 | 6,000–6,750 | 5,000 |
| Class IV. ... | 8,100–9,000 | 5,312·50 | 7,500–8,625 | 6,000 |
| Class III. ... | 9,900–11,700 | 7,437·50–9,562·50 | 9,750–12,000 | 7,875–10,125 |
| Class II. ... | 11,700–15,300 | 10,625–12,758 | 12,000–14,700 | 11,250–13,500 |
| Class I. ... | 18,000–22,500 | 14,875–19,125 | 15,000–22,500 | 15,750–20,500 |
| Colonial Secretary | 24,000 | 25,500 | 27,000 | 27,000 |

## No. 9.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 21, 1904.

SIR,—I AM directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that for some time past the Government has had under consideration a proposal to improve the remuneration of officers in the Civil Service and other Departments by placing their salaries on a gold basis, as has recently been done in the case of the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and Hong Kong.

2. As a preliminary step a small Committee was appointed in August last to draw up a tentative scheme of sterling salaries for the Civil Service, and Sir West Ridgeway in transmitting its report to the Secretary of State suggested that a general scheme on lines somewhat similar to the proposals of the Committee should be submitted for Mr. Lyttelton's consideration, if the principles enunciated were approved by him.

3. The Secretary of State in his reply, dated 5th February, 1904, has expressed the opinion that no necessity can be shown for raising the standard of Ceylon salaries to the level in sterling of those in the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States. Mr. Lyttelton states, however, that he recognizes there are other grounds for increasing to some extent the salaries of the officers of the

Ceylon Service, especially its junior members. He suggests that such a general increase of pay will be most conveniently given by granting exchange compensation on the whole salaries of officers instead of, as at present, only on half salaries, while as regards the lower classes of the Civil Service he is prepared to agree to certain special increases.

4. The basis of this alternative scheme put forward by the Secretary of State is thus extremely simple, but the despatch raises several important and somewhat complex questions of detail, and in order that the Governor may fully appreciate what would be the exact effect of the proposal on the emoluments of the officers in the various branches of the administration, His Excellency has decided to appoint a representative Committee to report and advise on the whole matter.

5. It will be the duty of the Committee, *inter alia*—

(i.) To frame a scheme for all the Departments of the Ceylon Government Service on the lines indicated by the Secretary of State, showing (*a*) present salaries, including exchange compensation on half salaries; (*b*) salaries as they would be if exchange compensation were allowed on whole salaries; and (*c*) additional cost involved by (*b*).

(ii.) To advise whether, with due regard to the desirability of economical administration, the increases suggested by the Secretary of State may be accepted as an adequate recognition of the grounds which exist for an amelioration of the position of Ceylon Government Servants.

(iii.) In the event of their advising any material modification of Mr. Lyttelton's scheme, to report fully the reasons for each such modification, together with a statement showing (*a*) the actual cost involved and (*b*) the difference in cost between the Secretary of State's scheme and the scheme as modified.

6. His Excellency has been pleased to nominate you to be the Chairman of the Committee, the other members of which will be as follows:—The Hon. Mr. G. M. Fowler, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Jackson, the Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, Dr. A. Perry, Major A. W. de Wilton, Mr. A. G. Perman, Mr. J. B. M. Ridout, Mr. J. Fox, and Mr. A. R. Slater. Mr. Slater will act as Secretary to the Committee.

7. I am to enclose for your information the accompanying print containing the report of the Preliminary Committee dated 1st September, 1903, Sir West Ridgeway's despatch to the Secretary of State, and Mr. Lyttelton's reply, together with certain minutes and memoranda in connection therewith.

8. It will be observed that the question of increasing the number of officers in the Civil Service has also engaged the attention of Government, and the views of the late Governor have been met to some extent by the Secretary of State. His Excellency will be glad if the Civil Service members of the Committee will report whether, in their opinion, the necessity for the additional staff originally recommended is so urgent as to justify further representations at the present time.

9. His Excellency also desires that the Committee should carefully consider and report upon the Secretary of State's suggestion that the fees now drawn by the holders of certain higher appointments should be withdrawn in the case of officers appointed to those posts in future.

I am, &c.,
A. G. CLAYTON,
for Colonial Secretary.

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## No. 10.

## REPORT of the Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor to consider Despatch dated 5th February, 1904, from the Secretary of State, regarding a proposed revision of the scale of Salaries of Officers in the Civil Service and the higher grades of other Government Departments in Ceylon.

WE propose in the first part of this report to follow the three principal terms of reference laid down in paragraph 5 of the letter from the Colonial Secretary dated April 21, 1904. We shall subsequently deal with certain questions which arise out of our replies to those references.

### I.

2. The first reference requires us "to frame a scheme for all the Departments of the Ceylon Government Service on the lines indicated by the Secretary of State, showing (*a*) present salaries, including exchange compensation on half salaries; (*b*) salaries as they would be if exchange compensation were allowed on whole salaries; and (*c*) additional cost involved by (*b*)."

Such a scheme is submitted in columns 1 to 14 of Appendix A. In addition to the details asked for in the reference we have shown in each case the present *nominal* scale of salary. This information is necessary for a proper calculation of leave pay and pension, and it also forms the starting point of our subsequent recommendations.

3. Separate statements have been drawn up for each Department, showing every appointment or class of appointment to which the privilege of exchange compensation is attached, and an examination of the statements at once discloses the fact that the privilege extends to a very much lower grade of officer than that contemplated by the Secretary of State. In paragraph 12 of his despatch Mr. Lyttelton writes: "Those grades which are usually filled by Ceylonese should remain as before, since apparently no person at present serving in such posts is entitled to exchange compensation. The result will be very roughly that the posts filled by officers whose official biographies are given in the Ceylon Civil List, 1903, will all come under the new scheme, with the exception of the third, fourth, and fifth grades of the Public Works Department, the Inspectors of the Irrigation Department, and the officers of the Medical Department below the rank of Colonial Surgeon." This definition of the class whose emoluments require special revision almost exactly accords with our own view: unfortunately, however, the test on which it is based entirely fails to draw a dividing line at the same grade in each Department.

4. We are not aware what principles have been followed in granting the concession of exchange compensation in the past, but a glance at the tables will show (*a*) that a very large number of Ceylonese, more especially in the Public Works, Survey, and Medical Departments, have been allowed the privilege; and (*b*) that, on the other hand, many Ceylonese of apparently similar standing—*e.g.*, Inspectors of Police and Jailers—have been denied it. In a later section of this report (*vide* § 31) we shall endeavour to lay down a test which shall produce a result more in accordance with what we believe to be the Secretary of State's intention; but in order to comply with the requirements of the first reference we have necessarily included in Appendix A all who now draw exchange compensation.

5. The mean additional cost of the proposal to allow exchange compensation on whole instead of only half salaries, including the special increases of pay to the lower classes and the allowances to Cadets in the Civil Service, would be Rs. 180,160; while the mean extra cost of the additions to the Civil Service approved by the Secretary of State would be Rs. 25,450. Mr. Lyttelton's proposals therefore involve a total additional expenditure of some Rs. 205,610, a result which closely agreed with the estimate in paragraph 13 of his despatch.

II.

6. By the second term of reference we are called upon "to advise whether, with due regard to the desirability of economical administration, the increases suggested by the Secretary of State may be accepted as an adequate recognition of the grounds which exist for an amelioration of the position of Ceylon Government servants."

7. We have just shown that the increases suggested by the Secretary of State will cost some Rs. 205,000 a year, and in paragraph 14 of his despatch Mr. Lyttelton raises the question whether the financial position of Ceylon warrants this additional charge. We unhesitatingly reply that the economical, combined with the efficient, administration of the Colony not only warrants, but necessitates, an increase of expenditure on personal emoluments to a considerably greater degree than that proposed. Officers in the Ceylon Government Service have shared in the general satisfaction at the pronounced prosperity of the Colony during the last decade, but so far from reaping any benefit they have suffered severely from the universal rise in the standard, and increase in the cost, of living which have been the natural and inevitable concomitants of that prosperity. We reserve for the present further comment on this aspect of the question, but would here draw special attention to the following facts:—

(*a*) That the revenue of the Colony has steadily risen from Rs. 18,051,950 in 1893 to Rs. 29,423,308 in 1903, and that the average annual surplus of the last eight years has been Rs. 1,500,000.

(*b*) That the surplus for last year (1903) was Rs. 2,700,000, or, even apart from Pearl Fishery receipts, about Rs. 2,000,000.

(*c*) That although during recent years the Colony has contributed from surplus revenue over Rs. 10,000,000 towards extraordinary public works, which would under ordinary circumstances have been undertaken only with borrowed money, there was still at the close of 1903 a surplus of over Rs. 4,500,000 available for appropriation.

8. These figures prove how fully Sir West Ridgeway was justified in the opinion expressed in paragraph 14 of his despatch of October 22, 1903, that the additional expenditure involved in his salary proposals could not be considered an extravagant charge against the increasing revenue of this prosperous Colony.

9. The interest alone on the surplus balances in hand at the end of 1903 would provide a lac and a half of rupees towards the cost of a general rise in the scale of salaries, and while we have no desire to anticipate the future financial policy of Government we would respectfully submit that the time has arrived when, instead of the Colony's annual surpluses being entirely appropriated for capital expenditure, some portion at least should in justice be utilized in improving the position of those who have hitherto participated only in the labour and not in the fruits of the rapid development of the Island.

10. We repeat then, with confidence, that, with due regard to economical administration, the Colony can well afford to bear a heavier addition to the expenditure on the salaries of its officers than that involved in the Secretary of State's scheme, and we have good reason to believe that this view is very generally shared by unofficials inside and outside the Legislative Council.

11. The crucial point in the second reference is therefore whether the increase proposed by the Secretary of State affords an adequate recognition of the grounds which exist for an amelioration of the position of officers in the higher grades in the Ceylon Government Service. The effect of Mr. Lyttelton's scheme is to increase the present actual emoluments of such officers by about 6 per cent., and this falls so far below the corresponding increase—about 25 per cent.—recently granted to the Straits and Hong Kong Services, and also so far below the increase adumbrated by Sir West Ridgeway—on the advice of the Executive Council—that it becomes necessary to examine on what grounds the Secretary of State is unwilling to accept the more liberal proposals.

12. The chief issue between the home and the local Governments turns on the question whether any necessity can be shown for raising the standard of Ceylon salaries to the level in sterling of those in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. In our opinion the strongest justification for at least an equality lies in the fact that for the thirty years prior to 1900—when the question of increase first appears to have been raised in the Straits Settlements—the salaries of the Civil Service in the three Eastern Colonies were as far as possible on a level, while officers of the Colonial Service outside the Civil Service were more highly remunerated in Ceylon; we do not understand therefore why a distinction adverse to Ceylon is now for the first time introduced. Since however a comparison has been instituted, we make no apology for stating the following facts as to the relative cost of living in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Hong Kong, from which it will be seen how seriously the Secretary of State has been misinformed on a matter of vital importance.

13. Mr. Lyttelton is advised that "living in Ceylon is still distinctly cheaper than in the Malay Peninsula or Hong Kong." We do not feel called upon to consider the case of the comparatively recently-formed Malay Service, but, assuming that the Secretary of State intended to associate

the Straits Settlements with Hong Kong as more expensive than Ceylon, we have been at some pains to test the accuracy of his information, and the result is exhibited in the annexed table, the details in which have been obtained partly from published market and store lists and partly from authorities now or till lately in Hong Kong and Singapore.

Table I.

*Cost of Living in Colombo compared with Hong Kong and Singapore.**

[The dollar in Hong Kong and Singapore has been taken as equivalent to Re. 1⅓.]

| | Colombo. | Hong Kong. | Singapore. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| A.—*Servants* (average monthly wages) :— | | | |
| Butler ... ... ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 |
| Cook ... ... ... | 20 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 |
| Cook's assistant ... ... | 10 0 | Unpaid | ? |
| Table and dressing boys ... | 15 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| House coolies ... ... | 13 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 |
| Gardeners ... ... | 13 0 | ? | 13 0 |
| Syce or horsekeeper or rickshaw coolies | 15 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| Ayah ... ... ... | 20 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 |
| B.—*Market Prices :* | | | |
| Beef per lb. ... ... | 0 20 | 0 24 | 0 29 |
| Mutton per lb. ... ... | 0 40 | 0 32 | 0 53 |
| Fowls each ... ... | 0 90 | 0 43 | 1 6 |
| Eggs each ... ... | 5 | 0 3 | 0 4 |
| Potatoes per lb. ... ... | 0 7 | 0 7 | ? |
| C.—*Store Prices :* | | | |
| Flour per lb. ... ... | 0 15 | No information. | 0 15 |
| Sugar per lb. ... ... | 0 18 | | 0 13 |
| Jam (British) ... ... | 0 60 | | 0 47 |
| Biscuits (lunch) ... | 0 70 | | 0 60 |
| Bacon per lb. ... ... | 1 60 | | 1 14 |
| Tinned milk ... ... | 0 40 | | 0 35 |
| Sardines ... ... | 1 0 | | 0 78 |
| Soap ... ... ... | 1 10 | | 0 60 |
| Whisky (per bottle) ... ... | 3 0 | | 1 67 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| D.—House rent ... ... | 80 to 250 | 130 to 260 | 130 to 260 |

14. Taking the items in the order given, the following points may be noticed :—

(*a*) The wages of servants are much the same in each of the three places, but a smaller establishment will certainly suffice in Hong Kong—and possibly also in Singapore.

(*b*) Colombo market prices, taken as a whole, do not differ appreciably from corresponding prices in Hong Kong and Singapore.

(*c*) Singapore has a marked advantage over Colombo (and *a fortiori* over the rest of Ceylon) in store prices. There are several reasons for this, the chief being (*a*) that Singapore is a free port, (*b*) the very large transhipment business done there, and (*c*) the fact that freights from Europe are the same to Singapore as to Colombo, while from Australia they are cheaper to Singapore. The full significance of this unfavourable item in the comparison can only be properly appreciated by those who know the extent to which Europeans in the East are dependent on imported goods.

(*d*) There remains the item of house rent, in regard to which Colombo at first sight appears to to be better off than Hong Kong and Singapore. Houses at the lower rate quoted cannot, however, be obtained in any of the ordinary European residential quarters of the city, and it is only at the sacrifice of reasonable sanitary surroundings and of social isolation that an officer can get a bungalow for less than Rs. 120 a month, which sum itself will only procure a house with very limited accommodation.

15. To complete the comparison between the cost of living in the three places, it may be added that in Colombo Europeans live from one to four miles and in Singapore from two to seven miles from the Government offices, and in both places therefore it is necessary and usual for Heads of Departments and superior officers to keep carriages and horses. In Hong Kong, on the other hand, we understand this is not the case.

16. We submit that the above analysis, based on definite and ascertained facts, is inconsistent with the assumption that living in Ceylon is cheaper than in Hong Kong or the Straits Settlements. Nor will the further alleged advantages of the Ceylon Service stand the test of statistics.

17. In spite of the "greater variety of climates" referred to by the Secretary of State we find from official reports that the average death-rate of Europeans in Ceylon is higher than in Hong Kong and Straits Settlements: There are few official stations in the higher parts of the Island, and those whose posts are in the low-country are prevented by the nature of their duties and by want of time and means from recuperating in the hills.

18. Mr. Lyttelton's last point in favour of Ceylon is "its shorter distance from home," but we would point out that the additional cost of a passage to Singapore or Hong Kong is not proportional to the additional distance, and is in fact so small as to be practically inappreciable when spread over the number of years between two periods of furlough. We have also been informed that full pay leave in Hong Kong may be accumulated to the extent of four months instead of only three months as in Ceylon. Such a concession must go far towards compensating Hong Kong officials for the extra cost of passage to Europe.

19. In this connection we desire to draw attention to a serious disadvantage attaching to the leave pay of Ceylon officials appointed after February 19, 1897, in comparison with that of corresponding officials in Hong Kong and the Straits. Even were there any justification for the theory that living in those colonies is more expensive than living in Ceylon—and we have shown there is no such

* Information kindly furnished by the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, as regards the Straits Settlements; and as regards Hong Kong by Mr. Nicolle, late local Auditor of Hong Kong, Sir John Keane, late Private Secretary to the Governor of Hong Kong, and Mr. R. Ponsonby, late Private Secretary to Sir West Ridgeway and now Private Secretary to the Governor of Hong Kong.

justification—the reason for the inequality disappears when the officers are at home; yet it is just there that the Ceylon official finds himself in a particularly invidious position. There is another aspect of this question which is coming into prominence now that the officers appointed after 1897 are beginning to go home. Such officers now draw leave pay at the reduced rate of 1*s.* 6*d.*, and their salaries in England must in many, if not the majority of cases, prove utterly inadequate. For example, junior civilians in Ceylon who are now proceeding on leave after six years' service, during which any savings except for passage money have been out of the question, will when on half pay leave draw at the rate of only £138 a year, while even under the Secretary of State's scheme they would draw only £153, as against the £193–£221 drawn by their brother-officers on leave from Hong Kong and Singapore.

20. Sir West Ridgeway's plea that Ceylon Civilians should be placed at least on an equality with their fellow-Civilians in the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, so as to attract the best men on account of the importance of the Colony in area and population and the diversity and volume of its administrative work, is met by the Secretary of State with the rejoinder that "no tendency has at present manifested itself on the part of successful candidates for Eastern Cadetships to cease to give preference to Ceylon." We doubt however whether the inequality of the conditions has yet been realized by the candidates, and we notice that Mr. Lyttelton so far admits the force of Sir West Ridgeway's argument that he deems it desirable to increase the attractions of the Ceylon Civil Service by the grant of special increases of pay to the lower classes and Cadets. While we are inclined to agree as to the improbability of a candidate who passes a few places higher than another in a competitive examination proving appreciably more efficient, we are convinced that public opinion in the Colony would unhesitatingly recommend that the emoluments of all branches of Government service should be fixed on a scale sufficient to enable Ceylon to compete successfully with other Colonies in obtaining the very best material available. As regards appointments to Departments outside the Civil Service proper, it is annually becoming more difficult to obtain qualified persons for the salaries offered, and we would invite attention to the large increase which it was found necessary to attach to the salary of the appointment of the General Manager of the Ceylon Government Railway on its recently becoming vacant.

21. We cannot but feel that if His Excellency the Governor will place these facts and considerations before the Secretary of State, Mr. Lyttelton will agree that ample justification does exist for raising the standard of Ceylon salaries at least to the level of those in Hong Kong and the Straits Setttlements. The extent to which they now fall below that level is exemplified in the following comparative table, which shows the salaries of the Civil Service in the Straits and Malay States and the salaries (converted into sterling at the current rate of exchange) of the Ceylon Civil Service. We also add a column showing that the Ceylon salaries as proposed by the Secretary of State would still compare unfavourably with those in the other Eastern Colonies :—

Table II.

| Grade. | Salary in Straits and Malay States. £. | Present Salary in Ceylon. £. | Salary for Ceylon proposed by the Secretary of State. £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cadets ... | 225 plus quarters, or 300 without quarters | 212½ ... | 265* |
| Passed Cadets ... | 300 to 350 ... | 248 ... | 306⅔* |
| Class V. ... | 420 to 480 ... | 283 ... | 333⅓ |
| Class IV. ... | 540 to 600 ... | 354 ... | 400 |
| Class III. ... | 600 to 780 ... | 495 to 637 ... | 525 to 675 |
| Class II. ... | 780 to 1,020 ... | 708 to 850 ... | 750 to 900 |
| Class I. ... | 1,200 to 1,500 ... | 991 to 1,275 ... | 1,050 to 1,350 |

22. The manifest justice of Ceylon's claim to be treated with the same liberality as the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong should, we submit, be sufficient proof of the inadequacy of the Secretary of State's proposals, but, as already stated, an even stronger ground for a substantial augmentation of salaries will be found in the increased cost of living in Ceylon during the last ten years. Those whose acquaintance with the Island extends over the period named will readily acknowledge the strength of this argument, but the Secretary of State may not unreasonably require something more than a general statement, and we therefore annex a table showing exactly how each of the main items of household expenditure in Colombo has risen since 1894. With a slight modification in the case of house rent the figures will hold equally good for other parts of the Island.

Table III.

*Increased Cost of Living in Colombo during the last Ten Years.*

| | 1894. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| House rent ... | Rs. 50 to 150 ... | Rs. 80 to 250 |
| *Servants' Wages* (per Month). | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Appu ... | 18 0 ... | 25 0 |
| Cook ... | 15 0 ... | 20 0 |
| Kitchen cooly ... | 6 0 ... | 10 0 |
| Table and dressing boy | 12 0 ... | 15 0 |
| House coolies ... | 8 0 ... | 13 0 |
| Garden coolies ... | 10 0 ... | 13 0 |
| Horsekeepers ... | 12 0 ... | 15 0 |
| Rickshaw coolies | | 15 0 |
| Ayahs ... | 12 0 ... | 20 0 |

| 1894. *Market Prices.* | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef per lb. ... | 0 18 ... | 0 20 |
| Mutton per lb. ... | 0 32 ... | 0 40 |
| Fowls each ... | 0 50 ... | 1 0 |
| Eggs each ... | 0 3 ... | 0 5 |
| Potatoes per lb. | 0 5 ... | 0 7 |
| Bread per lb. ... | 0 6 ... | 0 12 |
| Fish per lb. ... | 0 15 ... | 0 40 |
| Store prices ... | — | 10 to 20 per cent. higher |
| Hotels per day ... | 5 0 ... | 8 0 |

23. In common with other residents in the capital, Colombo officials have been most severely affected by the extraordinarily rapid rise in the value of land. On this point we may quote the following from an article in "The Times of Ceylon" dated 22nd April, 1904: "It is generally agreed that the average value of land for building purposes in Colombo has risen about 50 per cent. during the last ten years, though in some quarters it has advanced more than in others." House rent has increased *pari passu*. From £100 to £120 a year must be paid for the most modest bungalows in the European quarter, while £200 a year is now the usual rent for the class of house in which Heads of Departments are expected to live.

* On supposition of a house allowance of Rs. 600.

24. The late Governor in concluding his review of the progress of Ceylon during the period of his Administration commented on the fact that in recent years there has been a special increase in the wealth of the native community, who have very noticeably adopted higher standards of living. This tendency, which has permeated all classes of the native population, accounts in a large measure for the remarkable rise in house rent, and it also explains the second feature in the above table, viz., the general advance in servants' wages and market prices. While this greater diffusion of wealth no doubt indicates the sound economical condition of the Colony, it is clear that its effect must be to enhance very considerably the expenses of the European, who cannot materially lower his standard of living.

25. The increase in store prices is probably partly due to the rise in rents already noticed, while the fact that hotel charges have risen 60 per cent. in the ten years affords a striking measure of the total of the increases summarized in the preceding parts of the table.*

26. This rapid advance in the cost of living accurately reflects the consistent prosperity which has happily marked the history of the Colony in recent years, and the community as a whole have found ample compensation in a substantial rise in the scale of incomes: the salaries of officials, on the other hand, have remained the same, and it is this class therefore who have admittedly suffered the most severely. The result has necessarily been that Government servants in Ceylon have, in a very large number of cases, as the only alternative to running into debt, been forced to adopt a standard of living considerably below that of professional and business men. In short, to quote the words used by Sir West Ridgeway in paragraph 12 of his despatch, "the salaries now paid in Ceylon are not sufficient to enable even prudent officers to live comparatively comfortably and in a style befitting their position."

27. In view therefore of these three outstanding facts, viz., (*a*) the sound financial condition of the Colony, (*b*) the unreasonable inequality between salaries in Ceylon and the other Eastern Colonies under practically identical conditions, and (*c*) the extraordinary increase in cost of living during the last ten years, we unhesitatingly assert that the Secretary of State's proposed increase of 6 per cent. cannot be accepted as an adequate recognition of the grounds which exist for an amelioration of the position of Government servants in Ceylon.

III.

28. The third reference to the Committee was in the following terms:—

"In the event of their advising any material modification of Mr. Lyttelton's scheme to report fully the reasons for each such modification, together with a statement showing (*a*) the actual cost involved and (*b*) the difference in cost between the Secretary of State's scheme and the scheme as modified."

This was subsequently modified as follows in a letter from the Colonial Secretary dated 24th June:—

"In the event of the Salary Revision Committee formulating any proposals for an increase of salaries on lines different to those suggested by the Secretary of State, those proposals should primarily take the form of a general alteration in scale, in which all Departments would share proportionately.

"If the Committee consider it desirable to deal with special cases, in which individuals or individual Departments are in their opinion comparatively underpaid or overpaid, their recommendations should be set forth in a separate part of their report."

29. In accordance therefore with these later instructions, the alternative general scale of salaries which we now proceed to submit differs from the Secretary of State's scale only in degree; in other words our proposal, like Mr. Lyttelton's, contemplates a proportionate increase in all salaries on the ground that the general scale is too low.

30. Our recommendations are as follows:—

(1) That exchange compensation be abolished.

(2) That the present nominal salaries of officers in the Civil Service and in the European grades of other Government Departments be increased by 20 per cent.

(3) That a station allowance of 10 per cent. on the mean salary of the class or post be granted to those of the above officers who have to live in Colombo, and who are not provided with Government quarters.

(4) That the salaries of other officers now drawing exchange compensation be fixed in accordance with the Secretary of State's proposal, *i.e.*, on a scale based on nominal salaries increased by double the present exchange compensation.

31. It will be seen that a distinction is drawn between the recommendations affecting different grades of the Government Service, and it is desirable to give our reasons for this distinction. In the first place, the appointments on behalf of which the Secretary of State's proposals have been made and our recommendations invited are those "usually held by Europeans," and we have shown in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this report how the test of exchange compensation proves altogether fallacious as a guide to this class of appointments. In the second place, it appears to us to be obvious that the grounds for a substantial increase in the scale of salaries of Europeans whose domicile remains in Europe either do not exist, or can only be urged with far less force in the case of Europeans and Ceylonese whose domicile is in the Colony. We may remark that the result of the distinction thus drawn accords very nearly with that anticipated by the Secretary of State in paragraph 12 of his despatch, the only variation of any importance being that we would grant the 20 per cent. increase to Assistant Colonial Surgeons in view of the character of their office.

32. The principal feature of our proposals is that nominal salaries should be increased by 20 per cent. As however we concur in the Secretary of State's suggestion to abolish exchange compensation, the actual increase which we recommend amounts to not quite 13 per cent. on present salaries, as against the 6 per cent. which Mr. Lyttelton is prepared to sanction. Viewed in the light of the facts disclosed in our reply to the second term of reference, it may well be argued that our proposals are only slightly less inadequate than those of the Secretary of State. It will be found, for example, that they do not bring up the scale of Civil Service salaries to the

* The Manager of one of the chief hotels in Colombo states that meals which ten years ago cost 65 cents to supply now cost from Re. 1·65 to Re. 1·75.

corresponding scale in Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements, that the increases recommended are not proportional to the total increase in the cost of living, and that the general scale of salaries will still be far below the scale of thirty years ago. We recognize however that in a large Service, such as that of Ceylon, a small general increase in salaries involves a considerable addition to the total annually recurrent charges for personal emoluments, and we are unwilling therefore to make suggestions which, although just, might possibly be deemed impracticable. But we submit with confidence that a nett increase of 13 per cent. is not only moderate in itself, but is strictly consistent with economical administration.

33. The actual salaries which under our scheme would be attached to the various posts are shown in columns 15 to 20 of the tables in Appendix A, and it will be seen from the summary in paragraph 46 that the mean extra cost involved is Rs. 378,758,* the difference in cost between the Secretary of State's proposals and ours being Rs. 173,148.* To this must however be added the cost of the station allowances of 10 per cent. which we recommend for Colombo officers; but before stating the cost of that recommendation we will first explain the principle on which it is based.

34. It is found on an examination of the various sums paid for house rent by European officers stationed in Colombo—and the statement will be borne out by the figures quoted in paragraphs 13 and 21—that, as a general rule, at least 16 per cent. of an officer's salary goes in house rent. In outstations, on the other hand, nearly every official of the class we are dealing with has a Government bungalow for which he has to pay only 6 per cent. on his salary; consequently a transfer to Colombo means a substantial reduction of salary which in many cases involves considerable hardship. The necessity for some alleviation of the Colombo officer's disadvantages is indeed, in our opinion, pressing, and we submit that this alleviation may fairly be effected by making up to him the additional amount which he has to disburse in house rent; in other words, that he should be granted a station allowance of 10 per cent. calculated on the mean salary of his class or post.

35. The principle of a station allowance for Colombo is already admitted in the case of the Office Assistant to the Government Agent of the Western Province, the Police Magistrate, and the Commissioner of Requests. Moreover, Government houses or house allowances are at present given to certain officers of the Railway, Medical, Police, and Master Attendant's Departments, and we are unable to discover any logical reason why other officers should not be placed on a similar footing. The minimum allowance hitherto granted has been Rs. 600 per annum, and as this sum represents ten-sixteenths of the minimum rent for which a house is obtainable in Colombo, we recommend that this limit be adhered to. It certainly should not be reduced. We estimate (see Appendix B) that the total expenditure involved by our proposal would be about Rs. 90,250 per annum.

36. The total mean cost of our scheme, including the three additional officers in the Civil Service, amounts therefore to Rs. 469,008. It has been proved by experience however that the actual cost of incremental schemes of salaries is considerably below the theoretical average,† and we shall be justified therefore in stating that the actual additional expenditure which we ask the Colony to incur will probably be very little, if any, more than Rs. 450,000 a year.

37. It is true that even this sum is more than double the amount contemplated by Mr. Lyttelton, but, for reasons already stated, the Secretary of State's proposed 6 per cent. increase would prove quite inadequate to remedy the admitted present insufficiency of pay, while the financial condition of the Colony abundantly warrants the adoption of the more liberal scheme. It may well be doubted whether the economy with which the Colony has been administered in recent years is generally realized. We find that in 1871 out of a total revenue of £1,121,679 no less a sum than £333,377, or as nearly as possible 30 per cent., was spent on administration. In 1903 the cost of the administration was about Rs. 7,000,000, or 24 per cent. of the revenue; while even increased by the Rs. 450,000 which our proposals require, it would still represent only just over 25 per cent.‡

*Rate of Exchange for Leave Pay and Pension.*

38. A word must be said as to the rates of exchange at which officers should draw leave pay and pension if they are granted this 20 per cent. increase on their nominal salaries. At present, as the Secretary of State has reminded His Excellency, officers who joined the Ceylon Government Service before the 19th February, 1897, draw leave pay and pension at home at the rate of 1*s.* 10½*d.* to the rupee, while those appointed after that date are paid at 1*s.* 6*d.* We propose that in the case of the first-named officers the rate should be reduced to 1*s.* 6¾*d.*, which would result in their receiving on the higher salary exactly the same amount of leave pay and pension as they receive now on the lower one.§

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* *I. e.*, Rs. 378,758 — Rs. 205,610 = Rs. 173,148.

† For example, the estimated mean cost of the Civil Service as re-organized in 1897 was Rs. 685,300; the actual cost has been as follows:—1898, Rs. 666,281; 1899, Rs. 667,974; 1900, Rs. 661,512; 1901, Rs. 652,717; 1902, Rs. 663,646; 1903, Rs. 676,104.

‡ The case of the Civil Service is even more remarkable. In 1871 it cost £54,000, and in 1903 only £45,000.

§ We arrive at this rate as follows:—

(1) Full pay leave at home at present rate (1*s.* 10½*d.*) $= £\left(\frac{24}{25} \text{ of } \frac{S}{10}\right) \times \frac{15}{16}$, S being salary and it being remembered (*a*) that 4 per cent. of S is first deducted in Ceylon for Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund contribution, and (*b*) that 1*s.* 10½*d.* $= \frac{15}{16}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$ of £1.

(2) Full pay leave at home at future rate ($x$) on S increased by 20 per cent. $= £\left(\frac{24}{25} \times \frac{6}{5} \times \frac{S}{10}\right) \times x$.

Equalizing (1) and (2) we get $x = \frac{15}{16} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{75}{96} = \frac{25}{32}$; *i.e.*, the new rate $= \frac{25}{32}$ of 2*s.* = 1*s.* 6¾*d.* And this rate will also give the right result for half pay leave and pension; in the case of half pay the amount to be converted into sterling is $\left(\frac{S}{2} - \frac{4}{100} S\right)$ or $\frac{23}{50}$ S, and in the case of pension the amount to be converted is $\frac{2}{3}$ S (or whatever proportion of S the officer's service has earned) minus $\frac{4}{100}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ S $= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{24}{25}$ S $= \frac{16}{25}$ S; but neither of these amounts affects the equation for determining the new rate "$x$."

In the event of an officer, who is not on an incremental scale, retiring within three years of the introduction of the new salaries, it might happen that on the average salary drawn by him during the three years preceding his retirement the lower rate would adversely affect his pension. In such a case therefore we submit it would be equitable, for the purpose of calculating his pension at the lower rate, to regard his salary for the whole of the three years as having been on the higher scale.

39. As regards officers who now draw leave pay and pension at 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee we suggest that in future they should draw at the rate fixed by Order in Council, viz., 1*s.* 4*d.* The rate which would on the higher salaries give exactly the same leave pay and pension as at present would be 1*s.* 3*d.*, but we submit that officers should not be called upon to accept a rate below the fixed rate of exchange, while notwithstanding the slight advantage which this rate would give the men appointed since February, 1897, the men appointed before that date would still be in far the better position. On the other hand, the concession would to some extent diminish the inequality in leave pay and pension prospects which is acutely felt by the junior men, while the resulting increase in non-effective charges would be very small. In this connection we venture to enter a respectful but earnest protest against the proposal of the Secretary of State that in the case of officers appointed after February 19, 1897, the rate of payment of Widows' and Orphans' pensions should be reduced from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee. Such a ruling would but still further accentuate the inequality to which we have just alluded, and we submit that in any case it would not be equitable to apply it to officers already in the Service.

40. We stated above (paragraph 38) that officers appointed prior to 19th February, 1897, "draw leave pay and pension at 1*s.* 10½*d.*" in addition to receiving exchange compensation in the Island. We have ascertained however that there are a few senior officers—

(*a*) Who draw exchange compensation and are entitled to leave pay and pension at 2*s.* to the rupee;*

(*b*) Who do not draw exchange compensation, but who are entitled to leave pay and pension at 2*s.* to the rupee, and who are also entitled to remit home to their families half their salaries at this rate;†

(*c*) Who do not draw exchange compensation, but who are entitled to leave pay and pension at the rate of 1*s.* 10½*d.* to the rupee and also to the "family remittance privilege" at that rate.‡

Those in Class (*a*) should receive the increase on nominal salaries which we have recommended. Mr. Skeen's leave pay and pension rate should be reduced to 1*s.* 8*d.*, which will give him the same results as on his present pay. Similarly, if the other two officers in this class ever draw leave pay and pension in England, their rate should be reduced to one which, on their increased emoluments, will give the same results as before.

Those in Class (*b*) might be called upon to state whether they wish to continue to enjoy the privilege of family remittance. If they are willing to give it up, they should be given the 20 per cent. increase on their nominal salaries, their leave pay and pension rate being reduced to 1*s.* 8*d.* If they wish to continue the privilege of family remittance, we consider their salaries should not be increased, since the privilege of remitting home half one's salary at 2*s.* is in itself equivalent to more than a 20 per cent. increase on nominal salaries. In this case their leave pay and pension rate will of course remain as it is at present.

Those in Class (*c*) should be called upon to make a similar election, since in their case also their choice of the privilege of family remittance has proved so fortunate a one for them that, if they have utilized the privilege to the full, they have for many years been enjoying the 20 per cent. increase on nominal salaries for which we now ask on behalf of the rest of the Service. If they now abandon the privilege and elect to receive the 20 per cent. increase, their rate for leave pay and pension should, as in the case of other officers now entitled to draw at 1*s.* 10½*d.*, be reduced to 1*s.* 6¾*d.*

### *Other Details.*

41. There are a few other details in our scheme which remain to be explained. In the table showing the salaries we propose for the Civil Service, we have for the sake of uniformity shown the salaries of the Fourth and Fifth Classes and Cadets as they would be with the 20 per cent. increase. It should be noted that the 20 per cent. increase does not bring up the salary of the Fifth Class to the figure proposed by Mr. Lyttelton; on the other hand, it is slightly more favourable to the Cadets. We have considered the question of house allowances, which the Secretary of State is prepared to grant to Cadets, and we recommend that the allowance should be fixed at Rs. 600 (£40). This amount is little more than half the corresponding amount allowed to Cadets in the Straits Settlements, but to fix a larger sum would result in the passed Cadet being better off than the officer of the Fifth Class. We also suggest that a Cadet who is acting in the Fifth Class be allowed to draw half his house allowance, for if he has to relinquish the whole he would lose Rs. 300 by his temporary promotion.

42. We think that the salaries of posts usually filled by Europeans may with advantage be expressed in sterling, and we have accordingly indicated in the tables in Appendix A the sterling equivalents of the salaries we propose. The salaries of posts which are usually filled locally may continue to be more suitably expressed in rupees.

### *Pensions.*

43. In paragraph 8 of his despatch of 5th February Mr. Lyttelton writes: "I also consider that the Pension Minute should be amended so as to provide that no person who joins the Ceylon Service hereafter should be allowed to earn a larger pension than £1,000." That such a pension will however in future be unattainable, will be seen from the following calculation, which shows the maximum pension that those who joined the Ceylon Service after February 19, 1897, or who join it

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* Mr. G. J. A. Skeen, Government Printer; Rev. C. A. Koch, Colonial Chaplain; and Mr. Grenier, Registrar, Supreme Court.

† Mr. F. W. Vane, Controller of Government Stores; Mr. A. van Cuylenberg, Inspector of Schools.

‡ Messrs. L. M. Acland, Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department; P. D. Warren, C. C. M. Fyers, and J. W. Viner, Survey Department; H. T. S. Ward, Director of Irrigation; H. Lloyd, Superintendent of Prisons; H. C. Cottle, Assistant Government Printer; Doctors C. T. Griffin, Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, J. Craib, W. E. Rudd, and H. A. Moraes, Colonial Surgeons; Messrs. A. G. Perman, Railway Department, and J. H. Templer, Crown Counsel.

hereafter, can earn, provided that they serve thirty-five years and attain to the very highest salaries in the Colony :—*

A.—*On Present Scale of Salaries: Pension Rate 1s. 6d.*
Maximum pension = £$\frac{2}{3}$ of 18,000 × $\frac{3}{4}$ × $\frac{1}{10}$ = £900.

B.—*On Secretary of State's proposed Scale: Pension Rate 1s. 4d.*
Maximum pension = £$\frac{2}{3}$ of 20,250 × $\frac{2}{3}$ × $\frac{1}{10}$ = £900.

C.—*On Committee's proposed Scale: Pension Rate 1s. 4d.*
Maximum pension = £$\frac{2}{3}$ of 21,600 × $\frac{2}{3}$ × $\frac{1}{10}$ = £960.

The maximum pension which can be earned by officers appointed after February 19, 1897, is thus £900, or, with the slight concession recommended in paragraph 39, £960. Even these figures however are seriously misleading, in that they materially exaggerate the prospects of the large majority of those who will in a few years constitute the Public Service.

If an officer has entered the Service at the normal age and has ultimately reached the first grade, he should, we consider, become entitled to the maximum pension at the age when voluntary retirement is allowed and compulsory retirement with a year's notice may be enforced. In other words, an officer who has reached the top of the ladder by the time he is fifty-five should be eligible for the maximum pension. But this right is precisely what, under present circumstances, he is unable to secure. In order to earn the maximum he must have served thirty-five years; under the present regulations governing the Civil Service examination practically none of those who obtain Eastern Cadetships are actually appointed till they are twenty-four, while in the case of the other Departments the average age at date of appointment is, if anything, somewhat higher. It is obvious therefore, that instead of a man being able to obtain the maximum pension (two-thirds) at fifty-five he can only obtain $\frac{31 + 5}{60}$ (or three-fifths),† which, on the supposition that he has reached the highest salary in the Colony, will give him £810 (or £864, if the recommendation in paragraph 39 is approved) as the normal maximum pension.

These figures fall so far short of the £1,000 which the Secretary of State lays down as the maximum, that we can only conjecture that the facts of the case are imperfectly appreciated at home, for we refuse to believe it was ever intended that an officer whose service has been so efficient that he has attained the highest possible salary at the age when he is supposed to retire should not be able to claim a larger pension than £864. The explanation probably lies in the fact that under the old regulations officers entered the Civil Service at a much earlier age, and so were usually able to put in thirty-five years' service by the time they reached fifty-five. Under existing conditions this is impossible, and we submit therefore that the regulations require amendment.

It appears to us that the necessary adjustment might fairly be made by conceding full pension to an officer after thirty instead of thirty-five years' service.‡ The suggestion cannot be considered an extravagant one, seeing that the amount of the maximum pension attainable will still remain unaltered, *i.e.*, far below the limit of £1,000 referred to by Mr. Lyttelton; moreover, it must be borne in mind that in the case of officers appointed after February 19, 1897, a prospective saving of 20 per cent. in non-effective charges is assured to Government owing to the reduction of the pension rate from 1*s.* 10½*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* The increase entailed by our proposal—limited as it will be to those officers who serve for thirty years and over—must amount to considerably less than $\frac{5}{60}$ or 8⅓ per cent. No anxiety, therefore, need be felt as to the financial results of our recommendation, for the balance will still be so substantially on the right side that it will more than cover the slight enhancement of rate proposed in paragraph 39 and yet leave a nett saving of 5 per cent. to Government.

It may be urged that the same result—*i.e.*, the practicability of obtaining full pension—would be more simply obtained by an extension to 60 of the age of compulsory retirement with notice. Such a course, however, has, we think, only to be stated to be condemned. At present the age at which Government has the right to insist on an officer's retirement without prejudice to his pension is 55, and we consider that a stricter exercise of that right would not only tend to greater efficiency of administration, but is highly desirable in the legitimate interests of the Service as a whole. There are indeed several reasons why the present limit should be reduced rather than increased. More than half the pensioners in the Civil List were superannuated on account of ill-health at an average age of 47, while many of the remainder would, if it had been permissible, have retired between 50 and 55 from work for which their impaired energies were really insufficient, and such retirements would clearly have been to the advantage of the Colony. The comparatively recent incorporation in the Pension Minute of clause 2 of the Imperial Superannuation Act of 1887—facilitating the retirement of inefficient officers—was a step in the right direction, but was, we feel, one-sided. Work in the tropics is admittedly of a particularly wearing character, and the incapacity which is apt to reveal itself after an officer has passed 50 generally follows a period of long and faithful service. For these reasons, although the matter is rather outside the scope of our reference, we venture to record our opinion that the age of superannuation should be fixed at 50 instead of 55, and in support of this view we would draw attention to the following extract from Sir West Ridgeway's review of his administration: "I am inclined to believe that the interests of Government Service would be better served by the reduction to 50 of the age limit at which voluntary retirement should be permitted."

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* We except the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Justice, who are on a special footing.

† In practice he will not even be able to obtain this amount, as his active service will be less than 31 years by half the period of his half-pay leave, the deduction on this account being probably at least 1½ or 2 years.

‡ If this should appear unduly liberal, contrast it with the following rule in the Indian Civil Service Regulations (No. 561):—

"*An officer who has been twenty-five years in the service, counting from the date of his covenant, or from the date of the despatch of the Secretary of State announcing his appointment (whichever may have been earlier), and who has rendered twenty-one years' active service, is entitled on his resignation of the service being accepted to an annuity of £1,000.*"

It is true that in India there is an annuity deduction of four per cent. from the officer's pay; on the other hand, salaries there are notoriously on a more generous scale than in any other Service under the Crown.

*Increasing the Number of Officers in the Civil Service.*

44. In accordance with the request contained in paragraph 8 of the Colonial Secretary's letter of 21st April the Civil Service members of the Committee have considered the question of increasing the number of officers in the Civil Service. They desire to state in reply that while they emphatically endorse Sir West Ridgeway's proposals as eminently reasonable and desirable, they are reluctant, in view of the additional expenditure involved in the general salary recommendations, to advise that the increase of staff originally suggested should at the present time again be pressed upon the Secretary of State. They consider therefore that the compromise proposed by Mr. Lyttelton should be accepted provisionally, and they wish to point out that there appears to be no reason why immediate effect should not be given thereto by the transfer of a Judicial appointment from Class II. to Class I. and a consequent series of promotions.

*Fees.*

45. Our last duty is "to consider and report upon the Secretary of State's suggestion that the fees now drawn by the holders of certain higher appointments should be withdrawn in the case of officers appointed to those posts in future."

We find that although it is true that "a considerable number of officers still draw fees of one sort or another in addition to their salaries," the Departments in which the privilege is enjoyed are few and may be summarized as follows :—

(1) Fiscals.
(2) Customs : (*a*) overtime fees ; (*b*) fees drawn by the Principal Collector as Receiver of Wrecks and Registrar of Shipping and Seamen, "light dues," and "certificate fees."
(3) Medical Department : (*a*) judicial fees for (1) assault cases and (2) post-mortems ; (*b*) overtime fees drawn by the Port Surgeon and his assistants (paid by Shipping Companies) ; (*c*) entrance fees to the General Hospital, Colombo, half of which are drawn by the senior Surgeon.
(4) Judicial fees drawn by Solicitor-General and Crown Counsel.
(5) Government Printing Office : fees drawn by the Government Printer, being one-third share of the commission charged by Government for work executed for private parties.

(1) As regards Fiscals and Deputy Fiscals, the present arrangement is that they receive certain moderate amounts in fees, while the Government is relieved of the liability which attaches to those officers in respect of legal expenses. This arrangement has, we believe, been finally approved by the Secretary of State, and we apprehend that there is no intention to alter it.

(2) (*a*) The overtime fees for Customs officers have also recently formed the subject of prolonged correspondence, and we assume that it would be beyond our province to re-open the question, such fees standing on a special footing.

(*b*) The fees drawn by the Principal Collector of Customs for certain Board of Trade duties amount to a not inconsiderable sum, but in view of the fact that they are paid by the Shipping Companies, and that they form the only remuneration for special and in many cases very irksome work, we see no reason why they should be withdrawn from future holders of the post and be credited to revenue.

(3) As to the Medical Department :—

(*a*) We consider that, if the increased salaries we recommend are approved, judicial fees for assault cases may fairly be abolished, but we advise that medical officers should still be allowed fees for performing the disagreeable but highly important duties of holding post-mortems. The abolition of fees for assault cases will result in a saving of about Rs. 15,400 per annum, and we consider that the greater part of this sum may fairly be utilized in slightly improving the initial pay of Sub-Assistant and "Probationer" Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, whose salaries are undoubtedly disproportionate to their qualifications. We recommend that the initial pay of Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons be raised from Rs. 1,020* to Rs. 1,200 per annum, and that the pay of Probationer Sub-Assistants be raised from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,200. The estimated cost of these increases is Rs. 10,710,† which would be more than covered by the savings on assault fees.

(*b*) We see no reason why the Port Surgeon and his assistants should not continue to receive the fees paid by Shipping Companies for work performed beyond regular hours.

(*c*) It has already been decided, we understand, that the entrance fees to the General Hospital, Colombo, now drawn by Dr. Garvin, will on his retirement not be continued to his successor, but be credited to revenue.

(4) In comparison with the emoluments of the unofficial members of the Bar in Colombo, the Solicitor-General's and Crown Counsels' salaries are very low, and we cannot recommend that the comparatively small amounts they now receive in fees should be withdrawn from them.

(5) The fees now drawn for private work in the Government Printing Office are personal to Mr. Skeen, the present Government Printer, and will not, we understand, be continued to his successor.

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* Rs. 900 with double exchange compensation = Rs. 1,012½, and this must, in any case, be rounded off to Rs. 1,020.

| | | Mean Salary with Double Exchange Compensation. Rs. | Proposed Salary. Rs. | Additional Cost of the Special Proposal. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † 37 | Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons | 1,410 | (1,200—1,800) mean 1,500 | 37 × 90 = 3,330 |
| 3 | Do. ... | 1,320 | | 3 × 180 = 540 |
| 2 | Do. ... | 1,260 | | 2 × 240 = 480 |
| 2 | Do. ... | 1,140 | | 2 × 360 = 720 |
| 3 | Do. ... | 1,020 | | 3 × 480 = 1,440 |
| 14 | Probationer Sub-Assistants ... | — | 1,200 (instead of 900) | 14 × 300 = 4,200 |
| | | | | 10,710 |

*Summary.*

46. To sum up. The additional cost of the various proposals may be tabulated as follows :—

I.—*Secretary of State's Proposals.*

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of doubling exchange compensation and of giving special increases to Classes IV. and V. of the Civil Service (see Appendix A) ... ... ... | — | 174,160 |
| House allowances to Cadets (10 × Rs. 600) ... ... | — | 6,000 |
| Mean cost of additional officers in the Civil Service— | | |
| One Officer in Class I. ... ... ... | 16,875* | |
| Two Cadets ... ... ... | 8,575† | |
| | | 25,450 |
| | Total Rs. | 205,610 |

II.—*Committee's Proposals.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of— | | |
| (*a*) Increasing nominal salaries of "European grade" officers (see Appendix A) ... ... | | |
| (*b*) Doubling exchange compensation for other officers who already enjoy the privilege (salaries rounded to nearest multiple of 60) (see Appendix A) ... | 345,758 | |
| House allowances to Cadets (10 × Rs. 600) ... | 6,000 | |
| Mean cost of additional officers in the Civil Service :— | | |
| One Officer in Class I. ... Rs. 18,000 ‡ | | |
| Two Cadets ... ... „ 9,000 § | | |
| | 27,000 | |
| | | 378,758 |
| House allowances for Colombo officers (see Appendix B)... | — | 90,250 |
| | Total—Rs. | 469,008 |

For reasons stated above, however (paragraph 36), the actual additional total cost would probably not exceed Rs. 450,000 at the outside.

47. In conclusion, we desire to express our appreciation of His Excellency the Governor's action in appointing this Committee, and thus affording us an opportunity on behalf of our fellow-officers in the Public Service of drawing attention to facts which have long been the subject of anxious and increasing concern. We regret that the labour of compiling the tables in the Appendices has somewhat delayed our report, but we earnestly hope that the Estimates of Expenditure for next year will be framed so that it may be possible, in the event of our proposals being accepted, to bring the new scale of salaries and allowances into force from 1st January, 1905.

ALFRED G. LASCELLES, Attorney-Gener a
G. M. FOWLER, Civil Service.
FRANCIS A. COOPER, Director of Public Works.
W. H. JACKSON, Civil Serviec.
ALLAN PERRY, Principal Civil Medical Officer.
A. W. DE WILTON, Inspector-General of Police.
A. G. PERMAN, Acting General Manager of the Railway.
J. B. M. RIDOUT, Survey Department.
J. FOX, Post and Telegraph Department.
A. R. SLATER, Civil Service (*Secretary*).

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, August 25, 1904.

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MEMORANDUM of Dissent from § 40 by Mr. J. B. M. Ridout.

I HAVE to record my dissent from the recommendations made in the cases of the officers mentioned in Classes (*b*) and (*c*), paragraph 40, as I am of opinion that they are entitled to retain the privilege of family remittance in addition to the increase of 20 per cent. The rate of exchange for this remittance should however be reduced, as in the case of leave pay and pensions, to 1*s.* 8*d.* for the officers in Class (*b*) and to 1*s.* 6¾*d.* for those in Class (*c*).

The reasons for my dissent are based on the Government Minute (No. 70 of April 16, 1886), dealing with the question of Family Remittances. From the note appended to this Minute (page 237 of the Ceylon Civil List for 1904) it will be seen that all officers appointed prior to April 10, 1886, were granted the privilege of family remittance except those who received the 20 per cent. increase of salary ; and I am of opinion that these two classes must be considered as being on an equal footing, and that it is unjust to recommend an unconditional increase in the salaries of the one class and to tell those in the other that they cannot have any increase unless they are prepared to give up a privilege which is just as much a part of their salaries as is the 20 per cent. increase that was granted to those in the other class.

The average cost to the Colony on account of family remittances has been found to be about Rs. 11,400, which, in a scheme like that now under consideration, is insignificant ; and it must be remembered that this sum will decrease annually. Of the officers entitled to family remittance, in five years' time all except three will have reached the age limit, in eight they will all have done so ; consequently the total extra cost to the Colony in giving these officers that to which I consider they are justly entitled will be small.

With the above exception I am in agreement with the report.

Survey Department,
Colombo, August 25, 1904.

J. B. M. RIDOUT.

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* Mean of Rs. 14,000—Rs. 16,000 with double exchange compensation.
† Twice the mean of Rs. 3,375 and Rs. 4,000 plus Rs. 1,200 (2 × Rs. 600 for quarters).
‡ Mean of Rs. 16,800—Rs. 19,200.
§ Twice the mean of Rs. 3,600 and Rs. 4,200 plus Rs. 1,200 (2 × Rs. 600 for quarters).

## APPENDIX A.

### Table showing the Nominal, Actual, and Proposed Salaries affected by the Present Revision.

*Explanatory Notes.*

1. All salaries are included to which exchange compensation is at present, or under ordinary circumstances would be, attached.

2. The effect of exchange compensation on salaries can be readily seen from the key table annexed.

3. The principle of fixing all salaries and increments in multiples of 60 rupees, to enable—

(*a*) Payment in equal even monthly sums of rupees, and

(*b*) Expression in even amounts in £ sterling—

has been followed as closely as possible.

4. The conversion of incremental periods other than annual into yearly increments has been made with consideration to the following conditions, in addition to those noted above:—

(*a*) That the total sum received by the officer should be the same.

(*b*) That the maximum should be reached in the same period of years.

5. To apply the revised scales proposed by the Committee at any given date, calculate the salary the officer would be receiving on that date if the revised scale had been in force at the time of his appointment to the post or class. The next increment will be due on the next anniversary of his appointment.

KEY TO THE TABLES IN APPENDIX A.

| Amount. Rs. | With 6¼ per cent. added.* Rs. | With 12½ per cent. added.† Rs. | With 20 per cent. added.‡ Rs. | Amount. Rs. | With 6¼ per cent. added.* Rs. | With 12½ per cent. added.† Rs. | With 20 per cent. added.‡ Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | 26 9/16 | 28⅛ | 30 | 7,750 | 8,234⅜ | 8,718¾ | 9,300 |
| 50 | 53⅛ | 56¼ | 60 | 8,000 | 8,500 | 9,000 | 9,600 |
| 100 | 106¼ | 112½ | 120 | 8,250 | 8,765⅝ | 9,281¼ | 9,900 |
| 125 | 132 13/16 | 140⅝ | 150 | 8,500 | 9,031¼ | 9,562½ | 10,200 |
| 150 | 159⅜ | 168¾ | 180 | 8,750 | 9,296⅞ | 9,843¾ | 10,500 |
| 200 | 212½ | 225 | 240 | 9,000 | 9,562½ | 10,125 | 10,800 |
| 250 | 265⅝ | 281¼ | 300 | 9,250 | 9,828⅛ | 10,406¼ | 11,100 |
| 300 | 318¾ | 337½ | 360 | 9,500 | 10,093¾ | 10,687½ | 11,400 |
| 400 | 425 | 450 | 480 | 9,750 | 10,359⅜ | 10,968¾ | 11,700 |
| 500 | 531¼ | 562½ | 600 | 10,000 | 10,625 | 11,250 | 12,000 |
| 1,000 | 1,062½ | 1,125 | 1,200 | 10,500 | 11,156¼ | 11,812½ | 12,600 |
| 2,000 | 2,125 | 2,250 | 2,400 | 11,000 | 11,687½ | 12,375 | 13,200 |
| 3,000 | 3,187½ | 3,375 | 3,600 | 11,500 | 12,218¾ | 12,937½ | 13,800 |
| 3,250 | 3,453⅛ | 3,656¼ | 3,900 | 12,000 | 12,750 | 13,500 | 14,400 |
| 3,500 | 3,718¾ | 3,937½ | 4,200 | 12,500 | 13,281¼ | 14,062½ | 15,000 |
| 3,750 | 3,984⅜ | 4,218¾ | 4,500 | 13,000 | 13,812½ | 14,625 | 15,600 |
| 4,000 | 4,250 | 4,500 | 4,800 | 13,500 | 14,343¾ | 15,187½ | 16,200 |
| 4,250 | 4,515⅝ | 4,781¼ | 5,100 | 14,000 | 14,875 | 15,750 | 16,800 |
| 4,500 | 4,781¼ | 5,062½ | 5,400 | 14,500 | 15,406¼ | 16,312½ | 17,400 |
| 4,750 | 5,046⅞ | 5,343¾ | 5,700 | 15,000 | 15,937½ | 16,875 | 18,000 |
| 5,000 | 5,312½ | 5,625 | 6,000 | 15,500 | 16,468¾ | 17,437½ | 18,600 |
| 5,250 | 5,578⅛ | 5,906¼ | 6,300 | 16,000 | 17,000 | 18,000 | 19,200 |
| 5,500 | 5,843¾ | 6,187½ | 6,600 | 16,500 | 17,531¼ | 18,562½ | 19,800 |
| 5,750 | 6,109⅜ | 6,468¾ | 6,900 | 17,000 | 18,062½ | 19,125 | 20,400 |
| 6,000 | 6,375 | 6,750 | 7,200 | 17,500 | 18,593¾ | 19,687½ | 21,000 |
| 6,250 | 6,640⅝ | 7,031¼ | 7,500 | 18,000 | 19,125 | 20,250 | 21,600 |
| 6,500 | 6,906¼ | 7,312½ | 7,800 | 24,000 | 25,500 | 27,000 | 28,800 |
| 6,750 | 7,171⅞ | 7,593¾ | 8,100 | 27,500 | 29,218¾ | 30,937½ | 33,000 |
| 7,000 | 7,437½ | 7,875 | 8,400 | | | | |
| 7,250 | 7,703⅛ | 8,156¼ | 8,700 | | | | |
| 7,500 | 7,968¾ | 8,437½ | 9,000 | | | | |

* 6¼ per cent. equals exchange compensation on half salary.

† 12½ per cent. equals exchange compensation on whole salary.

‡ 20 per cent. gives even sums in sterling, and even monthly sums in rupees

| Appointment. | Nominal Scale of Salary. | | | | | Actual Scale of Salary by addition of Exchange Compensation on Half Salary. | | | | Salary with Exchange Compensation on whole Nominal Salary (Secretary of State's Proposal). | | | | Salary by application of general principles of revision proposed by Committee. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum. | Increment. | | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment (all annual). | Maximum. | Mean. | Scale. | |
| | | Rate. | Period. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | In Rupees. | In Sterling. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| **1.—Civil Service.** | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | £ |
| Colonial Secretary ... | 24,000 | — | — | 24,000 | 24,000 | 25,500 | — | 25,500 | 25,500 | 27,000 | — | 27,000 | 27,000 | 28,800 | — | 28,800 | 28,800 | 28,800 | 1,920 |
| *First Class.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 Officers each at Rs. 18,000 ... | 36,000 | — | — | 36,000 | 36,000 | 38,250 | — | 38,250 | 38,250 | 40,500 | — | 40,500 | 40,500 | 43,200 | — | 43,200 | 43,200 | 21,600 | 1,440 |
| 3 Officers each at Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 18,000 ... ... | 48,000 | 500 | A | 54,000 | 51,000 | 51,000 | 531¼ | 57,375 | 54,187½ | 54,000 | 562½ | 60,750 | 57,375 | 57,600 | 600 | 64,800 | 61,200 | 19200—21600 | 1,280—1,440 |
| 8 Officers each at Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 16,000 ... ... | 112,000 | 500 | A* | 128,000 | 120,000 | 119,000 | 531¼ | 136,000 | 127,500 | 126,000 | 562½ | 144,000 | 135,000 | 134,400 | 600 | 153,600 | 144,000 | 16800—19200 | 1,120—1,280 |
| *Second Class.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 Officers each at Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 ... ... | 150,000 | 500 | A† | 180,000 | 165,000 | 159,375 | 531¼ | 191,250 | 175,312½ | 168,750 | 562½ | 202,500 | 185,625 | 180,000 | 600 | 216,000 | 198,000 | 12000—14400 | 800—960 |
| *Third Class.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 Officers each at Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 9,000 ... ... | 126,000 | 500 | A† | 162,000 | 144,000 | 133,875 | 531¼ | 172,125 | 153,000 | 141,750 | 562½ | 182,250 | 162,000 | 151,200 | 600 | 194,400 | 172,800 | 8,400—10,800 | 560—720 |
| *Fourth Class.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 Officers each at Rs. 5,000 [at Rs. 6,000 under Secretary of State's scheme] ... | 55,000 | — | — | 55,000 | 55,000 | 58,437½ | — | 58,437½ | 58,437½ | 66,000 | — | 66 000 | 66,000 | 66,000 | — | 66,000 | 66,000 | 6,000 | 400 |
| *Fifth Class.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 Officers each at Rs. 4,000 [at Rs. 5,000 under Secretary of State's scheme] ... | 52,000 | — | — | 52,000 | 52,000 | 55,250 | — | 55,250 | 55,250 | 65,000 | — | 65,000 | 65,000 | 62,400 | — | 62,400 | 62,400 | 4,800 | 320 |
| *Cadets.*‡ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 Officers each at Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500§ ... ... | 30,000 | — | — | 35,000 | 32,500 | 31.875 | — | 37,187½ | 34,531¼ | 33,750 | — | 39,375 | 36,562 | 36,000 | — | 42,000 | 39,000 | 3,600—4,200 | 240—280 |
| Total ... | 633,000 | — | — | 726,000 | 679,500 | 672,563 | — | 771,375 | 721,969 | 722,750 | — | 827,375 | 775,062 | 759,600 | — | 871,200 | 815,400 | | |

* After two years in the Class. † After three years in the Class. ‡ Allowance in lieu of quarters proposed by Secretary of State is estimated at 10 × 600 per annum = Rs. 6,000. § After passing First Examination.

A = annual.

| Appointment. | Nominal Scale of Salary. | | | | | Actual Scale of Salary by addition of Exchange Compensation on Half Salary. | | | | Salary with Exchange Compensation on whole Nominal Salary (Secretary of State's Proposal). | | | | Salary by application of general principles of revision proposed by Committee. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum. | Increment. | | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment (all annual). | Maximum. | Mean. | Scale. | |
| | | Rate. | Period. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | In Rupees. | In Sterling. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | £ |
| **2.—Secretariat.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional Assistant Colonial Secretary ... ... | 7,000 | 500 | A | 9,000 | 8,000 | 7,437½ | 531¼ | 9,562½ | 8,500 | 7,875 | 562½ | 10,125 | 9,000 | 8,400 | 600 | 10,800 | 9,600 | — | 560—720 |
| Inspector of Mines ... | 7,200 | 200 | A | 9,000 | 8,100 | 7,650 | 212½ | 9,562½ | 8,606¼ | 8,100 | 225 | 10,125 | 9,112½ | 8,640 | 240 | 10,800 | 9,720 | — | 576—720 |
| Archivist and Librarian ... | 4,200 | — | — | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,462½ | — | 4,462½ | 4,462½ | 4,725 | — | 4,725 | 4,725 | 4,800 | — | 4,800 | 4,800 | — | — |
| Veterinary Surgeon ... | 5,000 | 250 | A | 7,000 | 6,000 | 5,312½ | 265⅝ | 7,437½ | 6,375 | 5,625 | 281¼ | 7,875 | 6,750 | 6,000 | 300 | 8,400 | 7,200 | — | 400—560 |
| Total ... | 23,400 | — | — | 29,200 | 26,300 | 24,862 | — | 31,025 | 27,944 | 26,325 | — | 32,850 | 29,588 | 27,840 | — | 34,800 | 31,320 | | |
| **3.—Government Printer.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government Printer* ... | 8,000 | — | — | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,500 | — | 8,500 | 8,500 | 9,000 | — | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,600 | — | 9,600 | 9,600 | — | 640 |
| Assistant Government Printer† | 4,000 | 100 | A | 4,500 | 4,250 | 4,250 | 106¼ | 4,781¼ | 4,515⅝ | 4,500 | 112½ | 5,062½ | 4,781¼ | 4,800 | 120 | 5,400 | 5,100 | — | 320—360 |
| Second Assistant Government Printer ... ... | 2,000 | 100 | A | 3,500 | 2,750 | 2,125 | 106¼ | 3,718¾ | 2,921⅞ | 2,250 | 112½ | 3,937½ | 3,093¾ | 2,400 | 120 | 4,200 | 3,300 | — | 160—280 |
| Third Assistant Government Printer ... ... | 2,000 | 100 | A | 2,500 | 2,250 | 2,125 | 106¼ | 2,656¼ | 2,390⅝ | 2,250 | 112½ | 2,812½ | 2,531¼ | 2,400 | 120 | 3,000 | 2,700 | — | 160—200 |
| Superintendent, Binding Department ... ... | 2,000 | 100 | A | 3,000 | 2,500 | 2,125 | 106¼ | 3,187½ | 2,656¼ | 2,250 | 112½ | 3,375 | 2,812½ | 2,400 | 120 | 3,600 | 3,000 | — | 160—240 |
| Total ... | 18,000 | — | — | 21,500 | 19,750 | 19,125 | — | 22,843 | 20,984 | 20,250 | — | 24,187 | 22,218 | 21,600 | — | 25,800 | 23,700 | | |
| **4.—Treasury.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Office Assistant to Treasurer ... | — | — | — | — | 3,000 | — | — | — | 3,187½ | — | — | — | 3,375 | — | — | — | 3,360 | — | — |

* Present holder of post is entitled to leave pay and pension at 2*s.* to the rupee.

† Present holder of post enjoys privilege of family remittance at 1*s.* 10½*d.* instead of exchange compensation.

A = annual.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **5.—Survey.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surveyor-General* ... | 12,000 | 1,000 | B | 15,000 | 13,500 | 12,750 | 455⅜ | 15,937½ | 14,343¾ | 13,500 | 482⅛ | 16,875 | 15,187½ | 14,400 | 600† | 18,000 | 16,200 | 14400—18000 | 960—1,200 |
| Assistant Surveyor-General ... | 8,000 | 400 | A | 10,000 | 9,000 | 8,500 | 425 | 10,625 | 9,562½ | 9,000 | 450 | 11,250 | 10,125 | 9,600 | 480 | 12,000 | 10,800 | 9,600—10,800 | 640—720 |
| 2 Superintendents at Rs. 6,500 | 13,000 | — | — | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,812½ | — | 13,812½ | 13,812½ | 14,625 | — | 14,625 | 14,625 | 15,600 | — | 15,600 | 15,600 | 7,800 | 520 |
| 1 Superintendent‡ ... | 5,500 | — | — | 5,500 | 5,500 | 5,843¾ | — | 5,843¾ | 5,843¾ | 6,187½ | — | 6,187½ | 6,187½ | 6,600 | — | 6,600 | 6,600 | 6.600 | 440 |
| 1 Do.‡ ... | 5,000 | — | — | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,312½ | — | 5,312½ | 5,312½ | 5,625 | — | 5,625 | 5,625 | 6,000 | — | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 400 |
| 3 Superintendents at Rs. 5,000 | 15,000 | — | — | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,937½ | — | 15,937½ | 15,937½ | 16,875 | — | 16,875 | 16,875 | 18,000 | — | 18,000 | 18,000 | 6,000 | 400 |
| 3 Assistant Superintendents at Rs. 4,500 ... ... | 13,500 | — | — | 13,500 | 13,500 | 14,343¾ | — | 14,343¾ | 14,343¾ | 15,187½ | — | 15,187½ | 15,187½ | 16,200 | — | 16,200 | 16,200 | 5,400 | 360 |
| 5 Assistant Superintendents at Rs. 4,000 ... ... | 20,000 | — | — | 20,000 | 20,000 | 21,250 | — | 21,250 | 21,250 | 22,500 | — | 22,500 | 22,500 | 24,000 | — | 24,000 | 24,000 | 4,800 | 320 |
| 3 Assistant Superintendents at Rs. 3,500 ... ... | 10,500 | — | — | 10,500 | 10,500 | 11,156¼ | — | 11,156¼ | 11,156¼ | 11,812½ | — | 11,812½ | 11,812½ | 12,600 | — | 12,600 | 12,600 | 4,200 | 280 |
| 1 Assistant Superintendent at Rs. 3,250 ... ... | 3,250 | — | — | 3,250 | 3,250 | 3,453⅛ | — | 3,453⅛ | 3,453⅛ | 3,656¼ | — | 3,656¼ | 3,656¼ | 3,900 | — | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 260 |
| | 105,750 | — | — | 110,750 | 108,250 | 112,359 | — | 117,671 | 115,015 | 118,968 | — | 124,593 | 121,781 | 126,900 | — | 132,900 | 129,900 | | |
| Surveyors— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 First Grade at Rs. 3,200 .. | 16,000 | — | — | 16,000 | 16,000 | 17,000 | — | 17,000 | 17,000 | 18,000 | — | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | — | 18,000 | 18,000 | 3,600 | — |
| 7 Second Grade at Rs. 2,800 | 19,600 | — | — | 19,600 | 19,600 | 20,825 | — | 20,825 | 20,825 | 22,050 | — | 22,050 | 22,050 | 21,840 | — | 21,840 | 21,840 | 3,120 | — |
| 7 Second Grade at Rs. 2,200 | 15,400 | — | — | 15,400 | 15,400 | 16,362½ | — | 16,362½ | 16,362½ | 17,325 | — | 17,325 | 17,325 | 16,800 | — | 16,800 | 16,800 | 2,400 | — |
| 7 Third Grade at Rs. 1,800 | 12,600 | — | — | 12,600 | 12,600 | 13,387½ | — | 13,387½ | 13,387½ | 14,175 | — | 14,175 | 14,175 | 14,280 | — | 14,280 | 14,280 | 2,040 | — |
| 5 Third Grade at Rs. 1,200 | 6,000 | — | — | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,375 | — | 6,375 | 6,375 | 6,750 | — | 6,750 | 6,750 | 6,600 | — | 6,600 | 6,600 | 1,320 | — |
| Total ... | 175,350 | — | — | 180,350 | 177,850 | 186,309 | — | 191,621 | 188,965 | 197,268 | — | 202,893 | 200,081 | 204,420 | — | 210,420 | 207,420 | | |

* Present Surveyor-General enjoys privilege of family remittance at 1*s.* 10½*d.* instead of exchange compensation. † Three biennial increments of Rs. 1,200 converted into six annual increments of Rs. 600.
‡ Present holder of post enjoys privilege of family remittance at 1*s.* 10½*d.* instead of exchange compensation.
A = annual. B = biennial.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **6.—Customs.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional Landing Surveyor... | 3,000 | 100 | A | 3,600 | 3,300 | 3,187½ | 106¼ | 3,825 | 3,506¼ | 3,375 | 112½ | 4,050 | 3,712½ | 3,360 | 120 | 4,080 | 3,720 | — | — |
| Charges Officer ... | 3,000 | — | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,187½ | — | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,375 | — | 3,375 | 3,375 | 3,360 | — | 3,360 | 3,360 | — | — |
| Assistant Charges Officer ... | 1,500 | — | — | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,593¾ | — | 1,593¾ | 1,593¾ | 1,687½ | — | 1,687½ | 1,687½ | 1,680 | — | 1,680 | 1,680 | — | — |
| Total ... | 7,500 | — | — | 8,100 | 7,800 | 7,968 | — | 8,606 | 8,287 | 8,437 | — | 9,112 | 8,775 | 8,400 | — | 9,120 | 8,760 | | |
| **7.—Master Attendant, Colombo.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Master Attendant ... | — | — | — | — | 9,000 | — | — | — | 9,562½ | — | — | — | 10,125 | — | — | — | 10,800 | 10,800 | 720 |
| Assistant Master Attendant ... | — | — | — | — | 6,000 | — | — | — | 6,375 | — | — | — | 6,750 | — | — | — | 7,200 | 7,200 | 480 |
| Senior Pilot ... ... | — | — | — | — | 6,000 | — | — | — | 6,375 | — | — | — | 6,750 | — | — | — | 7,200 | 7,200 | 480 |
| Second Senior Pilot ... | — | — | — | — | 5,400 | — | — | — | 5,737½ | — | — | — | 6,075 | — | — | — | 6,480 | 6,480 | 432 |
| 8 Junior Pilots at Rs. 4,200 ... | — | — | — | — | 33,600 | — | — | — | 35,700 | — | — | — | 37 800 | — | — | — | 40,320 | 5,040 | 336 |
| Total ... | — | — | — | — | 60,000 | — | — | — | 63,750 | — | — | — | 67,500 | — | — | — | 72,000 | | |

| Appointment. | Nominal Scale of Salary. | | | | | Actual Scale of Salary by addition of Exchange Compensation on Half Salary. | | | | Salary with Exchange Compensation on which Nominal Salary (Secretary of State's Proposal). | | | | Salary by application of general principles of revision proposed by Committee. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum. | Increment. | | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment (all annual | Maximum. | Mean. | Scale. | |
| | | Rate. | Period. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | In Rupees. | In Sterling. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | £ |
| **8.—Master Attendant, Galle.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 Pilots at Rs. 3,600 each ... | — | — | — | — | 7,200 | — | — | — | 7,650 | — | — | — | 8,100 | — | — | — | 8,640 | 4,320 | 288 |
| **9.—Botanic Gardens.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Director ... ... | 6,500 | 250 | A | 8,000 | 7,250 | 6,906¼ | 265⅝ | 8,500 | 7,703⅛ | 7,312½ | 281¼ | 9,000 | 8,156¼ | 7,800 | 300 | 9,600 | 8,700 | — | 520—640 |
| Mycologist and Assistant Director ... ... | 5,000 | — | — | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,312½ | — | 5,312½ | 5,312½ | 5,625 | — | 5,625 | 5,625 | 6,000 | — | 6,000 | 6,000 | — | 400 |
| Government Entomologist ... | 5,000 | — | — | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,312½ | — | 5,312½ | 5,312½* | 5,625 | — | 5,625 | 5,625 | 6,000 | — | 6,000 | 6,000 | — | 400 |
| Controller, Experimental Station | 4,250 | 250 | A | 6,000 | 5,125 | 4,515⅝ | 265⅝ | 6,375 | 5,445 5/16 | 4,781¼ | 281¼ | 6,750 | 5,765⅝ | 5,100 | 300 | 7,200 | 6,150 | — | 340—480 |
| Curator, Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya ... | 3,000 | 100 | A | 3,500 | 3,250 | 3,187½ | 106¼ | 3,718¾ | 3,453⅛ | 3,375 | 112½ | 3,937½ | 3,656¼ | 3,600 | 120 | 4,200 | 3,900 | — | 240—280 |
| Curator, Botanic Gardens, Hakgala ... ... | 2,500 | 250 | B | 3,500 | 3,000 | 2,656¼ | 265⅝ | 3,718¾ | 3,187½ | 2,812½ | 281¼ | 3,937½ | 3,375 | 3,000 | 120† | 4,200 | 3,600 | — | 200—280 |
| Total ... | 26,250 | — | — | 31,000 | 28,625 | 27,890 | — | 32,937 | 30,414 | 29,531 | — | 34,875 | 32,203 | 31,500 | — | 37,200 | 34,350 | | |
| **10.—Colombo Museum.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Director ... ... | — | — | — | — | 7,000 | — | — | — | 7,437½* | — | — | — | 7,875 | — | — | — | 8,400 | — | 560 |
| Librarian ... ... | — | — | — | — | 2,000 | — | — | — | 2,125 | — | — | — | 2,250 | — | — | — | 2,220 | — | — |
| Total ... | — | — | — | — | 9,000 | — | — | — | 9,562 | — | — | — | 10,125 | — | — | — | 10,620 | | |

* Does not draw exchange compensation at present.

† Ten annual increments of Rs. 120 in lieu of four biennial increments of Rs. 300.

* The present Director does not draw exchange compensation, but appears entitled to it.

## 11.—Judicial.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(1) Supreme Court.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Justice... ... | — | — | — | — | 27,500 | — | — | — | 29,218¾ | — | — | — | 30,937½ | — | — | — | 33,000 | 33,000 | 2,200 |
| Private Secretary ... | — | — | — | — | 2,700 | — | — | — | 2,868¾ | — | — | — | 3,037½ | — | — | — | 3,240 | 3,240 | 216 |
| 3 Puisne Justices at Rs. 18,000 | — | — | — | — | 54,000 | — | — | — | 57,375 | — | — | — | 60,750 | — | — | — | 64,800 | 21,600 | 1,440 |
| 3 Private Secretaries at Rs. 1,800 | — | — | — | — | 5,400 | — | — | — | 5,737½ | — | — | — | 6,075 | — | — | — | 6,480 | 2,160 | 144 |
| Registrar* ... ... | — | — | — | — | 6,000 | — | — | — | 6,375 | — | — | — | 6,750 | — | — | — | 7,200 | 7,200 | 480 |
| 1st Deputy Registrar ... | — | — | — | — | 3,500 | — | — | — | 3,718¾ | — | — | — | 3,937½ | — | — | — | 3,900 | — | — |
| 2nd Deputy Registrar ... | — | — | — | — | 3,000 | — | — | — | 3,187½ | — | — | — | 3,375 | — | — | — | 3,360 | — | — |
| 3rd Deputy Registrar ... | — | — | — | — | 3,000 | — | — | — | 3,187½ | — | — | — | 3,375 | — | — | — | 3,360 | — | — |
| Total ... | — | — | — | — | 105,100 | — | — | — | 111,669 | — | — | — | 118,237 | — | — | — | 125,340 | | |
| **(2) Attorney and Solicitor-General.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attorney-General ... | — | — | — | — | 18,000 | — | — | — | 19,125 | — | — | — | 20,250 | — | — | — | 21,600 | — | 1,440 |
| Solicitor-General ... | — | — | — | — | 10,000 | — | — | — | 10,625 | — | — | — | 11,250 | — | — | — | 12,000 | — | 800 |
| First Crown Counsel† ... | — | — | — | — | 8,000 | — | — | — | 8,500 | — | — | — | 9,000 | — | — | — | 9,600 | — | 640 |
| Second Crown Counsel ... | — | — | — | — | 6,000 | — | — | — | 6,375 | — | — | — | 6,750 | — | — | — | 7,200 | — | 480 |
| Third Crown Counsel ... | — | — | — | — | 5,000 | — | — | — | 5,312½ | — | — | — | 5,625 | — | — | — | 6,000 | — | 400 |
| Office Assistant to Attorney-General ... ... | — | — | — | — | 4,500 | — | — | — | 4,781¼ | — | — | — | 5,062½ | — | — | — | 5,400 | — | 360 |
| Total ... | — | — | — | — | 51,500 | — | — | — | 54,719 | — | — | — | 57,938 | — | — | — | 61,800 | | |
| **(3) District Judges and Police Magistrates.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District Judge, Colombo ... | 14,000 | 500 | A | 16,000 | 15,000 | 14,875 | 531¼ | 17,000 | 15,937½ | 15,750 | 562½ | 18,000 | 16,875 | 16,800 | 600 | 19,200 | 18,000 | — | 1,100—1,280 |
| District Judge, Kandy ... | 14,000 | 500 | A | 16,000 | 15,000 | 14,875 | 531¼ | 17,000 | 15,937½ | 15,750 | 562½ | 18,000 | 16,875 | 16,800 | 600 | 19,200 | 18,000 | — | 1,120—1,280 |
| Itinerating Police Magistrate, Western Province ... | 4,000 | — | — | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,250 | — | 4,250 | 4,250 | 4,500 | — | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | — | 4,500 | 4,500 | — | — |
| Total .. | 32,000 | — | — | 36,000 | 34,000 | 34,000 | — | 38,250 | 36,125 | 36,000 | — | 40,500 | 38,250 | 38,100 | — | 42,900 | 40,500 | | |
| *Summary.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme Court ... | 105,100 | — | — | 105,100 | 105,100 | 111,669 | — | 111,669 | 111,669 | 118,237 | — | 118,237 | 118,237 | 125,340 | — | 125,340 | 125,340 | — | — |
| Attorney-General ... | 51,500 | — | — | 51,500 | 51,500 | 54,719 | — | 54,719 | 54,719 | 57,938 | — | 57,938 | 57,938 | 61,800 | — | 61,800 | 61,800 | — | — |
| District Judges and Itinerating Police Magistrate, Western Province ... | 32,000 | — | — | 36,000 | 34,000 | 34,000 | — | 38,250 | 36,125 | 36,000 | — | 40,500 | 38,250 | 38,100 | — | 42,900 | 40,500 | — | — |
| Total ... | 188,600 | — | — | 192,600 | 190,600 | 200,388 | — | 204,638 | 202,513 | 212,175 | — | 216,675 | 214,425 | 225,240 | — | 230,040 | 227,640 | | |

A = annual. B = biennial.

* Present holder of post draws leave pay and pension at 2*s.* to the rupee.

† Present holder does not draw exchange compensation, but enjoys privilege of family remittance at 1*s.* 10½*d.*

| Appointment. | Nominal Scale of Salary. | | | | | Actual Scale of Salary by addition of Exchange Compensation on Half Salary. | | | | Salary with Exchange Compensation on whole Nominal Salary (Secretary of State's Proposal). | | | | Salary by application of general principles of revision proposed by Committee. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum. | Increment. | | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment (all annual). | Maximum. | Mean. | Scale. | |
| | | Rate. | Period. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | In Rupees. | In Sterling. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | £ |
| **12.—Police.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 Superintendents at Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 7,500 ... | 18,000 | 250 | A | 30,000 | 24,000 | 19,125 | 265⅝ | 31,875 | 25,500 | 20,250 | 281¼ | 33,750 | 27,000 | 21,600 | 300 | 36,000 | 28,800 | 5,400—9,000 | 360—600 |
| 7 Assistant Superintendents at Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 ... | 21,000 | 250 | A | 28,000 | 24,500 | 22,312½ | 265⅝ | 29,750 | 26,031 | 23,625 | 281¼ | 31,500 | 27,562½ | 25,200 | 300 | 33,600 | 29,400 | 3,600—4,800 | 240—320 |
| Total .. | 39,000 | — | — | 58,000 | 48,500 | 41,437 | — | 61,625 | 51,531 | 43,875 | — | 65,250 | 54,562 | 46,800 | — | 69,600 | 58,200 | | |
| **13.—Prisons.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superintendent, Convict Establishment* ... ... | 5,000 | 500 | A | 7,000 | 6,000 | 5,312½ | 531¼ | 7,437½ | 6,375 | 5,625 | 562½ | 7,875 | 6,750 | 6,000 | 600 | 8,400 | 7,200 | — | 400—560 |
| First Assistant Superintendent, Convict Establishment† ... | 4,000 | 250 | A | 5,000 | 4,500 | 4,250 | 265⅝ | 5,312½ | 4,781¼ | 4,515⅝ | 281¼ | 5,625 | 5,062½ | 4,800 | 300 | 6,000 | 5,400 | — | 320—400 |
| Second Assistant Superintendent Convict Establishment | 2,500 | 100 | A | 3,000 | 2,750 | 2,656¼ | 106¼ | 3,187½ | 2,921⅞ | 2,812½ | 112½ | 3,375 | 3,093¾ | 3,000 | 120 | 3,600 | 3,300 | — | 200—240 |
| 2 First Class Jailers ... | 5,000 | 100 | A | 6,000 | 5,500 | 5,310½ | 106¼ | 6,375 | 5,843 | 5,625 | 112½ | 6,750 | 6,187½ | 6,000 | 120 | 7,200 | 6,600 | 3,000—3,600 | 200—240 |
| Total ... | 16,500 | — | — | 21,000 | 18,750 | 17,531 | — | 22,312 | 19,922 | 18,563 | — | 23,625 | 21,094 | 19,800 | — | 25,200 | 22,500 | | |

* Present holder of post draws exchange compensation on a Personal Allowance of Rs. 1,000 extra.

† Present holder of post enjoys privilege of family remittance at 1*s.* 10½*d.* instead of exchange compensation.

**14.—Medical.**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Principal Civil Medical Officer | 15,000 | 500 | A | 18,000 | 16,500 | 15,937½ | 531¼ | 19,125 | 17,531¼ | 16,875 | 562½ | 20,250 | 18,562½ | 18,000 | 600 | 21,600 | 19,800 | — | 1,200—1,440 |
| Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer ... ... | 8,000 | 500 | B | 10,000 | 9,000 | 8,500* | 531¼ | 10,625 | 9,562½ | 9,000 | 562½ | 11,250 | 10,125 | 9,600 | 300† | 12,000 | 10,800 | — | 640—800 |
| 2 Colonial Surgeons at Rs. 8,000¶ ... | 16,000 | — | — | 16,000 | 16,000 | 17,000 | — | 17,000 | 17,000 | 18,000 | — | 18,000 | 18,000 | 19,200 | — | 19,200 | 19,200 | 9,600 | 640 |
| 4 Colonial Surgeons at Rs. 6,000 to 8,000¶ ... | 24,000 | 500 | T | 32,000 | 28,000 | 25,500 | 531¼ | 34,000 | 29,750 | 27,000 | 562½ | 36,000 | 31,500 | 28,800 | 180‡ | 38,400 | 33,600 | 7,200—9,600 | 480—640 |
| 1 Colonial Surgeon at Rs. 5,500* ... | 5,500 | | — | 5,500 | 5,500 | 5,843¾ | — | 5,843¾ | 5,843¾ | 6,187½ | — | 6,187½ | 6,187½ | 6,600 | — | 6,600 | 6,600 | — | 440 |
| Surgeon, General Hospital ... | 5,000 | 500 | T | 8,000 | 6,500 | 5,312½ | 531¼ | 8,500 | 6,906¼ | 5,625 | 562½ | 9,000 | 7,312½ | 6,000 | 180§ | 9,600 | 7,800 | — | 400—640 |
| Registrar, Medical College ... | 6,000 | 500 | T | 8,000 | 7,000 | 6,375 | 531¼ | 8,500 | 7,437½ | 6,750 | 562½ | 9,000 | 7,875 | 7,200 | 180‡ | 9,600 | 8,400 | — | 480—640 |
| Director, Bacteriological Institute ... ... | 6,000 | 500 | A | 8,000 | 7,000 | 6,375 | 531¼ | 8,500 | 7,437½ | 6,750 | 562½ | 9,000 | 7,875 | 7,200 | 600 | 9,600 | 8,400 | — | 480—640 |
| Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum ... ... | 8,000 | 250 | A | 10,000 | 9,000 | 8,500 | 265⅝ | 10,625 | 9,562½ | 9,000 | 281¼ | 11,250 | 10,125 | 9,600 | 300 | 12,000 | 10,800 | — | 640—800 |
| Medical Officer, Lady Havelock Hospital ... ... | 4,200 | 500 | Q | 5,200 | 4,700 | 4,462½ | 531¼ | 5,525 | 4,993¾ | 4,725 | 562½ | 5,850 | 5,287½ | 5,040 | 120‖ | 6,240 | 5,640 | — | 336—416 |
| Chief Medical Storekeeper (Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500)‡‡ ... | 3,000 | 100 | A | 3,500 | 3,250 | 3,187½ | 106¼ | 3,718¾ | 3,453 | 3,375 | 112½ | 3,937½ | 3,656 | 3,600 | 120 | 4,200 | 3,900 | — | 240—280 |
| 23 Assistant Colonial Surgeons (Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000) ... | 69,000 | 500 | T | 115,000 | 92,000 | 73,312½ | 531¼ | 122,187½ | 97,750 | 77,625 | 562½ | 129,375 | 103,500 | 82,800 | 180‡ | 138,000 | 110,400 | 3,600—6,000 | 240—400 |
| 10 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons (Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500) ... ... | 15,000 | 250 | T | 25,000 | 20,000 | 15,937½ | 265⅝ | 26,562½ | 21,250 | 16,875 | 281¼ | 28,125 | 22,500 | 16,800 | 90** | 27,600 | 22,200 | 1,680—2,760 | — |
| 37 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons (Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,600) | 33,300 | 100 | T | 59,200 | 46,250 | 35,381¼ | 106¼ | 62,900 | 49,140⅝ | 37,462½ | 112½ | 66,600 | 52,031¼ | 37,740 | 60†† | 66,600 | 52,170 | 1,020—1,800 | — |
| ESTATES BRANCH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon ... ... | 3,000 | — | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,187½ | — | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,375 | — | 3,375 | 3,375 | 3,360 | — | 3,360 | 3,360 | — | — |
| 14 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons (Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500) ... ... | 21,000 | 250 | T | 35,000 | 28,000 | 22,312½ | 265⅝ | 37,187½ | 29,750 | 23,625 | 281¼ | 39,375 | 31,500 | 23,520 | 90** | 38,640 | 31,080 | 1,680—2,760 | — |
| 3 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons at Rs. 1,200 ... | 3,600 | — | — | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,825 | — | 3,825 | 3,825 | 4,050 | — | 4,050 | 4,050 | 3,960 | — | 3,960 | 3,960 | 1,320 | — |
| 2 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons at Rs. 1,100 ... | 2,200 | — | — | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,337½ | — | 2,337½ | 2,337½ | 2,475 | — | 2,475 | 2,475 | 2,520 | — | 2,520 | 2,520 | 1,260 | — |
| 2 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons at Rs. 1,000 ... | 2,000 | — | — | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,125 | — | 2,125 | 2,125 | 2,250 | — | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,280 | — | 2,280 | 2,280 | 1,140 | — |
| 3 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons at Rs. 900 ... | 2,700 | — | — | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,868¾ | — | 2,868¾ | 2,868¾ | 3,037½ | — | 3,037½ | 3,037½ | 3,060 | — | 3,060 | 3,060 | 1,020 | — |
| EUROPEAN NURSING STAFF. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superintendent of Nurses ... | 1,200 | — | — | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,275 | — | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,350 | — | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,440 | — | 1,440 | 1,440 | — | 96 |
| 4 Nurses at Rs. 900 ... | 3,600 | — | — | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,825 | — | 3,825 | 3,825 | 4,050 | — | 4,050 | 4,050 | 4,320 | — | 4,320 | 4,320 | 1,080 | 72 |
| Total ... | 257,300 | — | — | 376,700 | 317,000 | 273,381 | — | 400,244 | 336,812 | 289,462 | — | 423,787 | 356,625 | 302,640 | — | 440,820 | 371,730 | | |

* Present holder does not draw exchange compensation, but enjoys privilege of family remittance at 1*s.* 10½*d.*

† Four biennial increments of Rs. 600 converted into eight annual increments of Rs. 300.

‡ Four triennial increments of Rs. 600 converted into { thirteen annual increments of Rs. 180. / one annual increment of Rs. 60.

§ Six triennial increments of Rs. 600 converted into twenty annual increments of Rs. 180.

‖ Two quinquennial increments of Rs. 600 converted into ten annual increments of Rs. 120.

¶ One enjoys privilege of family remittance at 1*s.* 10½*d.* instead of exchange compensation.

** Four triennial increments of Rs. 281¼ converted into twelve annual increments of Rs. 90.

†† Seven triennial increments of Rs. 112½ converted into thirteen annual increments of Rs. 60.

‡‡ Present holder does not draw exchange compensation, but appears entitled to it.

A = annual. B = biennial. T = triennial. Q = quinquennial.

| Appointment. | Nominal Scale of Salary. | | | | | Actual Scale of Salary by addition of Exchange Compensation on Half-Salary. | | | | Salary with Exchange Compensation on whole Nominal Salary (Secretary of State's Proposal). | | | | Salary by application of general principles of revision proposed by Committee. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum. | Increment. | | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment (all annual). | Maximum. | Mean. | Scale. | |
| | | Rate. | Period. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | In Rupees. | In Sterling |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | £ |
| **15.—Ecclesiastical.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colonial Chaplain, Trinity Church* ... ... | — | — | — | — | 6,000 | — | — | — | 6,375 | — | — | — | 6,750 | — | — | — | 6,720 | — | — |
| Registrar of Diocese ... | — | — | — | — | 1,000 | — | — | — | 1,062½ | — | — | — | 1,125 | — | — | — | 1,140 | — | — |
| Total ... | — | — | — | — | 7,000 | — | — | — | 7,438 | — | — | — | 7,875 | — | — | — | 7,860 | | |

* Holder of this post is entitled to leave pay and pension at 2*s.*, but on his retirement the appointment will be abolished.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **16.—Education.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Inspector of Schools ... | 6,000 | — | — | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,375 | — | 6,375 | 6,375 | 6,750 | — | 6,750 | 6,750 | 7,200 | — | 7,200 | 7,200 | — | 480 |
| Inspector of Schools* ... | 5,000 | — | — | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,312½ | — | 5,312½ | 5,312½ | 5,625 | — | 5,625 | 5,625 | 5,640 | — | 5,640 | 5,640 | — | — |
| Do. ... | 4,000 | — | — | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,250 | — | 4,250 | 4,250 | 4,500 | — | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | — | 4,500 | 4,500 | — | — |
| Do. ... | 2,500 | 100 | A | 3,000 | 2,750 | 2,656¼ | 106¼ | 3,187½ | 2,921⅞ | 2,812½ | 112½ | 3,375 | 3,093¾ | 2,820 | 108 | 3,360 | 3,090 | — | — |
| Superintendent, Technical College ... ... | 6,000 | 500 | T | 8,000 | 7,000 | 6,375 | 531¼ | 8,500 | 7,437½ | 6,750 | 562½ | 9,000 | 7,875 | 7,200 | 180‡ | 9,600 | 8,400 | — | 480—640 |
| Instructor, Electrical Engineering ... ... | 4,500 | 200 | A | 6,000 | 5,250 | 4,781¼ | 212½ | 6,375 | 5,578⅛ | 5,062½ | 225 | 6,750 | 5,906¼ | 5,400 | 240 | 7,200 | 6,300 | — | 360—480 |
| Instructor, Drawing ... | 4,200 | 200 | A | 6,000 | 5,100 | 4,462½ | 212½ | 6,375 | 5,418¾ | 4,725 | 225 | 6,750 | 5,737½ | 5,040 | 240 | 7,200 | 6,120 | — | 336—480 |
| Principal, Royal College ... | 9,600 | — | — | 9,600 | 9,600 | 10,200 | — | 10,200 | 10,200 | 10,800 | — | 10,800 | 10,800 | 11,520 | — | 11,520 | 11,520 | — | 768 |
| Principal Assistant, Royal College ... ... | †5,000 | — | — | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,312½ | — | 5,312½ | 5,312½ | 5,625 | — | 5,625 | 5,625 | 6,000 | — | 6,000 | 6,000 | — | 400 |
| Mathematical and Science Master ... ... | 5,000 | — | — | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,312½ | — | 5,312½ | 5,312½ | 5,625 | — | 5,625 | 5,625 | 6,000 | — | 6,000 | 6,000 | — | 400 |
| Lecturer, English and Modern Languages ... ... | 5,000 | — | — | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,312½ | — | 5,312½ | 5,312½ | 5,625 | — | 5,625 | 5,625 | 6,000 | — | 6,000 | 6,000 | — | 400 |
| Principal, Training College ... | 5,000 | — | — | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,312½ | — | 5,312½ | 5,312½ | 5,625 | — | 5,625 | 5,625 | 6,000 | — | 6,000 | 6,000 | — | 400 |
| Vice-Principal, Training College ... ... | 4,200 | — | — | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,462½ | — | 4,462½ | 4,462½ | 4,725 | — | 4,725 | 4,725 | 5,040 | — | 5,040 | 5,040 | — | 336 |
| Superintendent, School Gardens | 3,000 | — | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,187½ | — | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,375 | — | 3,375 | 3,375 | 3,360 | — | 3,360 | 3,360 | — | — |
| Total ... | 69,000 | — | — | 74,800 | 71,900 | 73,312 | — | 79,475 | 76,394 | 77,625 | — | 84,150 | 80,888 | 81,720 | — | 88,620 | 85,170 | | |

* Present holder of post draws leave pay and pension at 2*s.* and enjoys privilege of family remittance at that rate, but does not draw exchange compensation.
† Rs. 1,000 of this is a personal allowance to present holder.
‡ Four triennial increments of Rs. 600 converted into { thirteen annual increments of Rs. 180. one annual increment of Rs. 60.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **17.—Volunteers.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commandant* ... | — | — | — | — | 7,000 | — | — | — | 7,437½ | — | — | — | 7,875 | — | — | — | 8,400 | — | 560 |

* Colonel Vincent, the present Commandant, does not draw exchange compensation, but his appointment is permanent and pensionable and he appears entitled to it.

A = annual. T = triennial.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **18.—Government Stores.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Controller* ... ... | 8,000 | 250 | A | 9,000 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 265⅝ | 9,562½ | 9,031¼ | 9,000 | 281¼ | 10,125 | 9,562½ | 9,600 | 300 | 10,800 | 10,200 | — | 640—720 |
| Assistant Controller ... | 4,000 | 250 | A | 5,000 | 4,500 | 4,250 | 265⅝ | 5,312½ | 4,781¼ | 4,500 | 281¼ | 5,625 | 5,062½ | 4,500 | 300 | 5,700 | 5,100 | — | — |
| Total ... | 12,000 | — | — | 14,000 | 13,000 | 12,750 | — | 14,875 | 13,812½ | 13,500 | — | 15,750 | 14,625 | 14,100 | — | 16,500 | 15,300 | | |

* Present holder does not draw exchange compensation, but is entitled to leave pay and pension at 2*s.* to the rupee and to the privilege of family remittance at that rate.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **19.—Forests.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conservator ... ... | 14,400 | — | — | 14,400 | 14,400 | 15,300 | — | 15,300 | 15,300 | 16,200 | — | 16,200 | 16,200 | 17,280 | — | 17,280 | 17,280 | 17,280 | 1,152 |
| First Assistant Conservator ... | 6,000 | 250 | A | 7,000 | 6,500 | 6,375 | 265⅝ | 7,437½ | 6,906¼ | 6,750 | 281¼ | 7,875 | 7,312½ | 7,200 | 300 | 8,400 | 7,800 | 7,200—8,400 | 480—560 |
| Second Assistant Conservator | 5,000 | 250 | A | 6,000 | 5,500 | 5,312½ | 265⅝ | 6,375 | 5,843¾ | 5,625 | 281¼ | 6,750 | 6,187½ | 6,000 | 300 | 7,200 | 6,600 | 6,000—7,200 | 400—480 |
| 2 Assistant Conservators at Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 5,000 ... | 9,000 | 125 | A | 10,000 | 9,500 | 9,562½ | 132 13/16 | 10,625 | 10,093¾ | 10,125 | 140⅝ | 11,250 | 10,687½ | 10,800 | 150 | 12,000 | 11,400 | 5,400—6,000 | 360—400 |
| 3 Assistant Conservators at Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 4,500 ... | 12,000 | 125 | A | 13,500 | 12,750 | 12,750 | 132 13/16 | 14,343¾ | 13,546⅞ | 13,500 | 140⅝ | 15,187½ | 14,343¾ | 14,400 | 150 | 16,200 | 15,300 | 4,800—5,400 | 320—360 |
| 1 Assistant Conservator at Rs. 3,000 ... ... | 3,000 | — | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,187½ | — | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,375 | — | 3,375 | 3,375 | 3,600 | — | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 240 |
| 1 Assistant Conservator at Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 ... | 2,000 | 100 | A | 3,000 | 2,500 | 2,125 | 106¼ | 3,187½ | 2,656¼ | 2,250 | 112½ | 3,375 | 2,812½ | 2,400 | 120 | 3,600 | 3,000 | 2,400—3,600 | 160—240 |
| Total ... | 51,400 | — | — | 56,900 | 54,150 | 54,612 | — | 60,456 | 57,534 | 57,825 | — | 64,012 | 60,919 | 61,680 | — | 68,280 | 64,980 | | |

| Appointment. | Nominal Scale of Salary. | | | | | Actual Scale of Salary by addition of Exchange Compensation on Half Salary. | | | | Salary with Exchange Compensation on whole Nominal Salary (Secretary of State's Proposal). | | | | Salary by application of general principles of revision proposed by Committee. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum. | Increment. | | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment (all annual). | Maximum. | Mean. | Scale. | |
| | | Rate. | Period. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | In Rupees. | In Sterling. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| **20.—Post and Telegraph.** | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | £ |
| Assistant Postmaster-General | 6,000 | 500 | A | 8,000 | 7,000 | 6,375 | 531¼ | 8,500 | 7,437½ | 6,750 | 562½ | 9,000 | 7,875 | 7,200 | 600 | 9,600 | 8,400 | — | 480—640 |
| Second Assistant Postmaster-General ... ... | 3,000 | 200 | A | 4,000 | 3,500 | 3,187½ | 212½ | 4,250 | 3,718¾ | 3,375 | 225 | 4,500 | 3,937½ | 3,600 | 240 | 4,800 | 4,200 | — | 240—320 |
| Accountant ... ... | 5,000 | 500 | A | 8,000 | 6,500 | 5,312½ | 531¼ | 8,500 | 6,906¼ | 5,625 | 562½ | 9,000 | 7,312½ | 6,000 | 600 | 9,600 | 7,800 | — | 400—640 |
| Assistant Accountant ... | 5,000 | 250 | A | 6,000 | 5,500 | 5,312½ | 265⅝ | 6,375 | 5,843¾ | 5,625 | 281¼ | 6,750 | 6,187½ | 6,000 | 300 | 7,200 | 6,600 | — | 400—480 |
| Senior Inspector of Post Offices | 3,000 | — | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,187½ | — | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,375 | — | 3,375 | 3,375 | 3,360 | — | 3,360 | 3,360 | — | — |
| Superintendent of Telegraphs | 4,500 | 500 | A | 7,000 | 5,750 | 4,781¼ | 531¼ | 7,437½ | 6,109⅜ | 5,062½ | 562½ | 7,875 | 6,468¾ | 5,400 | 600 | 8,400 | 6,900 | — | 360 - 560 |
| 3 Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs at Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 5,000 ... ... | 10,500 | 250 | A | 15,000 | 12,750 | 11,156¼ | 265⅝ | 15,937½ | 13,546⅞ | 11,812½ | 281¼ | 16,875 | 14,343¾ | 12,600 | 300 | 18,000 | 15,300 | 4,200—6,000 | 280—400 |
| One Inspector of Telegraphs* | 2,000 | — | — | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,125 | -- | 2,125 | 2,125 | 2,250 | — | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,220 | — | 2,220 | 2,220 | — | — |
| Total ... | 39,000 | — | — | 53,000 | 46,000 | 41,437 | — | 56,312 | 48,874 | 43,875 | — | 59,625 | 51,750 | 46,380 | — | 63,180 | 54,780 | | |

* Personal to Mr. Thwaites.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **21.—Railway.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Manager ... | 15,000 | 1,000 | A | 18,000 | 16,500 | 15,937½ | 1,062½ | 19,125 | 17,531¼ | 16,875 | 1,125 | 20,250 | 18,562½ | 18,000 | 1,200 | 21,600 | 19,800 | — | 1,200—1,440 |
| Assistant Manager and Accountant ... ... | 7,000 | 500 | A | 10,000 | 8,500 | 7,437½ | 531¼ | 10,625 | 9,031¼ | 7,875 | 562½ | 11,250 | 9,562½ | 8,400 | 600 | 12,000 | 10,200 | — | 560—800 |
| Assistant Accountant ... | 3,600 | 300 | B | 4,500 | 4,050 | 3,825 | 318¾ | 4,781¼ | 4,303⅛ | 4,050 | 337½ | 5,062½ | 4,556¼ | 4,320 | 180* | 5,400 | 4,860 | — | 288—360 |
| Engineer, Ways and Works ... | 7,000 | 500 | A | 10,000 | 8,500 | 7,437½ | 531¼ | 10,625 | 9,031¼ | 7,875 | 562½ | 11,250 | 9,562½ | 8,400 | 600 | 12,000 | 10,200 | — | 560—800 |
| Assistant Engineer, Ways and Works ... ... | 6,000 | 250 | A | 7,000 | 6,500 | 6,375 | 285⅝ | 7,437½ | 6,906¼ | 6,750 | 281¼ | 7,875 | 7,312½ | 7,200 | 300 | 8,400 | 7,800 | — | 480—560 |
| District Engineer, Ways and Works ... ... | 3,600 | 300 | B | 4,500 | 4,050 | 3,825 | 318¾ | 4,781¼ | 4,303⅛ | 4,050 | 337½ | 5,062½ | 4,556¼ | 4,320 | 180* | 5,400 | 4,860 | — | 288—360 |
| Traffic Superintendent ... | 7,000 | 500 | A | 10,000 | 8,500 | ‡7,437½ | 531¼ | 10,625 | 9,031¼ | 7,875 | 562½ | 11,250 | 9,562½ | 8,400 | 600 | 12,000 | 10,200 | — | 560—800 |
| Assistant Traffic Superintendent ... ... | 5,000 | 250 | A | 6,000 | 5,500 | 5,312½ | 265⅝ | 6,375 | 5,843¾ | 5,625 | 281¼ | 6,750 | 6,187½ | 6,000 | 300 | 7,200 | 6,600 | — | 400—480 |
| 3 District Superintendents at Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,500 .. | 10,800 | 300 | B | 13,500 | 12,150 | 11,475 | 318¾ | 14,343¾ | 12,909⅜ | 12,150 | 337½ | 15,187½ | 13,668¾ | 12,960 | 180* | 16,200 | 14,580 | 4,320—5,400 | 288—360 |
| Locomotive Engineer§ ... | 8,000 | 1,000 | B | 10,000 | 9,000 | 8,500 | 1,062½ | 10,625 | 9,562½ | 9,000 | 1,125 | 11,250 | 10,125 | 9,600 | 600† | 12,000 | 10,800 | — | 640—800 |
| Assistant Locomotive Engineer | 5,000 | 250 | A | 6,000 | 5,500 | 5,312½ | 265⅝ | 6,375 | 5,843¾ | 5,625 | 281¼ | 6,750 | 6,187½ | 6,000 | 300 | 7,200 | 6,600 | — | 400—480 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District Locomotive Superintendents at Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,500‖ ... | 7,200 | 300 | B | 9,000 | 8,100 | 7,650 | 318¾ | 9,562½ | 8,606¼ | 8,100 | 337½ | 10,125 | 9,112½ | 8,640 | 180* | 10,800 | 9,720 | 4,320—5,400 | 288—360 |
| Assistant to Works Manager ... | 3,600 | 300 | B | 4,500 | 4,050 | 3,825 | 318¾ | 4,781¼ | 4,303⅛ | 4,050 | 337½ | 5,062½ | 4,556¼ | 4,320 | 180* | 5,400 | 4,860 | — | 288—360 |
| Carriage Foreman (Superintendent) ... | 3,600 | 300 | B | 4,500 | 4,050 | 3,825 | 318¾ | 4,781¼ | 4,303⅛ | 4,050 | 337½ | 5,062½ | 4,556¼ | 4,320 | 180* | 5,400 | 4,860 | — | 288—360 |
| Railway Storekeeper ... | 5,000 | — | — | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,312½ | — | 5,312½ | 5,312½ | 5,625 | — | 5,625 | 5,625 | 5,640 | — | 5,640 | 5,640 | — | — |
| | 97,400 | — | — | 122,500 | 109,950 | 103,487 | — | 130,156 | 116,821 | 109,575 | — | 137,812 | 123,694 | 116,520 | — | 146,640 | 131,580 | | |
| Add Subordinate Staff (as below) | 294,100 | — | — | 360,700 | 327,400 | 313,319 | — | 374,469 | 343,894 | 328,037 | — | 392,737 | 360,387 | 350,280 | — | 427,920 | 389,100 | | |
| SUBORDINATE STAFF. | 391,500 | — | — | 483,200 | 437,350 | 416,806 | — | 504,625 | 460,715 | 437,612 | — | 530,549 | 484,081 | 466,800 | — | 574,560 | 520,680 | | |
| LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outdoor Assistant Carriage Foreman ... | 3,000 | 150 | A | 3,600 | 3,300 | 3,187½ | 159⅜ | 3,825 | 3,506¼ | 3,375 | 168¾ | 4,050 | 3,712½ | 3,600 | 180 | 4,320 | 3,960 | — | 240—288 |
| Foreman Smith ... | 3,000 | — | — | 4,000 | 3,500 | 3,187½ | — | 4,250 | 3,718¾ | 3,375 | — | 4,500 | 3,937½ | 3,600 | — | 4,800 | 4,200 | — | 240—320 |
| 9 Locomotive Foremen at Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 ... | 27,000 | 250 | A | 36,000 | 31,500 | 33,468¾ | 265⅝ | 33,468¾ | 33,468¾ | 35,437½ | 281¼ | 35,437½ | 35,437½ | 32,400 | 300 | 43,200 | 37,800 | — | 240—320 |
| Foreman Painter ... | 3,000 | — | — | 3,600 | 3,300 | 3,187½ | — | 3,825 | 3,506¼ | 3,375 | — | 4,050 | 3,712½ | 3,600 | — | 4,320 | 3,960 | — | 240—288 |
| Boiler Inspector ... | 3,000 | 250 | A | 4,000 | 3,500 | 3,187½ | 265⅝ | 4,250 | 3,718¾ | 3,375 | 281¼ | 4,500 | 3,937½ | 3,600 | 300 | 4,800 | 4,200 | — | 240—320 |
| Foreman Boiler Maker .. | 3,000 | 250 | A | 4,000 | 3,500 | 3,187½ | 265⅝ | 4,250 | 3,718¾ | 3,375 | 281¼ | 4,500 | 3,937½ | 3,600 | 300 | 4,800 | 4,200 | — | ¶240—320 |
| European Draughtsman ... | 3,000 | 250 | A | 4,000 | 3,500 | 3,187½ | 265⅝ | 4,250 | 3,718¾ | 3,375 | 281¼ | 4,500 | 3,937½ | 3,600 | 300 | 4,800 | 4,200 | — | ¶240—320 |
| Assistant to Foreman, Vaccum Brake Department... | 3,000 | 150 | A | 3,600 | 3,300 | 3,187½ | 159⅜ | 3,825 | 3,506¼ | 3,375 | 168¾ | 4,050 | 3,712½ | 3,600 | 180 | 4,320 | 3,960 | — | ¶240—288 |
| 27 Engine Drivers at Rs. 1,920 to Rs. 2,400 ... | 51,840 | 240 | A | 64,800 | 58,320 | 55,080 | 255 | 68,850 | 61,965 | 58,320 | 270 | 72,900 | 65,610 | 63,180 | 270 | 77,760 | 70,470 | **2340—2880 | 156—192 |
| 33 Engine Drivers at Rs. 1,920 to Rs. 2,400†† ... | 63,360 | 240 | A | 79,200 | 71,280 | 67,320 | 255 | 84,150 | 75,735 | 71,280 | 270 | 89,100 | 80,190 | 77,220 | 270 | 95,040 | 86,130 | 2,340—2,880 | 156—192 |
| TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Travelling Inspector ... | 3,000 | 150 | A | 3,600 | 3,300 | 3,187½ | 159⅜ | 3,825 | 3,506¼ | 3,375 | 168¾ | 4,050 | 3,712½ | 3,600 | 180 | 4,320 | 3,960 | — | 240—288 |
| Rolling Stock Inspector ... | 1,800 | 120 | A | 2,400 | 2,100 | 1,912½ | 127½ | 2,550 | 2,231¼ | 2,025 | 135 | 2,700 | 2,362½ | 2,160 | 144 | 2,880 | 2,520 | — | 144—192 |
| 28 Head Guards at Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,400 ... | 50,400 | 120 | A | 67,200 | 58,800 | 53,550 | 127½ | 71,400 | 62,475 | 56,700 | 135 | 75,600 | 66,150 | 60,480 | 144 | 80,640 | 70,560 | 2,160—2,880 | 144—192 |
| 7 Head Guards at Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,400†† ... | 12,600 | 120 | A | 16,800 | 14,700 | 13,387½ | 127½ | 17,850 | 15,618¾ | 14,175 | 135 | 18,900 | 16,537½ | 15,120 | 144 | 20,160 | 17,640 | 2,160—2,880 | 144—192 |
| WAY AND WORKS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 Inspectors at Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,000 ... | 7,200 | 100 | A | 8,000 | 7,600 | 7,200 | — | 8,000 | ‡‡ 7,600 | 7,200 | — | 8,000 | 7,600 | 8,160 | — | 9,000 | 8,580 | 4,080—4,500 | 272—300 |
| Bridge Foreman ... | 3,600 | — | — | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | — | 3,600 | ‡‡ 3,600 | 3,600 | — | 3,600 | 3,600 | 4,080 | — | 4,080 | 4,080 | — | 272 |
| Inspector of Signals ... | 4,000 | — | — | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | — | 4,000 | ‡‡ 4,000 | 4,000 | — | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,500 | — | 4,500 | 4,500 | — | 300 |
| 15 Foreman Platelayers at Rs. 3,000 ... | 45,000 | — | — | 45,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 | — | 45,000 | ‡‡ 45,000 | 45,000 | — | 45,000 | 45,000 | 50,400 | — | 50,400 | 50,400 | 3,360 | 224 |
| Incline Foreman ... | 1,200 | — | — | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | — | 1,200 | ‡‡ 1,200 | 1,200 | — | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,380 | — | 1,380 | 1,380 | — | 92 |
| Shop Foreman ... | 2,100 | — | — | 2,100 | 2,100 | 2,100 | — | 2,100 | ‡‡ 2,100 | 2,100 | — | 2,100 | 2,100 | 2,400 | — | 2,400 | 2,400 | — | 160 |
| Total ... | 294,100 | — | — | 360,700 | 327,400 | 313,319 | — | 374,469 | 343,894 | 328,037 | — | 392,737 | 360,387 | 350,280 | — | 427,920 | 389,100 | | |

* Three biennial increments of Rs. 360 converted into six annual increments of Rs. 180.
† Two biennial increments of Rs. 1,200 converted into four annual increments of Rs. 600.
‡ Present incumbent enjoys privilege of family remittance at 1*s.* 10½*d.* instead of exchange compensation.
§ Present Engineer still under temporary engagement, and does not therefore draw exchange compensation.
‖ One still on agreement and not drawing exchange compensation.

A = annual.

¶ Not now drawing exchange compensation, but will be entitled to it on termination of agreement.
** Now drawing exchange compensation.
†† Not yet drawing exchange compensation, but will be entitled to it on termination of agreement.
‡‡ These do not draw exchange compensation, their salaries having been specially raised in consequence of the fall in the rupee. It is proposed to increase their present salaries by thirteen per cent.

| Appointment. | Nominal Scale of Salary. | | | | | Actual Scale of Salary by addition of Exchange Compensation on Half Salary. | | | | Salary with Exchange Compensation on whole Nominal Salary (Secretary of State's Proposal). | | | | Salary by application of general principles of revision proposed by Committee. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum. | Increment. | | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment (all annual). | Maximum. | Mean. | Scale. | |
| | | Rate. | Period. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | In Rupees. | In Sterling. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | £ |
| **22. Public Works Department.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Director ... ... | 15,000 | 500 | A | 18,000 | 16,500 | 15,937½ | 531¼ | 19,125 | 17,531¼ | 16,875 | 562½ | 20,250 | 18,562½ | 18,000 | 600 | 21,600 | 19,800 | 18000—21600 | 1,200—1,440 |
| Assistant Director ... | 10,000 | — | — | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,625 | — | 10,625 | 10,625 | 11,250 | — | 11,250 | 11,250 | 12,000 | — | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 800 |
| 2 Provincial Engineers at Rs. 10,000 ... ... | 20,000 | — | — | 20,000 | 20,000 | 21,250 | — | 21,250 | 21,250 | 22,500 | — | 22,500 | 22,500 | 24,000 | — | 24,000 | 24,000 | 12,000 | 800 |
| 7 Provincial Engineers at Rs. 6,500 to Rs. 8,000‡ ... | 45,500 | 500 | B | 56,000 | 50,750 | 48,343¾ | 531¼ | 59,500 | 53,921⅞ | 51,127½ | 562½ | 63,000 | 57,063¾ | 54,600 | 300 | 67,200 | 60,900 | 7,800—9,600 | 520—640 |
| Financial Assistant ... | 4,500 | 250 | A | 6,000 | 5,250 | 4,781¼ | 265⅝ | 6,375 | 5,578⅛ | 5,062½ | 281¼ | 6,750 | 5,906¼ | 5,400 | †300 | 7,200 | 6,300 | 5,400—7,200 | 360—480 |
| 15 First Grade District Engineers at Rs. 4,500 to 6,000 | 67,500 | 250 | A | 90,000 | 78,750 | 71,718¾ | 265⅝ | 95,625 | 83,671⅞ | 75,937½ | 281¼ | 101,250 | 88,593¾ | 81,000 | 300 | 108,000 | 94,500 | 5,400—7,200 | 360—480 |
| 25 Second Grade District Engineers at Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 | 75,000 | 250 | A | 100,000 | 87,500 | 79,687½ | 265⅝ | 106,250 | 92,968¾ | 84,375 | 281¼ | 112,500 | 98,437½ | 90,000 | 300 | 120,000 | 105,000 | 3,600—4,800 | 240—320 |
| 3 Third Grade District Engineers at Rs. 2,500 ... | 7,500 | — | — | 7,500 | 7,500 | 7,968¾ | — | 7,968¾ | 7,968¾ | 8,437½ | — | 8,437½ | 8,437½ | 8,460 | — | 8,460 | 8,460 | 2,820 | — |
| 3 Third Grade District Engineers at Rs. 2,000 ... | 6,000 | — | — | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,375 | — | 6,375 | 6,375 | 6,750 | — | 6,750 | 6,750 | 6,660 | — | 6,660 | 6,660 | 2,220 | — |
| 7 Inspectors at Rs. 1,500 ... | 10,500 | — | — | 10,500 | 10,500 | 11,156¼ | — | 11,156¼ | 11,156¼ | 11,812½ | — | 11,812½ | 11,812½ | 11,760 | — | 11,760 | 11,760 | 1,680 | — |
| 15 Overseers at Rs. 1,000 ... | 15,000 | — | — | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,937½ | — | 15,937½ | 15,937½ | 16,875 | — | 16,875 | 16,875 | 17,100 | — | 17,100 | 17,100 | 1,140 | — |
| Factory Engineer ... | 8,000 | — | — | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,500 | — | 8,500 | 8,500 | 9,000 | — | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,600 | — | 9,600 | 9,600 | 9,600 | 640 |
| Mechanical Engineer ... | 5,000 | — | — | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,312½ | — | 5,310½ | 5,312½ | 5,625 | — | 5,625 | 5,625 | 6,000 | — | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 400 |
| Chief Draughtsman ... | 5,000 | — | — | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,312½ | — | 5,312½ | 5,312½ | 5,625 | — | 5,625 | 5,625 | 6,000 | — | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 400 |
| Superintendent of Works ... | 4,000 | — | — | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,250 | — | 4,250 | 4,250 | 4,500 | — | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,800 | — | 4,800 | 4,800 | 4,800 | 320 |
| Inspector of Waterworks ... | 3,000 | 100 | A | 3,400 | 3,200 | 3,187½ | 106¼ | 3,612½ | 3,400 | 3,375 | 112½ | 3,825 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 120 | 4,080 | 3,840 | 3,600—4,080 | 240—272 |
| Do. ... | 2,400 | — | — | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,550* | — | 2,550 | 2,550 | 2,700 | — | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,880 | — | 2,880 | 2,880 | 2,880 | 192 |
| 2 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,200 ... | 1,400 | 50 | A | 2,400 | 1,900 | 1,487½ | 53⅛ | 2,550 | 2,018¾ | 1,575 | 56¼ | 2,700 | 2,137½ | 1,560 | 60 | 2,760 | 2,160 | 780—1,380 | — |
| Total ... | 305,300 | — | — | 369,200 | 337,250 | 324,382 | — | 392,273 | 358,327 | 343,402 | — | 415,350 | 379,376 | 363,420 | — | 440,100 | 401,760 | | |

* Present holder does not draw exchange compensation.

† Three biennial increments of Rs. 600 converted into six annual increments of Rs. 300.

‡ One enjoys privilege of family remittance at 1*s.* 10½*d.* instead of exchange compensation.

A = annual. B = biennial.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **23.—Electrical Engineer.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consulting Electrical Engineer | 10,000 | 500 | A | 12,000 | 11,000 | 10,625 | 531¼ | 12,750 | 11,687½ | 11,250 | 562½ | 13,500 | 12,375 | 12,000 | 600 | 14,400 | 13,200 | — | 800—960 |
| **24.—Irrigation.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Director* ... ... | 12,000 | — | — | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,750 | 531¼ | 12,750 | 12,750 | 13,500 | — | 13,500 | 13,500 | 14,400 | — | 14,400 | 14,400 | — | 960 |
| Irrigation Assistant ... | 9,000 | 500 | A | 10,000 | 9,500 | 9,562½ | — | 10,625 | 10,093½ | 10,125 | 562½ | 11,250 | 10,687½ | 10,800 | 600 | 12,000 | 11,400 | — | 560—800 |
| Office Assistant and Secretary, Central Irrigation Board .... | 2,000 | 200 | A | 3,000 | 2,500 | 2,125 | 212½ | 3,187½ | 2,656¼ | 2,250 | 225 | 3,375 | 2,812½ | 2,400 | 240 | 3,600 | 3,000 | 2,400—3,600 | 160—240 |
| 6 Engineers at Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000 .... ... | 30,000 | 250 | A | 42,000 | 36,000 | 31,875 | 265⅝ | 44,625 | 38,250 | 33,750 | 281¼ | 47,250 | 40,500 | 36,000 | 300 | 50,400 | 43,200 | 6,000—8,400 | 400—560 |
| 2 Engineers at Rs. 4,000 ... | 8,000 | — | — | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,500 | — | 8,500 | 8,500 | 9,000 | — | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,600 | — | 9,600 | 9,600 | 4,800 | 320 |
| 1 Engineer at Rs. 2,500 ... | 2,500 | — | — | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,656¼ | — | 2,656¼ | 2,656¼ | 2,812½ | — | 2,812½ | 2,812½ | 3,000 | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 200 |
| 3 Chief Irrigation Inspectors at Rs. 3,000 ... | 9,000 | — | — | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,652½ | — | 9,652½ | 9,652½ | 10,125 | — | 10,125 | 10,125 | 10,800 | — | 10,800 | 10,800 | 3,600 | 240 |
| 1 Chief Irrigation Inspector ... | 3,360 | — | — | 3,360 | 3,360 | 3,570 | — | 3,570 | 3,570 | 3,780 | — | 3,780 | 3,780 | 3,780 | — | 3,780 | 3,780 | — | — |
| Do. ... | 2,500 | — | — | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,656¼ | — | 2,656¼ | 2,656¼ | 2,812½ | — | 2,812½ | 2,812½ | 2,825 | — | 2,825 | 2,825 | — | — |
| Total ... | 78,360 | — | — | 92,360 | 85,360 | 83,347 | — | 98,222 | 90,785 | 88,155 | — | 103,905 | 96,030 | 93,605 | — | 110,405 | 102,005 | | |
| **25.—Immigration.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superintendent ... | — | — | — | — | 4,000 | — | — | — | 4,250 | — | — | — | 4,500 | 4,800 | — | 4,800 | 4,800 | — | 320 |
| **26.—Archæological Commissioner.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Archæological Commissioner ... | — | — | — | — | 14,000 | — | — | — | 14,875 | — | — | — | 15,750 | — | — | — | 16,800 | — | 1,120 |

* Present Director of Irrigation enjoys privilege of family remittance at 1*s.* 10½*d.* instead of exchange compensation.

A = Annual.

## SUMMARY.

| Appointment. | Nominal Salaries. | | | | | Actual Salaries by addition of Exchange Compensation on Half Salaries. | | | | Salaries with Exchange Compensation on whole Nominal Salaries (Secretary of State's Proposal). | | | | Salaries by application of general principles of revision proposed by Committee. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum. | Increment. Rate. | Increment. Period. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Civil Service ... | 633,000 | — | — | 726,000 | 679,500 | 672,563 | — | 771,375 | 721,969 | 722,750 | — | 827,375 | 775,062 | 759,600 | — | 871,200 | 815,400 |
| 2. Secretariat ... | 23,400 | — | — | 29,200 | 26,300 | 24,862 | — | 31,025 | 27,944 | 26,325 | — | 32,850 | 29,588 | 27,840 | — | 34,800 | 31,320 |
| 3. Government Printing Office | 18,000 | — | — | 21,500 | 19,750 | 19,125 | — | 22,843 | 20,984 | 20,250 | — | 24,187 | 22,218 | 21,600 | — | 25,800 | 23,700 |
| 4. Treasury ... | 3,000 | — | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,187 | — | 3,187 | 3,187 | 3,375 | — | 3,375 | 3,375 | 3,360 | — | 3,360 | 3,360 |
| 5. Survey ... ... | 175,350 | — | — | 180,350 | 177,850 | 186,309 | — | 191,621 | 188,965 | 197,268 | — | 202,893 | 200,081 | 204,420 | — | 210,420 | 207,420 |
| 6. Customs... ... | 7,500 | — | — | 8,100 | 7,800 | 7,968 | — | 8,606 | 8,287 | 8,437 | — | 9,112 | 8,775 | 8,400 | — | 9,120 | 8,760 |
| 7. Master Attendant, Colombo | 60,000 | — | — | 60,000 | 60,000 | 63,750 | — | 63,750 | 63,750 | 67,500 | — | 67,500 | 67,500 | 72,000 | — | 72,000 | 72,000 |
| 8. Do. Galle ... | 7,200 | — | — | 7,200 | 7,200 | 7,650 | — | 7,650 | 7,650 | 8,100 | — | 8,100 | 8,100 | 8,640 | — | 8,640 | 8,640 |
| 9. Botanic Gardens Department ... ... | 26,250 | — | — | 31,000 | 28,625 | 27,890 | — | 32,937 | 30,414 | 29,531 | — | 34,875 | 32,203 | 31,500 | — | 37,200 | 34,350 |
| 10. Colombo Museum ... | 9,000 | — | — | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,562 | — | 9,562 | 9,562 | 10,125 | — | 10,125 | 10,125 | 10,620 | — | 10,620 | 10,620 |
| 11. Judicial ... ... | 188,600 | — | — | 192,600 | 190,600 | 200,388 | — | 204,638 | 202,513 | 212,175 | — | 216,675 | 214,425 | 225,240 | — | 230,040 | 227,640 |
| 12. Police ... ... | 39,000 | — | — | 58,000 | 48,500 | 41,437 | — | 61,625 | 51,531 | 43,875 | — | 65,250 | 54,562 | 46,800 | — | 69,600 | 58,200 |
| 13. Prisons ... ... | 16,500 | — | — | 21,000 | 18,750 | 17,531 | — | 22,312 | 19,922 | 18,563 | — | 23,625 | 21,094 | 19,800 | — | 25,200 | 22,500 |
| 14. Medical ... ... | 257,300 | — | — | 376,700 | 317,000 | 273,381 | — | 400,244 | 336,812 | 289,462 | — | 423,787 | 356,625 | 302,640 | — | 440,820 | 371,730 |
| 15. Ecclesiastical ... | 7,000 | — | — | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,438 | — | 7,438 | 7,438 | 7,875 | — | 7,875 | 7,875 | 7,860 | — | 7,860 | 7,860 |
| 16. Education ... | 69,000 | — | — | 74,800 | 71,900 | 73,312 | — | 79,475 | 76,394 | 77,625 | — | 84,150 | 80,888 | 81,720 | — | 88,620 | 85,170 |
| 17. Ceylon Volunteers ... | 7,000 | — | — | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,437 | — | 7,437 | 7,437 | 7,875 | — | 7,875 | 7,875 | 8,400 | — | 8,400 | 8,400 |
| 18. Government Stores ... | 12,000 | — | — | 14,000 | 13,000 | 12,750 | — | 14,875 | 13,812 | 13,500 | — | 15,750 | 14,625 | 14,100 | — | 16,500 | 15,300 |
| 19. Forest ... ... | 51,400 | — | — | 56,900 | 54,150 | 54,612 | — | 60,456 | 57,534 | 57,825 | — | 64,012 | 60,919 | 61,680 | — | 68,280 | 64,980 |
| 20. Post and Telegraphs ... | 39,000 | — | — | 53,000 | 46,000 | 41,437 | — | 56,312 | 48,874 | 43,875 | — | 59,625 | 51,750 | 46,380 | — | 63,180 | 54,780 |
| 21. Railway ... ... | 391,500 | — | — | 483,200 | 437,350 | 416,806 | — | 504,625 | 460,715 | 437,612 | — | 530,549 | 484,081 | 466,800 | — | 574,560 | 520,680 |
| 22. Public Works ... | 305,300 | — | — | 369,200 | 337,250 | 324,382 | — | 392,273 | 358,327 | 343,402 | — | 415,350 | 379,376 | 363,420 | — | 440,100 | 401,760 |
| 23. Consulting Electrical Engineer ... | 10,000 | — | — | 12,000 | 11,000 | 10,625 | — | 12,750 | 11,687 | 11,250 | — | 13,500 | 12,375 | 12,000 | — | 14,400 | 13,200 |
| 24. Irrigation ... | 78,360 | — | — | 92,360 | 85,360 | 83,347 | — | 98,222 | 90,785 | 88,155 | — | 103,905 | 96,030 | 93,605 | — | 110,405 | 102,005 |
| 25. Immigration ... | 4,000 | — | — | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,250 | — | 4,250 | 4,250 | 4,500 | — | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,800 | — | 4,800 | 4,800 |
| 26. Archæological Commissioner | 14,000 | — | — | 14,000 | 14,000 | 14,875 | — | 14,875 | 14,875 | 15,750 | — | 15,750 | 15,750 | 16,800 | — | 16,800 | 16,800 |
| Total ... | 2,452,660 | — | — | 2,911,110 | 2,681,885 | 2,606,874 | — | 3,084,361 | 2,845,617 | 2,766,980 | — | 3,272,560 | 3,019,777 | 2,920,025 | — | 3,462,725 | 3,191,375 |
| | | | | | | Increase on Nominal... | | | 163,732 | Increase on Actual... | | | 174,160 | Increase on Actual... | | | 345,758 |
| | | | | | | | | | 2,681,885 | | | | 2,845,617 | | | | 2,845,617 |

## APPENDIX B.

### Cost of House Allowances for Colombo Officers, in addition to those already granted, calculated at 10 per cent. on the Mean Salary of the Post or Class, with Minimum Allowance of Rs. 600.

| Officer. | Mean Salary of Post or Class. Rs. | House Allowance. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| *Secretariat.* | | |
| Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary ... ... | 13,200 ... | 1,320 |
| Additional Assistant ... ... ... | 9,600 ... | 960 |
| Second Assistant ... ... ... | 9,600 ... | 960 |
| *Audit.* | | |
| Auditor-General ... ... ... | 21,600 ... | 2,160 |
| Assistant Auditor-General ... ... ... | 6,000 ... | 600 |
| *Treasury.* | | |
| Treasurer ... ... ... ... | 21,600 ... | 2,160 |
| *Kachcheri.* | | |
| Government Agent, Western Province ... ... | 20,400 ... | 2,040 |
| *Printing Office* | | |
| Government Printer ... ... ... | 9,600 ... | 960 |
| First Assistant ... ... ... | 5,100 ... | 600 |
| Second Assistant ... ... ... | 3,300 ... | 600 |
| Third Assistant ... ... ... | 2,700 ... | 600 |
| Superintendent, Binding ... ... ... | 3,000 ... | 600 |
| *Veterinary Surgeon.* | | |
| Veterinary Surgeon ... ... ... | 7,200 ... | 720 |
| *Public Works Department.* | | |
| Director, Public Works ... ... ... | 19,800 ... | 1,980 |
| Assistant Director, Public Works ... ... | 12,000 ... | 1,200 |
| Financial Assistant ... ... ... | 6,300 ... | 630 |
| Draughtsman ... ... ... | 6,000 ... | 600 |
| Factory Engineer ... ... ... | 9,600 ... | 960 |
| Mechanical Engineer ... ... ... | 6,000 ... | 600 |
| Works Superintendent ... ... ... | 4,800 ... | 600 |
| Provincial Engineer, Western Province ... ... | 12,000 ... | 1,200 |
| Two District Engineers in Head Office { ... ... | 6,300 ... | 600 |
| ... ... | 4,200 ... | 600 |
| District Engineer, Western Province ... ... | 4,800 ... | 600 |
| District Engineer in charge of Buildings ... ... | 4,800 ... | 600 |
| Assistant Inspector of Waterworks ... ... | 2,880 ... | 600 |
| *Irrigaton.* | | |
| Director of Irrigation ... ... ... | 14,400 ... | 1,440 |
| Assistant Director of Irrigation ... ... | 10,200 ... | 1,020 |
| Two Irrigation Engineers in Head Office, each ... | 7,200 ... { | 720 |
| | | 720 |
| Office Assistant to Director ... ... ... | 3,000 ... | 600 |
| *Survey.* | | |
| Surveyor-General ... ... ... | 16,200 ... | 1,620 |
| Assistant Surveyor-General ... ... ... | 10,800 ... | 1,080 |
| Superintendent, Application Surveys ... ... | 6,000 ... | 600 |
| Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys ... ... | 5,400 ... | 600 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Colombo ... ... | 5,400 ... | 600 |
| *Railway.** | | |
| Accountant ... ... ... ... | 10,200 ... | 1,020 |
| Assistant Accountant ... ... ... | 4,860 ... | 600 |
| Assistant Engineer, Ways and Works ... ... | 7,800 ... | 780 |
| *Judicial.* | | |
| Chief Justice ... ... ... | 33,000 ... | 3,300 |
| First Puisne Justice ... ... ... | 21,600 ... | 2,160 |
| Second Puisne Justice ... ... ... | 21,600 ... | 2,160 |
| Third Puisne Justice ... ... ... | 21,600 ... | 2,160 |
| Attorney-General ... ... ... | 21,600 ... | 2,160 |
| Solicitor-General ... ... ... | 12,000 ... | 1,200 |
| Office Assistant to Attorney-General ... ... | 5,400 ... | 600 |
| First Crown Counsel ... ... ... | 9,600 ... | 960 |
| Second Crown Counsel ... ... ... | 7,200 ... | 720 |
| Third Crown Counsel ... ... ... | 6,000 ... | 600 |
| District Judge, Colombo ... ... ... | 18,000 ... | 1,800 |
| Police Magistrate ... ... ... | 13,200 ... | 1,320† |
| Commissioner of Requests ... ... ... | 13,200 ... | 1,320† |
| Carried forward ... | — | 56,910 |

* The General Manager, Engineer Ways and Works, Locomotive Engineer, Assistant Locomotive Engineer, Traffic Superintendent, and Assistant Traffic Superintendent have Government houses. Allowances for the subordinate staff are not included; it is understood that special bungalows have been or are to be constructed for the accommodation of Engine Drivers, Guards, Locomotive Foremen, &c.

† In lieu of present allowance of Rs. 1,000 when office held by Third Class Officers.

| Officer. | Mean Salary of Post or Class. Rs. | House Allowance. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| *Medical.* Brought forward ... | — | 56,910 |
| Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals ... | 19,800 | 1,980 |
| Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer | 10,800 | 1,080* |
| Registrar, Medical College ... | 8,400 | 840 |
| Director, Bacteriological Institute | 8,400 | 840 |
| Colonial Sergeon, Western Province | 8,400 | 840 |
| Surgeon, General Hospital ... | 6,500 | 650* |
| Judicial Medical Officer ... | — | 600 |
| Senior Physician, General Hospital | — | 600 |
| Second Physician, General Hospital | — | 600 |
| Third Physician, General Hospital | — | 600 |
| Second Surgeon, General Hospital | — | 600 |
| Medical Superintendent, Leper Asylum | — | 600 |
| Medical Superintendent, Lying-in Home | — | 600* |
| Senior, Port Surgeon ... | — | 600 |
| Police Surgeon ... | — | 600 |
| Medical Officer, Welikada Jail | — | 600 |
| Professor of Chemistry and Public Analyst | — | 600 |
| Chief Medical Storekeeper | 3,900 | 600 |
| *Education.* | | |
| Director, Public Instruction ... | 13,200 | 1,320 |
| Inspector of Schools ... | 7,200 | 720 |
| Principal Assistant, Royal College | 4,800 | 600 |
| Mathemetical Assistant, Royal College | 6,000 | 600 |
| English and Modern Languages Assistant | 6,000 | 600 |
| Superintendent, Technical College | 8,400 | 840 |
| Instructor, Electrical Engineering | 6,320 | 600 |
| Instructor, Drawing ... | 6,120 | 600 |
| Vice-Principal, Training College | 5,040 | 600 |
| *Government Stores.* | | |
| Controller ... | 10,200 | 1,020 |
| *Customs.* | | |
| Principal Collector ... | 18,000 | 1,800 |
| Deputy Collector ... | 9,600 | 960 |
| Landing Surveyor ... | 6,000 | 600 |
| *Port and Marine.* | | |
| Master Attendant ... | 10,800 | 1,080 |
| *Police.* | | |
| Inspector-General of Police and Inspector-General of Prisons ... | 18,000 | 1,800 |
| Superintendent, Headquarters | 7,200 | 720† |
| Superintendent, Colombo | 7,200 | 720† |
| Assistant Superintendent, Colombo | 4,200 | 600 |
| Do. | 4,200 | 600 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Western Province ... | 4,200 | 600 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department... | 4,200 | 600 |
| *Registration.* | | |
| Registrar-General ... | 13,200 | 1,320 |
| *Museum.* | | |
| Director ... | 8,400 | 840 |
| *Post Office.* | | |
| Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs | 18,000 | 1,800 |
| Assistant Postmaster-General | 8,400 | 840 |
| Second Assistant Postmaster-General | 4,200 | 600 |
| Accountant ... | 7,800 | 780 |
| Assistant Accountant | 6,600 | 660 |
| Superintendent of Telegraphs... | 6,900 | 690 |
| Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs | 5,100 | 600 |
| Second Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs | 4,250 | 600 |
| Third Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs | 4,250 | 600 |
| *Fiscal, Western Province.* | | |
| Deputy Fiscal ... | 5,000 | 600 |
| *Consulting Electrical Engineer.* | | |
| Consulting Electrical Engineer ... | 13,200 | 1,320 |
| | | 99,170 |

| Deduct present allowances: | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests, Colombo ... | 2,000 |
| Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer ... | 840 |
| Surgeon, General Hospital ... | 840 |
| Two Superintendents of Police | 2,000 |
| Four Assistant Superintendents of Police | 2,400 |
| Medical Superintendent, Lying-in Home | 840 |
| | 8,920 |

Hence nett extra expense involved = Rs. 90,250, but in practice the amount may be slightly less since certain posts in the Civil Service (*e.g.*, Police Magistrate, Commissioner of Requests, and Second Assistant Colonial Secretary) are frequently held by officers in classes lower than those of the posts.

* In lieu of present allowance of Rs. 840.

† In lieu of present allowance of Rs. 1,000.

## No. 11.

Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P.

*Confidential.*

The Queen's House, Colombo,
Ceylon, September 28, 1904.

SIR,—ON receiving your confidential despatch of the 5th February last, relative to the proposed revision of the salaries of officers in the Civil Service and other Government Departments in this Colony, I consulted the Executive Council, and, with their advice, decided to appoint a representative Committee of officers of different Departments, with the Attorney-General, Mr. Lascelles, as Chairman, to consider the proposals made.

2. The reference to the Committee was made in the following terms :—

"It will be the duty of the Committee, *inter alia*—

"(i.) To frame a scheme for all the Departments of the Ceylon Government Service on the lines indicated by the Secretary of State, showing (*a*) present salaries, including exchange compensation on half salaries ; (*b*) salaries as they would be if exchange compensation were allowed on whole salaries ; and (*c*) additional cost involved by (*b*).

"(ii.) To advise whether, with due regard to the desirability of economical administration, the increases suggested by the Secretary of State may be accepted as an adequate recognition of the grounds which exist for an amelioration of the position of Ceylon Government servants.

"(iii.) In the event of their advising any material modification of the scheme of the Secretary of State, to report fully the reasons for each such modification, together with a statement showing (*a*) the actual cost involved and (*b*) the difference in cost between the Secretary of State's scheme and the scheme as modified.

"The question of increasing the number of officers in the Civil Service has also engaged the attention of Government, and the views of the late Governor have been met to some extent by the Secretary of State. His Excellency will be glad if the Civil Service members of the Committee will report whether, in their opinion, the necessity for the additional staff originally recommended is so urgent as to justify further representations at the present time.

"His Excellency also desires that the Committee should carefully consider and report upon the Secretary of State's suggestion that the fees now drawn by the holders of certain higher appointments should be withdrawn in the case of officers appointed to those posts in future."

3. The Committee have now made their report, a copy of which I have the honour to attach. Taking the three principal terms of reference in order—

(i.) They calculate that the mean additional cost of your suggestion to allow exchange compensation on whole instead of only half salaries, including the special increases of pay to the lower classes and the allowances to Cadets in the Civil Service, would be Rs. 180,160 ; while the mean extra cost of the additions to the Civil Service approved by you would be Rs. 25,450. Your proposals, therefore, involve a total additional expenditure of some Rs. 205,610, a result which closely agrees with the estimate in paragraph 13 of your despatch.

(ii.) The second question they answer in the negative on the grounds of "(*a*) the sound financial condition of the Colony, (*b*) the unreasonable inequality between salaries in Ceylon and the other Eastern Colonies under practically identical conditions, and (*c*) the extraordinary increase in cost of living during the last ten years."

(iii.) Their main recommendations are :—

(1) That exchange compensation be abolished, and that in lieu thereof the present nominal salaries of officers of the Civil Service and in the European grades of other Departments be raised by twenty per cent.

(2) That the salaries of officers not in the above grades, but who nevertheless now draw exchange compensation, be fixed in accordance with your proposal : *i.e.*, that their nominal salaries be increased by an amount equal to double the present exchange compensation ; and

(3) That a Station Allowance of ten per cent. calculated on the mean salary of the post or class be granted to officers who have to live in Colombo and are not provided with Government quarters.

The total additional cost of these recommendations, including the salaries of the three additional officers in the Civil Service whose appointment you have approved, is estimated at Rs. 450,000 per annum.

4. The report of the Committee has received my careful consideration and that of the Executive Council, and the recommendations of the Committee have been approved, with the exception of the station allowance for Colombo, which, it is considered, should not exceed five per cent. on an officer's salary. The statements of the Committee in paragraph 34, as regards the percentage of the Colombo officer's salary which is usually paid as rent, are undoubtedly accurate, but in certain cases, *e.g.*, those of bachelors or officers in the highest grades, a ten per cent. increase would more than suffice to make up the additional amount of rent payable in Colombo, and it is not deemed advisable that any officer should benefit pecuniarily by the mere fact of being stationed in Colombo. It is true that a five per cent. allowance will not in the case of most married officers fully recoup them for the extra expenses they are put to in Colombo, but I consider that the inequality will, for the present at least, be sufficiently redressed by the more economical proposal.

5. The reduction of the proposed station allowance will effect a substantial decrease in the cost of the Committee's scheme, for the ten per cent. Colombo allowance was calculated to cost over Rs. 90,000. Consequently the total cost of their proposals will, when modified as I suggest, amount to a little over Rs. 400,000, or an addition of about 1·4 per cent. to the expenditure of the Colony.

6. Dealing now with the recommendations of the Committee generally, they must, I think, be admitted to be reasonable and moderate. The main feature is the proposed twenty per cent. increase on nominal salaries ; but, as the Committee point out, the real increase is only some thirteen per cent. on actual salaries as against the six per cent. suggested by you, which latter increase would, I fear, be regarded as inadequate. As pointed out in paragraph 5 of your despatch, to double the exchange compensation would only mean an increase ranging from one pound a month in the case of a Cadet to six pounds five shillings a month in the exceptional cases of those who reach the maximum salary now attainable by officers of the Cadet Service, viz., Rs. 18,000 a year.

7. It must be remembered too that not only is this thirteen per cent. increase now advocated considerably less in amount than the twenty per cent. increase granted in 1878, when a general revision of Ceylon salaries was last under consideration, but that leave pay and pensions were then augmented to the same extent; whereas in the present instance it is proposed that they should

remain unaltered as regards all those who entered the Service prior to February, 1897, and that they should be only very slightly increased as regards others.

8. In paragraph 5 of your despatch you base your proposal to grant exchange compensation on the whole instead of the half of an officer's salary on the concession recently granted to European members of the Government Service in the Malay Peninsula and Hong Kong. In the case of the other Eastern Colonies, however, the concession represented a considerably greater increase in salary, because an officer was recouped the difference between the dollar at the current rate of exchange, viz., two shillings, and the dollar at three shillings, while in Ceylon an officer is only recouped the difference between 1*s.* 4*d.* to the rupee and 1*s.* 6*d.* While, therefore, the effect of granting exchange compensation to officers in Hong Kong, Straits, &c., on their whole salary increased their emoluments by 25 per cent., the corresponding concession in Ceylon would only result in an increase of 6¼ per cent.

9. With the question of the relative cost of living in Ceylon and other Eastern Colonies, referred to in paragraph 4 of your despatch, the Committee deal at some length, and appear to me to substantiate their contention that Ceylon has no appreciable advantage in this respect. Indeed, from my own experience I can assure you that Ceylon is quite as expensive to live in as Hong Kong.

10. Again, as regards the comparative healthiness of the respective Colonies, I would point out that the Life Insurance Companies charge the same rates for Ceylon as for India and the Eastern Colonies, and in connection with the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund the actuaries have drawn up life tables which are to apply equally to Ceylon and the Straits. These facts support the view expressed by the Committee in paragraph 17 that the average death-rate is not lower in Ceylon than in Hong Kong and the Straits.

11. Moreover, even if Ceylon had some slight advantages in these respects, as is suggested in paragraph 4 of your despatch, the proposals of the Committee do not involve raising the standard of Ceylon salaries to the level in sterling of those in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, though prior to 1900 the advantage in point of salary lay with Ceylon. I would ask your special consideration of the following passage from the Committee's report :—"As regards appointments to Departments outside the Civil Service proper," they say, "it is annually becoming more difficult to obtain qualified persons for the salaries offered, and we would invite attention to the large increase which it was found necessary to attach to the salary of the appointment of the General Manager of the Ceylon Government Railway on its recently becoming vacant." There is another even more important point. In recent years the drain of experienced officers from Ceylon has been very striking, and the tendency appears to be annually becoming more marked. I will only cite here the three latest instances, viz., the transfer of two officers of the Public Works Department to Fiji and Penang respectively, and the appointment of the Ceylon Mycologist to be the Director of the newly established Department of Agriculture in the Federated Malay States. Such appointments are, of course, gratifying to the individual, and the impetus thus given to local promotion is undoubtedly appreciated. On the other hand, the Departments which are thus deprived of promising material are seriously weakened and not infrequently considerably embarrassed by the task of finding competent successors. The officers who are transferred thoroughly deserve the promotion which they thereby obtain, but I believe that in most cases they would be content to forego the transfer if their prospects in Ceylon were more favourable.

12. As regards paragraph 26, I have made inquiry and am in a position to endorse the statements there put forward. Cases have come before me of married officers with whom the struggle for existence is painfully acute, and such a condition is not conducive to efficiency. In fact, as the Colony has prospered and prices have risen the position of the Civil Servant has become steadily worse.

13. On the grounds, therefore, both of justice and policy, I cordially commend the Committee's recommendations to your consideration. In my confidential despatch of the 14th instant I have expressed my views as to the financial aspect of the question, and I desire to reiterate my conviction that the Rs. 400,000 additional expenditure which is now asked for on behalf of the Public Service of this Colony should be a first charge on the future revenues of the Colony. The administration will only be really economical in so far as it is efficient, and it will not be efficient if the servants of Government are underpaid. I may add that the late Lieut.-Governor, the Hon. Mr. E. F. im Thurn, was strongly of the opinion that the financial position of Government servants in Ceylon had remained unduly stationary, as compared with that of the general public in the Colony and that of Government servants in Hong Kong and the Straits, and he considered that the Committee's recommendations did not involve an undue drain on the revenue.

14. In this connection I venture to think that paragraph 37 of the Committee's report merits special attention. "It may well be doubted," they say, "whether the economy with which the Colony has been administered in recent years is generally realized. We find that in 1871 out of a total revenue of £1,121,679, no less a sum than £333,377, or, as nearly as possible, 30 per cent. was spent on administration. In 1903 the cost of the administration was about Rs. 7,000,000, or 24 per cent. of the revenue; while even increased by the Rs. 450,000, which our proposals require, it would still only represent over 25 per cent." They also point out that the cost of the Civil Service itself has actually decreased since 1871. When, in addition to these facts, it is remembered that the revenue has doubled during the last fifteen years, and that the revenue for 1905 is estimated at over Rs. 30,000,000, you will, I think, agree that from the point of view of economical administration the claims of the Service to an increase of pay are based on sound financial grounds.

15. Turning now to some of the details of the Committee's proposals, I wish in the first place to suggest a slight modification in the case of the junior officers in the Civil Service. In paragraph 4 of your despatch you express your recognition of the fact that there are special grounds for increasing the pay of these officers, and you subsequently propose specially increased salaries for the 4th and 5th Classes, and house allowances for Cadets. These concessions would be no inconsiderable boon to the classes concerned, but I must ask your indulgence if on their behalf I plead for some further recognition of their claims. Even with the additional pay proposed in paragraph 9 of your despatch—which amounts practically to the 20 per cent. increase recommended by the Committee for all officers—their position will still be very inferior to that of their contemporaries in the Straits Service, as will be seen from the following figures :—

| | Straits. | | Ceylon. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Salary. | Increments. | Salary (with 20 per cent. Increase). | Increments. |
| Class III. (initial) | £600 | — | £560 | — |
| Class IV. | £540–£600 | Two of £30 | £400 | None |
| Class V. | £420–£480 | Two of £30 | £320 | None |

You will notice that not only is the pay in Ceylon (even increased by 20 per cent.) very much less than in the Straits, but the junior Civilian gets no increments, while the gap between the 4th and 3rd Classes in the Ceylon Civil Service is disproportionately large. In other words, the inequality between the salaries of the two Services is peculiarly marked in the case of the lower Classes. One result is that when on half-pay leave after six years' service or more, officers in the 5th Class of the Ceylon Civil Service are paid at the rate of £144 a year only, and even if the addition suggested by you is given the half salary will still be only £160. £200 a year was, I believe, the minimum half salary recommended by the Unofficial Members of the Straits Legislative for an officer who had completed six years' resident service, and consequently the half pay of those in the Fifth Class of the Straits Service ranges from a minimum of £210 to £240 a year. I will not press for salaries on this scale for the Ceylon Civil Service, but I venture to submit the following scale for your favourable consideration :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Class IV. | .. | £440 to £520 by annual increments of £20. |
| Class V. | .. | £360 to £420 do. |

It will be seen that these salaries are still considerably lower than those ruling in the Straits, and that the proposed increments are less. With regard to this question of increments, I may point out that junior officers in the Public Works Department and some other Departments receive increments, and there appears to be no good reason why junior Civilians should form an exception to the rule. The total extra mean cost of the proposed salaries would be Rs. 26,800 a year, but it must be remembered that, in the case of almost all the junior officers now in the Service and all who enter it hereafter, there will be a large saving on non-effective charges for leave pay and pension, owing to the abolition of the 1*s.* 10½*d.* rate of exchange. In fact, the number of officers enjoying the special privilege rates of 2 shillings and 1*s.* 10½*d.* to the rupee is steadily diminishing, and the Colony will annually be expending smaller sums on these non-effective charges.

16. I think that the Committee have been unduly strict in their recommendations as regards those officers who enjoy the privilege of family remittance, and I agree with the view of the dissenting member (Mr. Ridout) that it would be inequitable to call upon such officers to give up the privilege as a condition precedent to receiving the increase of salary now proposed. The footnote to the despatch quoted by Mr. Ridout makes it clear, I think, that the privilege of family remittance* at the special rates, which those who were appointed prior to the date of the despatch were allowed to retain, must be regarded as some set off to the increase of salary which was granted to Civil Servants and a few other officers in 1878. I consider, therefore, that the officers now entitled to the privilege of family remittance should be allowed to retain it on condition that the rates of exchange for the remittance are reduced, as in the case of leave pay and pensions to amounts which will make the privilege of the same value as at present.

17. In paragraph 8 of your despatch it is suggested that the Pension Minute be amended so as to provide that no person who joins the Ceylon Service hereafter should be allowed to earn a larger pension than £1,000, or Rs. 15,000. The Committee point out that if the cases of the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Justice are excluded, the maximum pension that can be obtained by service in Ceylon, even if their recommendations are adopted, will be only £960 a year in the case of officers hereafter appointed, while under the scheme proposed in your despatch it would be considerably less.

18. In paragraph 43 the Committee deal with a question which I think merits most serious consideration. They propose that an officer should be allowed a full two-thirds pension after thirty, instead of as at present thirty-five years' service. As they point out, the usual age for joining the higher Departments of the Government Service is twenty-four. Under existing regulations an officer must therefore be fifty-nine before he can obtain a full pension, and he can only do this if he has never taken any half-pay leave—a condition which obviously can only be fulfilled at the expense of health and efficiency. If he takes only half the leave to which he is entitled under the Minute, he will be compulsorily retired at the age of sixty without being able to obtain a pension calculated on thirty-five years' service. When it is remembered that in the Indian Civil Service twenty-one years' actual service, or twenty-five years including furlough, is all that is required to enable an officer to earn a maximum pension, and that under the Foreign Office two years' service in "unhealthy" places is reckoned as three for the purposes of the Superannuation Act, so that twenty-seven years is the maximum term to be served, the requirement of thirty-five years' full service appears to be excessive. It is clearly anomalous that it should be impossible for an officer to obtain a full pension without entirely foregoing the half-pay leave which he has earned during his thirty-five years' service, and that he must also serve for some years after the age of fifty-five, when he is entitled or may be noticed to retire. The modification suggested by the Committee appears to me, therefore, to be eminently reasonable.

19. In paragraph 15 of your despatch you touch on the question of fees. The Committee deal with this point in paragraph 45 of their report, recommending their retention in the majority of cases, and I concur in the conclusions at which they have arrived.

20. In regard to the question of increasing the number of officers of the Cadet Service, the only measures necessary for the present are to give effect to the decision arrived at in paragraph 3 of your despatch, viz., to transfer a judicial appointment from Class II. to Class I.; to appoint a supernumerary officer to Class II. and to increase the number of Cadets to twelve. I shall address you shortly in a separate despatch as to which judicial appointment I propose to transfer to Class I.

21. I would now ask that the proposals of the Committee, with the one modification in regard to the Colombo station allowance, may be submitted to the Legislative Council.

If the majority of the Unofficial Members consider that the growing prosperity of the Colony and its expanding revenue, which, as pointed out by Sir West Ridgeway, have called for increased effort and activity on the part of Civil Servants generally, justify the increased expenditure which the Committee recommend, they will, I feel assured, be prepared to vote the necessary funds, and I trust I may be authorized in such an event to accord final sanction to the proposals.

22. I shall be glad of an early reply to this despatch in order that the opinion of the Unofficial Members of Legislative Council may be obtained in time to give effect in the Supply Bill to whatever proposals you may ultimately approve.

I have, &c.,

HENRY A. BLAKE.

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* See Civil List, Edition 1904, page 237.

No. 12.

DESPATCH to the Governor on the subject of Proposed Increases to the Salaries of the Higher Government Officials.

The Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P., to Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

Eastern No. 92.

*Ceylon.*—(Confidential).—36,395/04. Downing street, December 28, 1904.

SIR,—I HAVE had under my careful consideration your confidential despatch of the 28th of September last on the subject of proposed increases to the salaries of the higher Government officers in Ceylon. It may be well to summarize the result of the correspondence which has taken place.

2. In October, 1903, your predecessor, while recommending certain additional appointments in the Cadet Service of Ceylon, also enclosed a copy of a report by a "representative Committee of Civilians" embodying a scheme which he considered to be "on the whole a moderate and reasonable one" which would, "when fully elaborated, form the groundwork for a justifiable and most desirable revision of Civil Service salaries, and may furnish a model on which to frame a general scheme for the re-arrangement of salaries in the Public Service as a whole, should such an extension of the principle involved be deemed desirable."

3. The authors of the scheme suggested in detail increased salaries in sterling. They showed the additional cost, including the pay of seven supernumerary officers, to be Rs. 222,000. They also suggested in the case of four particular officers stationed at Colombo station allowances at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per annum, being, they said, an extension of an already existing principle. The total additional expenditure, therefore, which they proposed on the Cadet Service alone was Rs. 226,000; but this included, as already stated, the cost of additional appointments as well as of increased salaries.

4. I answered this despatch in my confidential despatch of the 5th of February last.

In regard to additional appointments, I suggested less than Sir West Ridgeway had advised, and I note that acceptance of my suggestions is recommended by the later Committee, whose report you have now forwarded; though they recommend it only as a provisional compromise in view of the additional expenditure on salaries which they contemplate; and on the merits of the question they consider Sir West Ridgeway's proposals to have been "eminently reasonable and desirable." What I have sanctioned in this respect can now, as you say, be carried into effect, but you will bear in mind that the result of the correspondence as to strengthening the Police may be to add further to the number of the members of the Cadet Service.

5. In regard to increases of salaries, I proposed—not for the Cadet Service only, but for the whole Government Service so far as it is recruited from this country—to double the exchange compensation, adding a penny in every rupee. It would not be perhaps a large boon, but it would be a substantial one, varying from £12 10*s.* per annum in the case of a newly appointed Cadet to £100 per annum in the case of the Colonial Secretary.

As against the doubling of the exchange compensation I proposed (omitting to notice the few cases in which the original rate of 2*s.* to the rupee still holds) that officers drawing leave pay and pension in this country at 1*s.* 10½*d.* should draw it at 1*s.* 9*d.*; that officers drawing leave pay and pension at 1*s.* 6*d.* should draw it at 1*s.* 4*d.*, and that all future officers should draw at 1*s.* 4*d.*; the object being to prevent an increase in non-effective charges, and, so far as it is equitable, to accelerate the abolition of fictitious rates of exchange. I also proposed that in the cases of widows and orphans of officers now drawing leave pay and pension at 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee, and of all future officers, the rate for payment of widows' and orphans' pensions should be 1*s.* 4*d* instead of 1*s.* 6*d.* I suggested that £1,000, or Rs. 15,000 at 1*s.* 4*d.*, should be the maximum limit of pension in the case of officers hereafter joining the Service, and I suggested additional increases to the emoluments of the Cadets, the passed Cadets, the Fifth and the Fourth Classes of the Cadet Service, proposing to apply my proposals within the Cadet Service to all officers, including the few Ceylonese who have entered the Government Service as Cadets.

I proposed that the double compensation should be applied outside the Cadet Service to the salaries of all grades usually filled by Europeans; and lastly I suggested that, as vacancies arise, the fees now drawn by the holders of some of the higher appointments in the Government Service might with advantage be paid into the Treasury.

I estimated the total cost of my proposals not to exceed Rs. 200,000. The Committee puts it at Rs. 205,610, and values the increase at 6 per cent. on the present salaries.

6. On receipt of my despatch, after consulting your Executive Council, you decided to appoint a "representative Committee of officers of different Departments" in the Government Service, with the Attorney-General as Chairman, to consider the proposals which I had made: the terms of reference being, broadly (*a*) to frame a scheme on the lines indicated in my despatch, showing the additional expense involved; (*b*) to advise whether, having due regard to the public interests, the proposals were adequate; (*c*) if they were not thought adequate, to detail such modifications as appeared advisable, giving full reasons and a statement of the actual and comparative expense. The result is the full and clear report which you have forwarded in a sympathetic despatch.

7. The main conclusions of the report are that my proposals are inadequate, that exchange compensation should be abolished, that existing nominal salaries in the Cadet Service and the European grades of other Departments should be increased by 20 per cent., being a nett increase of nearly 13 per cent.; that station allowances, called in Appendix B "House Allowances," of 10 per cent. on the mean salaries, with a minimum annual allowance of Rs. 600, should be given to officers stationed in Colombo, if not already provided with Government quarters—the minimum allowance to be given to Cadets (of whom only ten, I notice, are allowed for); that the 1*s.* 10½*d.* rate for leave pay and pension should be reduced to 1*s.* 6¾*d.*, and the 1*s.* 6*d.* rate to 1*s.* 4*d.*, a very few special cases of the 2*s.* rate and family remittance being specially dealt with; that the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* for the payment of widows' and orphans' pensions in the case of the younger officers should be retained; that Ceylonese who are at present given exchange compensation should be given double exchange compensation; that the age of voluntary retirement should be reduced from 55 to 50; and that maximum pension after 30 years' service should be allowed; and, finally, that the question of fees should in the main be left alone. The total additional expenditure involved in the Committee's proposals, including Rs. 27,000 for the addition to the Establishment which I have sanctioned, is shown to be Rs. 469,000, or possibly Rs. 450,000.

8. Commenting on the report, you propose, with the concurrence of your Executive Council, to reduce the suggested station allowances at Colombo from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent., halving the expenditure of Rs. 90,000 under this head, and thereby reducing the total cost of the scheme to a little over Rs. 400,000; you would, on the other hand, wish to somewhat further improve the position of the junior members of the Cadet Service at a total extra cost of Rs. 26,800 per annum; and you agree with a dissentient view of one member of the Committee on a point of retention of family remittance in certain very few cases. Otherwise you consider the recommendations of the Committee, including the proposed alteration of the pension rules and the date of retirement, to be reasonable and moderate; you strongly urge their acceptance on grounds both of justice and of policy; and you ask that they may be submitted to the Legislative Council.

9. I propose to examine some of the grounds which the Committee and you yourself have set forward in support of your proposals; and then, after disposing of certain more or less incidental points which have been raised in the correspondence, to state my views on the main question. I have now had before me the views of two Committees, in either case consisting of officers reporting on their own salaries. I do not take exception to this course—there are precedents for it—but it is my obvious duty to scrutinize the recommendations very closely, although they are warmly supported by yourself, and endorsed, I am glad to add, by the high character of the Ceylon Government Service. There are heavy claims on the Ceylon revenue at the present time, and likely to be for many years to come, and a permanent increase to the annual expenditure of over Rs. 400,000 is a very serious matter.

10. Some of the arguments used by the Committee and in your despatch seem to me unconvincing, and to invite opposite conclusions to those which have been drawn. For instance, in the 11th paragraph of your despatch you refer to the growing number of transfers and promotions from Ceylon, and—if I understand your contention aright—the consequent weakening of the Government Service in Ceylon, which should be counteracted by giving greater inducement to the officers to remain in the Island. I should answer that in the first place I think you will find that, among Civilians at any rate, there has been as great a drain lately from the—in your opinion more highly favoured—Service of the Malay Peninsula. In the second place the prospect of advancement outside as well as within a Service would naturally make that Service popular and attract good men into it; and the record of Ceylon officers who have been transferred is certainly such as to encourage young men to enter a Service, members of which have been selected for high preferment in other Colonies. In the third place there has been a constant complaint in Ceylon of slowness of promotion, and the transfer of Ceylon officers to other Colonies tends to obviate this complaint. I must confess I should very much regret in their own interests, in those of Ceylon, and in the interests of the Empire as a whole on the broadest grounds, if officers in the Eastern Colonies were to become—as you will find they have in some cases been—reluctant to accept promotion outside those Colonies, for the Eastern Civil Services, recruited as they are by open competition, are the best training ground which the Colonial Office has at its disposal for the Crown Colonies and Protectorates generally. Nor can I believe that the promotions from Ceylon will ever be so numerous as seriously to weaken the administration of the Colony.

11. Again, you write as follows: "In paragraph 5 of your despatch you base your proposal to grant exchange compensation on the whole instead of the half of an officer's salary on the concession recently granted to European members of the Government Service in the Malay Peninsula and Hong Kong. In the case of the other Eastern Colonies, however, the concession represented a considerably greater increase in salary, because an officer was recouped the difference between the dollar at the current rate of exchange, viz., 2*s.*, and the dollar at 3*s.*, while in Ceylon an officer is only recouped the difference between 1*s.* 4*d.* to the rupee and 1*s.* 6*d.* While, therefore, the effect of granting exchange compensation to officers in Hong Kong, Straits, &c., on their whole salary increased their emoluments by 25 per cent., the corresponding concession in Ceylon would enly result in an increase of 6¼ per cent."

Similarly, the Committee in the 11th paragraph of their report contrast the increase which I proposed with "the corresponding increase—about 25 per cent.—recently given to the Straits and Hong Kong Services."

But it is obvious that one reason, and the main reason, why the gift of double compensation meant more in the Malay Peninsula and Hong Kong than it would mean in Ceylon is that while in Ceylon the fall of the rupee had for some years past been arrested, and the value of the coin not merely steadied but enhanced by the action of the Indian Government, in the Malay Peninsula and Hong Kong the value of the dollar had during those years continued to fall.

The dollar in the Straits Settlements was originally worth 4*s.* 3*d.*, and the rupee in Ceylon was originally worth 2*s.* The grant of double exchange compensation made a dollar, which was once worth 4*s.* 3*d.*, worth 3*s.* Had similar conditions prevailed in Ceylon, and similar remedies been applied, the rupee, which was once worth 2*s.*, would have been made worth 1*s.* 5*d.* This is what it is worth without double compensation; without any compensation at all it has for some years been worth 1*s.* 4*d.*; and I proposed to make it worth 1*s.* 6*d.* This reasoning is on the basis of the rate of compensation alone, and requires to be qualified by including in the calculation the comparative additions made from time to time to the number of rupees or dollars upon which the compensation is granted, but you will appreciate that the obvious inference from the argument that double exchange compensation was much more valuable to officers in the Malay Peninsula and Hong Kong than it would be to officers in Ceylon is, that the latter were already proportionately better off as far as the exchange value of silver is concerned: and it is, I think, correct to say that until quite recently the question of exchange has been the dominating consideration in any revision of salaries in the Eastern Colonies.

12. In the fourth paragraph of my despatch of the 5th of February last I wrote: "No tendency has at present manifested itself on the part of successful candidates for Eastern Cadetships to cease to give preference to Ceylon. Living in Ceylon is, I am advised, still distinctly cheaper than in the Malay Peninsula or Hong Kong, and when the greater variety of climates in Ceylon and the shorter distance of the Colony from home are also taken into consideration, I do not think that any necessity could be shown for raising the standard of Ceylon salaries to the level in sterling of those in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States." I am now informed that living is fully as expensive in Ceylon as farther East, that the death-rate for Europeans is higher in Ceylon than in Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements, that few Government officers have stations in the hills in Ceylon and those who have not have no time or money to go there for change, and that the fact of Ceylon being nearer home makes practically little or no difference in cost of passage, seeing that the visits home are so rare. In short, Ceylon

appears to have so many and such great disadvantages that it is rather difficult to account for the misunderstanding under which it has been for many years regarded by Government officers as the most desirable of all the Crown Colonies. The Committee, I may note in passing, though the point is immaterial, are not quite correct in their information as to vacation leave in Hong Kong. The four months' vacation leave has been reduced to three since 1st March, 1894, in the case of all officers who joined after that date.

13. These statements, or some of them, are endorsed by you in the light of your recent experience of Hong Kong, and therefore it is difficult for me to refuse to accept them; yet I must confess that they seem to me to be open to criticism. I will take the question of cost of living. The Committee, leaving out the Malay States, compare the cost of living at Colombo with that at Hong Kong and Singapore, and you state that your own experience is that Ceylon is quite as expensive to live in as Hong Kong. Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements are very largely town Colonies—certainly to a much greater extent than Ceylon; but, while the Committee give prices at Colombo, compare them with prices at Hong Kong and Singapore, and show how they have risen between 1894 and 1904, in another part of their report they recommend special station allowances for Colombo as opposed to the rest of Ceylon, and explain that officers in Colombo pay 16 per cent. of their salaries in rent, while officers at outstations are given Government quarters for which they only pay six per cent. In other words, they take prices at Colombo in order to prove that conditions in Ceylon are "practically identical" with those in the other Eastern Colonies, and they proceed to prove that the conditions of Colombo are widely different from those of the rest of Ceylon. I am not aware whether conditions have changed much in the last four years, but I have before me a memorial from the Cadet Service of the Straits Settlements which was sent home by the then Acting Governor in August, 1900, and in which the petitioners pointed out "that the cost of living is much less in Ceylon than it is in the Straits, house rent, servants' wages, and the cost of provisions being much lower there." The petitioners added that the purchasing power of the dollar in the Straits Settlements was not much greater than that of the rupee in Ceylon, and I question whether the Committee by simply converting dollars into rupees correctly represent the facts of the case as regards the respective purchasing power of the two coins. However, I will assume the accuracy of the statement, novel as it is to me, that there are "practically identical conditions in Ceylon and the other Eastern Colonies," and, after considering the incidental though very important points which have been raised, will proceed to consider what the Committee call "the unreasonable inequality between salaries in Ceylon and the other Eastern Colonies."

14. The first question with which I will deal, apart from the main subject of rates of salary, is that of the age of retirement and of the maximum pension. The Committee criticize the suggestion made in my despatch of 5th February that the Ceylon Pension Minute should be amended "so as to provide that no person who joins the Ceylon Service hereafter should be allowed to earn a larger pension than £1,000, or Rs. 15,000 at 1*s.* 4*d.*

This rule, as I stated in my despatch, has been adopted in Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements, and the sum is that which the Imperial Acts award as a maximum to the holders of first class governments. The Committee give figures which, to quote their words, "fall so far short of the £1,000 which the Secretary of State lays down as the maximum that we can only conjecture that the facts of the case are imperfectly appreciated at home."

If the contingency of a Ceylon Government servant obtaining a pension exceeding £1,000 per annum, which, with the higher rates of exchange for the rupee, has frequently occurred in the past, is certain not to arise in the future, at worst the rule will only be a dead letter; but the Committee's calculations are based on salaries alone, leaving out the possibility of other emoluments being treated as pensionable; and, though the rule is intended for the whole Government Service, they, for some reason which I do not understand, leave out of their calculations the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice as being on a special footing.

However, this is a small matter, and the important point is the two-fold recommendation of the Committee, which you consider to be eminently reasonable, that the age of voluntary retirement should be 50 and not 55, and that a maximum pension should be allowed after 30 instead of after 35 years. I regret that I cannot accept these suggestions, for the following reasons. Whatever decision is taken for Ceylon on these points must be applied at any rate to the other Eastern Colonies, and probably to tropical Crown Colonies in general. Now, in the Malay Peninsula, the question of reducing the age of optional retirement from 55 to 50 has comparatively recently been raised and decided. The Straits Settlements petition, to which I have already referred, included a request that the age of optional retirement might be reduced from 55 to 50; but the application was not recommended by the then Acting Governor, and after full consideration Mr. Chamberlain saw no sufficient reason to grant the concession. It is obvious that acceptance of the two recommendations of the Committee would—to say the least—prevent a reduction in the non-effective charges on the Ceylon Exchequer. I cannot admit that the pension rules, as they stand, are otherwise than liberal; and it may be taken as some indication of feeling on the subject in other parts of the tropics, that in more than one of the West Indian Colonies, proposals made at the instance of the Secretary of State to reduce the age of optional retirement from 60 to 55 have been rejected by the local Legislatures.

15. The Committee "enter a respectful but earnest protest against the proposal of the Secretary of State that in the case of officers appointed after 19th February, 1897, the rate of payment of widows' and orphans' pensions should be reduced from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee. Such a ruling would but still further accentuate the inequality to which we have just alluded, and we submit that in any case it would not be equitable to apply it to officers already in the Service."

My object has been and is to gradually abolish fictitious rates of payment, so far as this can be done without hardship to those already in the Service. Every year the Ceylon Estimates contain an item, at present small but constantly growing, for "loss on exchange on Widows' and Orphans' pensions payable in England at 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee." The charge has been duly sanctioned, but it is not one which ought rightfully to fall upon the general community. I therefore proposed that, while adding to the number of rupees upon which certain officers would contribute to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund and thereby proportionately increasing the widows' pensions, those pensions should no longer be paid at a fictitious rate. The widows—it was intended—should receive as much as before, being given more rupees but at a lower rate; while the officers, though paying larger contributions to the Fund, would, through the increase to their salaries, be in no way losers. I fail to see the unfairness of the proposal; and the protest is in effect a protest, not against the reduction of the widows' pensions but, against their not being increased.

16. I take next the question of fees. The Committee's recommendations, which do not seem to cover all the appointments to which fees are attached, practically amount to leaving the matter very

much as it is at present. It is suggested that, in the case of the Medical Departments, if salaries are increased in accordance with the report, "judicial fees for assault cases may fairly be abolished," but most of the saving thus effected is to be applied in increasing other salaries in the Department.

If salaries are to be increased, it is at once equitable and the duty of those who are responsible for the administration and expenditure of the Colony to criticize carefully the full emoluments of those whose pay is to be raised, and the Committee's report does not give much help in this respect, although it is precisely in such details that local knowledge may be most useful. I take the following illustration. According to the 1903 Blue Book, the Deputy Collector of Customs and Landing Surveyor at Colombo, being an officer in the Third Class of the Cadet Service on a salary of Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 9,000 per annum, received the following emoluments in that year :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Salary .. .. .. .. | 8,000 |
| Fees .. .. .. .. | 8,973 |
| Supervising correspondence *re* Crime, Colonial Secretary's Office .. .. .. | 1,200 per annum |
| Secretary, Plague Committee .. .. | 2,000 do. |

making a total receipt in 1903 of Rs. 20,173.

There is very probably some explanation of these figures of which I am not aware, but if the officer received anything approximate to the above, if he is in a position in which, though his whole time like that of other officers is at the disposal of the Government, his spare time may be applied to such advantage, it is grotesque to make a permanent addition of 20 per cent., or 13 per cent. nett, to his salary side by side with that of an officer in the same class who has no emoluments and no opportunity of any over and above his salary.

It is perfectly true that Customs fees have formed the subject of separate and comparatively recent correspondence, but whatever decision was taken—and I do not review it now as I am only using the case by way of illustration—certainly did not contemplate a large addition to the salaries in the immediate future.

It may be added that, in revising the salaries of a service, not only fees but allowances of all kinds ought to be taken into calculation, if the revision is to be thorough and equitable.

17. The remarks made in paragraphs 3, 4, and 31 of the Committee's report require somewhat close comment. It will be remembered that the basis of the proposals outlined in my despatch of the 5th of February last was that, as exchange compensation had been in Hong Kong and the Malay Peninsula given on the whole instead of the half salaries in the case of those officers who were still to be paid on a dollar scale, so it should be doubled in Ceylon ; and I have explained above in paragraph 11 of this despatch why the grant has meant less in Ceylon than in the far Eastern Colonies, where the standard coin has been the dollar, not the rupee.

In my previous despatch I stated my opinion that in the Cadet Service, as the number of Ceylonese is very small, "it would be best to incur the additional expenditure involved in allowing the local men in the grades usually filled by Englishmen to enjoy what it is proposed to grant to their European colleagues." Outside the Cadet Service I suggested that "salaries of all those grades which are usually filled by Europeans should also be raised by the grant of double exchange compensation. Those grades which are usually filled by Ceylonese should remain as before, since apparently no person at present serving in such posts is entitled to exchange compensation."

Exchange compensation is compensation for loss on exchange, and the theory or principle of the grant was that officers of European birth and domicile spend a larger proportion of their salaries in payments to Europe than do officers whose domicile is in Ceylon ; that therefore in past years the former class suffered more than the latter from loss of exchange, and ought to receive special compensation in consequence. The principle was laid down by the Secretary of State, and his ruling has been sought from time to time as to its practical application in particular cases, but it was for the local governments to safeguard the revenue against abuse of the privilege, if it was abused ; and it was certainly never contemplated that the issue would be so confused and the principle so lost sight of that, in the words of the Committee, "a very large number of Ceylonese, more especially in the Public Works, Survey, and Medical Departments, have been allowed the privilege, and that, on the other hand, many Ceylonese of apparently similar standing, *e.g.*, Inspectors of Police and Jailers, have been denied it." The Committee state that in paragraph 31 of their report they "endeavour to lay down a test which shall produce a result more in accordance with what we believe to be the Secretary of State's intention," and their solution is, while increasing by 20 per cent. the nominal salaries of officers in the Civil Service and in the European grades of other Departments, and abolishing in their case the privilege of compensation, to double the present exchange compensation in the case of the salaries of other officers now drawing exchange compensation. I infer, though it is not stated clearly, that the Committee would treat Ceylonese in the Cadet Service on the same footing as Europeans, as I suggested in my despatch. However this may be, the solution which the Committee suggest is that officers whose domicile is in Europe, and who for that very reason were granted exchange compensation, are to be given large increases, exchange compensation being in their case entirely dropped ; while officers who ought never to have been given exchange compensation, because their domicile was not in Europe but in Ceylon, are to have their compensation doubled. The fact is that, while the Committee are pleading for the same liberal treatment as has been accorded in the Malay Peninsula and Hong Kong, at the root of which was the question of exchange, and the remedy for which was doubling the exchange compensation, they have in their recommendations left out of sight this question of exchange, because as a matter of fact it has largely ceased to exist, and have produced a solution which is certainly liberal, but very illogical, and to my mind wanting in equity.

For, if the question of exchange entirely disappears, why is the line between European and Ceylonese to be kept up at all ? The answer, I presume, is that the European in Ceylon must incur certain expenses which the native of Ceylon need not. This is true, and I take it that the difference—with the question of exchange eliminated—is not unfairly represented by the additional penny in the rupee which I proposed to give to European officers ; while, on the assumption that the conditions in the Eastern Colonies are "practically identical," and that similar treatment ought to be meted out to all, my proposal to simply carry out to its conclusion the principle of exchange compensation, just as it had been carried out in the other Eastern Colonies, was at least intelligible.

18. The question of station allowances, or house allowances, whichever they are called, is a difficult one, and I should wish to be assured whether the following points have been considered. Are

there not advantages in living in Colombo as against living in an outstation in the low-country—social, medical, educational facilities—which can be found only in the capital of the Colony, proximity to the port and to the railway, and so forth, which to some extent, if not wholly, counterbalance the additional cost of living? If these allowances are given, will there not be more discontent than before when married European officers are transferred from Colombo to stations other than those in the hills? Will there not be a demand for similar allowances at all stations, though varying in amount and possibly subject to periodical revision; and, if so, is it not worth considering whether (though I am not myself as at present advised in favour of this solution), if station allowances are given at Colombo, and if an expenditure on this account of Rs. 90,000, or even Rs. 45,000, is to be incurred, the relief sought for by the Government Service as a whole might not be given mainly in this form? I would like to have an expression of opinion on these considerations, if it is desired to press the grant of station allowances in Colombo.

19. There is one more special point which I wish to notice before coming to the main issue, and it has a very material bearing on that issue. A table is given in paragraph 21, page 4, of the Committee's report, comparing the respective salaries of the classes of the Cadet Service in the Malay Peninsula and Ceylon; but it is obvious that a most important consideration is the comparative number of appointments in either Service which have substantial salaries attached to them. To the contention that Government servants may rise to a particular post or two particular posts better paid than in a neighbouring Colony, the constant answer is that there are only one or two appointments of the kind, and, therefore, the large majority of the officers have no hope of obtaining the prize, and for them it is practically non-existent. The Committee point to a first class in the Straits and Federated Malay States with salaries ranging from £1,200 to £1,500 per annum, aganst salaries as at present in Ceylon ranging from £991 to £1,275 or, if the proposals contained in my despatch were carried into effect, from £1,050 to £1,350; but they do not notice the fact that the number of appointments in the first class in Ceylon is actually larger than in the Straits and Federated Malay States and the proportion of the higher to the lower appointments very much larger, as shown in the accompanying table. This consideration was present to the petitioners from the Straits Settlements in 1900, for they pointed out that at that date "whereas in Ceylon the percentage of appointments included in the first three classes is 65·7, in the Straits only 43·2 per cent. of the total are so placed."

There is also of course the further point, on which I will not now enlarge, as to how many appointments in either Service, when two Services are compared, may be filled at discretion from outside the Service.

20. My view on the main question is as follows. For the reasons which I have given I am not satisfied as to the "unreasonable inequality between salaries in Ceylon and the other Eastern Colonies," and I am still less satisfied that the large all-round increase suggested by the Committee is either reasonable or equitable. It is not equitable, for it is obvious that the case of the junior officers is harder than that of holders of the higher appointments: the Committee themselves note (paragraph 41) that in the case of the fifth class the 20 per cent. increase is not as favourable as my proposals, and you in your despatch urge that higher scales of salary than the 20 per cent. would produce should be given to the 4th and 5th classes.

It is not again to my mind reasonable. It seems to me not to have been fully thought out, to be based on no sound principle, and to embody little or no element of finality. I am sorry to criticize a scheme over which much trouble has been taken, and to which you have given your support. It would have been a pleasure to me simply to accept the proposals without criticism, but you will probably, on reading this despatch, even if you do not agree with it, appreciate the considerations which have prevented me from agreeing to what has been proposed.

21. At the same time I wish to deal with this question in no niggardly spirit; and I am inclined to think that the most satisfactory solution will be on the lines which have been followed in the case of the Malay Peninsula and of Hong Kong, viz., that a sterling scheme of salaries (which is practically the same as a scale of salaries at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee) should be drawn up for the Cadet Service and for such grades of appointments outside the Cadet Service as are usually filled by Europeans; that the salaries should be fixed upon the basis that all fictitious rates for any purpose whatever, leave, pension, or widows' pensions, are abolished, and with due reference to the value of allowances, if any allowances are to be retained or created.

This sterling scale should be entirely irrespective of present holders of appointments, their claims and their interests, but they should be given the option of joining it once for all if they wish. For the present holders of appointments, inasmuch as the proposals which I have already made are thought not to be sufficiently liberal, I am of opinion—although the course is open to the double objection of perpetuating fictitious rates of exchange and of increasing non-effective charges—that the further betterment should take the form of adopting the proposals contained in my previous despatch, but not coupling them with any withdrawal for any purpose whatever of the privilege rates of exchange which are now enjoyed. I am not prepared to give the further increase to the 4th and 5th classes of the Cadet Service which you suggest in your despatch, though I should look favourably on a more liberal sterling scale of salaries, not complicated by any fictitious rates of exchange; nor am I prepared to concede station allowances except, it may be, as a pendant to a new sterling scale.

The result, as far as I can estimate, will be that in those grades of the Government Service which are usually held by Europeans the holders of the higher appointments will be to the full as well off as their colleagues in the Malay Peninsula and Hong Kong; while the junior officers, if dissatisfied with what has been done to improve their position on their present footing, must be prepared to accept the sterling scale.

22. That scale will require most careful consideration, and I must leave it to you to decide whether you are prepared to draw it up with the assistance of the Colonial Secretary's Department or whether you would prefer to entrust the task to a small Committee on which there should be an unofficial element. Or again, you are at liberty, if you wish, to print the correspondence as it stands and lay it before the Legislative Council. I do not suggest, though I do not fetter your discretion in the matter, that the Committee whose report you have enclosed and I have criticised should be asked to comment on this despatch, as I do not wish to prolong the controversy which the subject invites. The memorial from the senior officers of the Public Works Department which was enclosed in your despatch No. 421 of the 18th October, and the letter from the Surveyor-General on behalf of the senior officers of his Department which was enclosed in your despatch No. 465 of the 15th November, should be considered in connection with the new sterling scale; and, in any case, I wish whatever increases may be given to date from the 1st of January, 1905.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

*Enclosure.*

Salaries only, omitting Allowances.

| | Sterling Scheme. | | | Ceylon. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hong Kong. | Straits. | Federated Malay States. | Present Rates, *i.e.*, at 1*s.* 5*d.* the Rupee. | With Double Exchange Compensation, and other Proposals in Secretary of State's Despatch of 5th February. | Present Proposals for Officers now in Service who will retain 1*s.* 10½*d.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* Rates for Leave and Pension. |
| Staff .. | 1 at £1,600 | 1 of £1,700 | 1 of £2,260<br>1 of £1,600<br>1 of £1,400<br>2 of £1,300 | 1 at £1,700 | 1 at £1,800 | 1 at Rs. 27,000 |
| Class I. .. | 4 of £800–£1,000 | 1 of £1,500<br>3 of £1,200 | 5 of £1,200<br>1 of £1,020 | 2 at £1,275<br>3 at £1,133–£1,275<br>*7 at £991–£1,133 | *2 at £1,350<br>3 at £1,200–£1,350<br>*†8 at £1,050–£1,200 | 2 at Rs. 20,250<br>3 at Rs. 18,000–Rs. 20,250<br>*†8 at Rs. 15,750–Rs. 18,000 |
| Class II. .. | 6 of £600–£720 | 6 of £900–1,020<br>3 of £780–£900 | 1 of £1,000<br>5 of £900–£1,020<br>3 of £780–£900<br>1 of £720–£900 | 15 at £708–£850 | 15 at £750–£900 | 15 at Rs. 11,250–Rs. 13,500 |
| Class III. .. | 7 of £420–£540 | 5 of £660–£780<br>4 of £660–£720 | 10 of £660–£780<br>6 of £660–£720 | 18 at £495–£637 | 18 at £525–£675 | 18 at Rs. 7,875–Rs. 10,125 |
| Class IV. .. | None | 8 of £540–£600 | 25 of £540–£600 | 11 at £354 | 11 at £400 | 11 at Rs. 6,000 |
| Class V. .. | None | 11 of £420–£480 | 25 of £420–£48 | 13 at £283·3 | 13 at £333 | 13 at Rs. 5,000 |
| Class VI. .. | None | None | 23 of £350–£400 | None | None | None |

* Omitting Inspector-General of Police and Prisons. One of these posts is temporarily on the higher grade. † Including the new Judicial Class I. post.

## No. 13.

Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P.

Queen's House, Colombo,
*Confidential.* Ceylon, June 5, 1905.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to inform you that after consideration I decided to request the Colonial Secretary, whose experience of Ceylon as of other Colonies pointed to him as peculiarly suited for such a task, to prepare a Sterling Scale of Salaries in accordance with the wishes expressed in the 21st paragraph of your confidential despatch of 28th December, 1904.

2. In the 10th and 11th paragraphs of your despatch you answer the arguments put forward in paragraphs 5 and 11 of my despatch of 28th September, 1904. I desire to acknowledge the cogency of your answers in the paragraphs referred to.

3. As regards my statement of relative cost of living, upon which you comment in paragraph 13, it was based upon an examination of my household accounts, and my further experience confirms my view so far as Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya are concerned. In other portions of the Island all articles of food, not locally produced, and of clothing are dearer than in Colombo. I have no desire to labour this question of relative expense. Here, as in Hong Kong, the expense that weighs upon a married man with a family is that of maintaining and educating his children at home. As regards all imported articles of food and clothing, it must not be forgotten that Hong Kong is a free port, while Customs duties are levied in Ceylon.

4. In paragraph 18 you ask for an expression of my opinion if it is desired to press the grant of station allowance in Colombo. It is not proposed that special station allowances shall be granted to Civil Servants in Colombo under the Minute that I now have the honour to submit.

5. The Minute has been prepared with great care by the Colonial Secretary. Remembering that the tangle of varying and fictitious rates of rupee values has been caused by the fluctuations of silver exchange during the past thirty-four years, Mr. Ashmore has prepared a scale based upon the salaries paid in sterling in 1871.

6. The scale is accompanied by an explanatory Memorandum and by tables showing how it compares with the rates of salary of 1870, the total proposed cost, the charges as they now are, and the charges which would have accrued under the proposal described in the 5th paragraph of your despatch under reply; the tables exhibit also the comparative leave charges. An estimate of the probable effect on the pension charges is contained in paragraph 57 of the Memorandum; an estimate of the probable addition to the annual charges in paragraph 62.

7. In the event of the Memorandum and tables being found not to sufficiently explain the scale, I would suggest that Mr. A. R. Slater, of the Ceylon Civil Service, now on leave in England, who has been acting as Second Assistant Colonial Secretary, and who helped the Colonial Secretary in the preparation of the papers, be invited to clear up any points of doubt. If Mr. Slater is not residing in London and is required to attend for this purpose, this Government will gladly pay his reasonable expenses.

8. Your despatch under reply has directed that the sterling scale should be prepared "for the Cadet Service and for such grades of appointments outside the Cadet Service as are usually filled by Europeans." I prefer, if I may be permitted to do so, to substitute for the latter category the words "ordinarily recruited in Europe." The difference may appear to be unimportant, but I think it establishes a distinction more easy to explain, less invidious, and therefore more easy to defend and maintain, than the other. It is, I think, a logical proposal that persons recruited in Europe should be paid salaries fixed in gold, the medium of exchange in Europe, and persons engaged in Ceylon in silver, the medium of exchange in Ceylon. Each class may thus be regarded as fully cognizant of the terms of its engagement. But it creates an invidious distinction if Europeans, recruited as many are (*e.g.*, officers of the Forest Department) in Ceylon, are in respect of appointments ordinarily filled by them to have salaries fixed in one way, while Europeans holding appointments ordinarily filled by Ceylonese (*e.g.*, the lower appointments in the Survey Department) continue to receive salaries in the other medium; and the history of the exchange compensation, to which I will advert later, shows that it would probably be impossible to maintain specifications of salaries for European officers and for native-born officers of equal grades in different media.

9. The Colonial Secretary in framing the scale has abandoned, in respect of the offices to which it applies, the principle of incremental salaries, which he holds to be unsuitable to appointments in a service where regular promotion awaits every officer in turn. The system of incremental salaries was no doubt devised to provide a gradual improvement of emoluments during the tenure of their offices to public servants who had not before them the prospect of promotion to other appointments. And it has been extended for the purpose of saving small sums of money in respect of services in which promotion is regular at the cost of acute aggravation to officers who see themselves, as they think, temporarily deprived of the full emoluments of their appointments. It is not, I think, worth continuing, but it will not be difficult, if you take the contrary view, to amend the scale so as to effect any small saving desired to be thus made.

10. The effect of the adoption of the scale will be, as you observe, ultimately to do away with fictitious rates of exchange in respect of the prescribed appointments, and I cordially agree that this object is worth seeking. It will, however, by no means be attained with regard to the whole Service, as there are many appointments not included, to which is attached the privilege of exchange compensation: I will briefly allude to the difficulty which thus arises in relation to the alternative advantage you propose to allow to present holders of appointments who may not wish to accept the rates of the proposed scale. In order to make myself clear I shall be compelled to deal briefly with the history of the exchange compensation in this Colony. I gather from the 17th paragraph of your despatch under reply that this history has not been placed fully before you.

11. In the third clause of that paragraph you lay down the principle on which exchange compensation is or ought to be payable, as follows: "Exchange compensation is compensation for loss on

exchange, and the theory or principle of the grant was that officers of European birth or domicile spend a larger proportion of their salaries in payments to Europe than do officers whose domicile is in Ceylon; that, therefore, in past years the former class suffered more than the latter from loss of exchange, and ought to receive compensation in consequence. The principle was laid down by the Secretary of State, and his ruling has been sought from time to time as to its practical application in particular cases, but it was for the local Government to safeguard the revenue against abuse of the privilege, if it was abused." It is no doubt the case that the Marquess of Ripon by his despatch No. 257 of the 25th September, 1893, confined his first offer of exchange compensation, on the lines above laid down, to "officers not domiciled in Ceylon," and argued in clear and convincing terms against the admission of other public officers to a like privilege; but this attitude was not at a later date maintained. By his despatch No. 168 of the 8th June, 1894, the noble Marquess receded from his strong and logical position, and thought (paragraph 5) "that all officers domiciled in Ceylon, *above the Clerical Establishment*, should be paid one-fourth of their salaries at 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee," and in the 3rd paragraph of his despatch No. 303 of 9th October, 1894, did not "refuse to accede to the recommendation.....that domiciled officers in the higher branches of the Government Service should be treated in the same way as non-domiciled officers, and receive one-half instead of one-fourth of their salary at 1*s.* 6*d.*"

12. It does not appear to me to be possible to deny that the effect of these instructions was to grant compensation for exchange at a common rate to all officers in the Public Service of Ceylon, wherever domiciled or of whatever nationality, who might be reasonably regarded as of higher rank than a clerk, but the Colonial Government endeavoured to place on it, and actually for a time acted on, a narrower construction, until by the second paragraph of Mr. Chamberlain's despatch No. 34 of the 4th February, 1896, Sir West Ridgeway was in substance told that the only officers who were to be excluded from the privilege were those serving on temporary agreements, and those who had received, in lieu of exchange compensation, a 10 per cent. increase of salary. And, as illustrating the wide extension intended by his order, specially directed the grant of exchange compensation to an unqualified native apothecary, Mr. Amarasekera, not borne on the Establishment of the Colony. It is not worth while in this connection pursuing the question how some Ceylonese officers have thus become possessed of, and some have been left without, the privilege of exchange compensation. It is obvious that the principle laid down by you was, so far as this Government is concerned, given up in deference to the explicit orders of successive Secretaries of State, and I fear that a distinct risk thus arises that an addition to the rate of exchange compensation granted to some officers will be claimed on behalf of all.

13. Under these circumstances it is necessary to decide, and if possible to adhere to any decision arrived at, whether the extra 1*d.* is to be offered only to officers ordinarily recruited in Europe (the class to whom the gold scale is devised to apply), or whether it is to be conceded to all who now draw the first 1*d.* In the latter event, your proposed alternative offer will lead to more considerable expenditure than is, I understand, contemplated in your despatch.

14. I may add that the latter course will unquestionably be urged on the Government by the Unofficial Members, who will vote with reluctance, if at all, any increase of salaries by which those in whose fortunes they are more immediately interested do not profit, and the past experience of this Government in the matter of exchange compensation does not, in my opinion, warrant the belief that it will be found possible to resist the pressure that will certainly be applied. If you agree in that view, and are at the same time reluctant to grant to others than the officers, the improvement of whose condition is now under immediate consideration, any boon which will lead to a material increase in the expenditure on Establishments, I would venture to offer the following suggestion:—That the extra 1*d.* exchange be offered as proposed to all sterling scale officers who elect not to adopt the sterling scale, and to them only. And that the 1*d.* exchange now drawn by officers not on the proposed sterling scale be added to their salaries and be made part of them, and therefore pensionable, a boon which will, I think, be appreciated, which will not add to present Establishment charges, and which may be estimated to add to the permanent pension charges of the Colony not more than one-fourth of the total sum now paid to them in the way of exchange compensation, or say Rs. 30,000.

15. The sum involved is not very considerable, and may be justified on the ground that it is worth while being quit of exchange compensation in respect of a class of public officers to whom it ought perhaps not to have been granted, but who even when in receipt of it are not excessively paid.

I have, &c.,
HENRY A. BLAKE.

P.S.—I have pointed out to the Colonial Secretary that in the case of the Railway Department the reasons set out against an incremental scale hardly operate, and he has submitted an alternative list providing an incremental scale in the case of officers to whom promotion to other offices is not open:—

General Manager, £1,000 to £1,400 by biennial increments of £100.
Assistant to General Manager, £600 to £750 by biennial increments of £25.
Engineer of Ways and Works, £600 to £750 by biennial increments of £25.
Assistant Engineer of Ways and Works, £400 to £500 by biennial increments of £25.
Traffic Superintendent, £600 to £750 by biennial increments of £25.
Assistant Traffic Superintendent, £350 to £450 by biennial increments of £25.
Locomotive Engineer, £600 to £750 by biennial increments of £25.
Assistant Locomotive Engineer, £350 to £450 by biennial increments of £25.

Enclosure in No. 13.

# MINUTE explaining an endeavour to adjust the Salaries of the Public Service of Ceylon to the proposals contained in paragraph 21 of the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of 28th December, 1904.

THE history of the salaries of the Public Service so far as they are affected by the value of silver and by exchange depreciation is shortly this.

2. In 1871, and before that time, salaries were stated in pounds sterling and were paid in rupees at the par value, which was also the true value, of Rs. 10 to the £1 sterling.

3. On January 1, 1872, the money-of-account of Ceylon was converted from pounds sterling into rupees, and from that time the salaries were stated in rupees.

4. In 1878, when the depreciation of silver was still inappreciable, the salaries of Classes I., II., and III. of the Civil Service (now for distinction sometimes called the Cadet Service) and of some few others were raised by 20 per cent., and rates of pension of all officers whose salaries were so increased fixed at 1*s.* 10½*d.* instead of 2*s.* per rupee, and the right to remit at 2*s.* withdrawn. This increase was granted on the ground that the Members of the Civil Service were underpaid, in comparison with other officers.

5. From that time to 1890 or thereabouts the price of silver stated in gold fell steadily, the loss by way of exchange on remittances to Europe, and in other ways, pressing very heavily on public officers, and leading to chronic complaint and discontent.

6. In 1894 an allowance by way of exchange compensation was made to all officers holding appointments ordinarily filled from Europe. The allowance was of a sum of money sufficient to make half the salary of an officer exchangeable into gold at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* to a rupee. In consequence of the difficulty felt in drawing a clear line of distinction between the classes of offices ordinarily filled from Europe and those ordinarily filled locally, exchange compensation has been very widely distributed.*

7. A little later the efforts of the Indian Government succeeded in raising the value of the rupee to 1*s.* 4*d.* in gold, and have since maintained it at that price.

8. The effects of this monetary achievement have been in some respects unexpected. While it has diminished, it has at the same time stereotyped the loss on exchange, and there is strong reason to believe that it has brought about, or contributed to bring about, a readjustment of prices on a gold basis. Certainly such a readjustment has been almost general throughout Ceylon; and except in the matter of the commonest and least instructed kind of agricultural labour, and the products of that labour, the price of labour and of every article of use and purchase has increased in Ceylon to a level at least with the increase, measured in silver, of the price of gold.

9. It would not be possible, now, to use with any chance of acceptance by a local audience the argument at one time freely used against an increase of salaries throughout the East, that the purchasing price of silver had not fallen with its gold price. Ten years ago such a contention would have met with a considerable, if not a universal, measure of concurrence.

10. It is submitted that this history suggests a reversion to the salaries of 1871, if it is desired, as the Secretary of State desires, that salaries in the case of officers who are ordinarily appointed from Europe are to be replaced on a gold basis. The salaries in the list put forward are in the case of the Civil Service those of 1871; where modifications have been made reasons are given.

11. With regard to the intrinsic reasonableness of the scale of 1871, it is not easy to argue or adduce proofs. It was a scale of which at the time there was not, so far as is recorded, any complaint, except in the case of Cadets, who were admittedly paid too little, and to whose grievance a remedy was shortly afterwards applied. It seems impossible however to allege that a scale thirty-five years old is too high for existing circumstances, for with regard to Ceylon it is undisputed that the work of all public officers has much increased, and that the cost of living has been greatly enhanced.

12. It is equally not to be disputed that the same lapse of time has brought many changes for the better to public officers, has added to the amenities of life in the Colony, has made it healthier, and has given the public servant of to-day the power of purchasing advantages which for his predecessor no money could have bought; and it is probably the case that some of the servants of the Colonies with which the late Committee and the Secretary of State in reply institute comparisons are in a position more like that of the Ceylon Civilian of 1870 than of him of 1905. But these advantages, though they have their weight in inducing a preference in the choice of one Colony over another, are not measurable in money; they are often rather a source of expense than of profit; they may be fairly set off against the increased work and enlarged responsibilities, and against the augmented cost of living which has accompanied them.

13. The salaries of Departments other than the Cadet Service are fixed as nearly as may be on the 1871 basis, but it is not possible so strictly to found them. There are (outside the Civil Service, the numbers of which have not increased) a variety of new offices the salaries of which can only be fixed by means of a comparison, as far as that is possible, of like with like. Where it has seemed necessary to do so explanation is offered.

14. In all the scales I have abandoned the principle of increments as unsuited to members of a Service who may look for promotion from class to class, nearly as a matter of course.

## SALARIES OF THE CIVIL (CADET) SERVICE.

15. The whole scale is, as has been stated, that of 1871, except in the case of Cadets, who are given the advantage of the rates conceded to them in 1873.

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* *Vide* paragraphs 11 and 12 of covering Despatch.

16. It is suggested, however, that in the case of Classes III. and II. an addition of £100 a year should be made to the salary of any officer who remains in either class for upwards of five years. The changes made since 1878 have generally conceded to the officers of those classes a rather higher proportional scale of remuneration, probably on the ground that it was in those classes that the cost of married life fell most heavily.

17. On the assumption that five officers in Class II. and five in Class III. receive this benefit, £1,000 a year should be added to the total estimated emoluments.

18. It should be understood that these emoluments are in all cases to purchase the full time and services of the officer concerned, and that all fees are to be surrendered or paid into the Colonial Treasury.

19. To this rule there must be one exception, and that is in respect of Customs overtime fees, to which the Secretary of State has directed special attention. The Government may reasonably claim the entire services and time of its officers by day, but it cannot also do so by night. The overtime fees are drawn in consideration of the officer being awakened and sent round the Customs sheds every two hours between sunset and sunrise. It is reasonable that a service of this kind should be exceptionally paid.

20. The saving to Government by the abolition and surrender of fees other than Customs overtime by the Civil Service would not exceed Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000 a year.

21. Pensions and leave pay will be drawn in sterling; deductions on account of Widows' and Orphans' Fund will be made in sterling; widows and orphans will be paid in sterling.

22. An endeavour to compare the financial results of the proposed change (except in so far as it touches the Widows' and Orphans' Fund) with the present rates of salary, and with the present rates as augmented according to the Secretary of State's proposal, are set out in Appendix I.

23. It may be convenient to record that the scale is not likely to be accepted by any public officer who is entitled to count the rupee for leave salary and pension at 2*s.* or at 1*s.* 10½*d.*, though most officers entitled to count at 1*s.* 6*d.* may be expected to take advantage of it.

It is understood that the Secretary of State is prepared to allow those officers who do not elect the proposed scale to have the benefit of 1*d.* per rupee increased exchange compensation, their other emoluments continuing as at present.

24. The officers of the Lower Division of the Civil Service, though recruited locally, are assigned the same salaries as the Cadet Service in accordance with the Secretary of State's wish.

### Public Works Department.

25. The Director is placed on the scale of 1871.

26. The Assistant Director is a new officer, though at one time much of the administrative work now done by the Assistant Director was discharged by the Financial Assistant, who was paid a high salary.

27. The two senior Provincial Engineers are placed on the same scale of salary as the Assistant Director, equal to Class II. of the Civil Service. In 1870 two Provincial Assistants were paid £1,000 a year each, but the scale of payment was advisedly reduced at a later date to what was then regarded as the equivalent of a salary of £800.

28. The work and responsibility of the Factory Engineer have increased comparatively to those of other officers.

29. The Financial Assistant is now merely the head of the accounting branch of the Department; he has not the administrative duties with which he was charged in 1870. He should be styled "Accountant."

30. Of the District Engineers many are now of Ceylonese birth, and it is not easy to apply strictly the criterion of "usually filled by Europeans." About two-fifths of the Second Grade Engineers are natives of Ceylon, but, following the analogous ruling with regard to the Lower Division of the Civil Service, I have treated this class as if they were all recruited in England, and have assigned a sterling salary of £300 to all alike.

31. Paragraphs 18, 21, 22, and 23 apply equally to the Public Works Department, and to other Departments which follow, *mutatis mutandis.*

### Survey Department.

32. All but the senior officers of this Department are recruited in Ceylon, a very large proportion being of Ceylonese birth, and with regard to the locally recruited officers Colonel Holdich's scheme has recently reorganized the scale of their salaries.

33. The endeavour has been made to settle a sterling basis for the officers drawn from England, but there is practically no scale of 1871 for comparison. It is not thought that any of the rates, although they are higher than those proposed by the Secretary of State, are too high. The work is arduous and responsible.

### Irrigation Department.

34. *Director.*—This officer's appointment will ordinarily be filled by promotion from the ranks of the Public Works Department, and £1,000 should be an adequate salary.

35. The other salaries are fixed by analogy with those of the Public Works Department.

### Botanical Department.

In fixing the salaries of this Department some allowance has been made for the high estimation in which scientific attainments are now held.

### Supreme Court.

36. The scale of Judges' salaries generally throughout the Colonies has been reduced in the course of the past thirty years, and the salaries of the Judges were in 1878 advisedly left unbenefited by

the 20 per cent. increase. The sterling scale has therefore been fixed on a footing reduced below that of 1870. Judges of the Supreme Court have a special pension scale, which was framed to suit the anticipated brevity of their service.

37. At the same time it is not forgotten that in the West Indian Colonies and in Singapore the scale of Puisne Judges' salaries is below that proposed, but there is in the experience of the writer no comparison between the pressure of work on the Judges in other Colonies and that in Ceylon.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

38. It is proposed to restore the salary of the Attorney-General to the scale of 1871. There can be no question that he should not be paid less than the senior officers of the Civil Service. The Solicitor-General and the Crown Counsel are ordinarily recruited in Ceylon, and it is not expected that this arrangement will be disturbed.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

39. Provision has been made for the introduction of His Excellency the Governor's proposals as to including Police appointments in the Cadet Service.

40. The rate at which this scale would come into operation cannot be calculated; it would depend upon the progress in the introduction of the scheme and the date at which existing officers are absorbed or superseded. It should be left out of account in instituting a comparison between present salaries and those proposed.

41. It is unlikely that the Head of this Department will in future ordinarily be recruited from the Civil Service, and no good purpose appears in retaining the office in that list. It should be removed.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

42. In this Department the offices of Superintendent of the Welikada Jail and Inspector-General of Prisons have been combined by the orders of the Secretary of State. The present holder is entitled to draw the salary of Rs. 15,000. That of his successor should be reduced to £800, with house.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

43. Ordinary members of the Medical Department are locally (with English qualifications generally) recruited. The draft scheme provides for the staff only.

If other officers are required to be added to the staff, they should be brought out on agreement on sterling salaries.

44. The only appointment to which it appears necessary to direct particular attention is that of Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum; an appointment difficult to fill and of great importance.

45. The Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Registrar of the Medical College should be allowed private practice and fees.

The Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum should be permitted *consulting* practice on his special side of the profession.

46. The Secretary of State in his despatch, paragraph 16, appears to suggest that fees in the Medical Department may be regarded in the same light as fees to other public officers; but it is submitted that the Medical Department of Ceylon has been founded and is worked on the footing of payment to all but a small number of its officers of trifling salaries, on the understanding that the fees that Medical Officers can earn will constitute an important addition to their emoluments.

47. On this understanding the Medical Department of Ceylon is worked so far as salaries go with great economy, and it would be imprudent to disturb this arrangement.

The object of paragraph 47 is, however, less to add to the officers' emoluments than to serve the convenience of the public.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

48. It is suggested that the headship of the Education Department should cease to be included among the Civil Service appointments.

"Education" has become a highly technical science, and it is unlikely that any future Head will be selected from the Cadet Service. That being so, no good purpose is served by retaining it on the list.

49. The salary of the Directorship of Public Instruction has been placed at £1,000 per annum, a rate which it is hoped may be adequate to secure the services of a highly trained and experienced Head for the Department.

50. Certain increases which appear to be required have been set against the other officers.

Generally speaking, the emoluments previously offered appear to be inadequate.

CONTROLLER OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

51. The present Head of this Department has pension and leave pay privileges which would not permit of his accepting such a sterling salary as would be provided for this Department. His successor should be a trained Storekeeper obtained on agreement from Europe on a salary which the Crown Agents should on engagement arrange.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

52. This office is held by an officer on an agreement which will continue during his service. His successor should draw £1,000 a year.

The other higher officers of this Department, though of European birth, are locally recruited, and the Department is at present in a state of change and undergoing complete reorganization. It is impossible at present to prescribe a scale of sterling salaries, which future experience might not prove to be quite unsuitable, and if the sterling scale is confined, as is proposed, to officers recruited in Europe, it will be unnecessary to do so.

* The same remark applies, however, to all officers in the Colony.

### POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

53. It is believed to be unnecessary to continue such high salaries as are now paid to the Telegraph staff.

### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

54. A salary of £400 a year, with private practice, should be adequate to secure an efficient officer for this Department.

### RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

55. In this Department no comparison is possible with the circumstances of 1871.

The scale of salaries fixed has been carefully considered and the several officers graded according to their duties.

The salary of the General Manager has been fixed, in view of the importance of the Department and the onerous character of his duties, just below that assigned to the Director of Public Works. An alternative scale, for reasons suggested by His Excellency the Governor, for certain appointments is appended to the covering Despatch.

### LIST OF SALARIES.

56. The salaries of all the Departments dealt with are set out in the twenty-two schedules or lists attached to this Minute and marked I.

A comparison of the totals with the present totals, as nearly as this can be made, and a statement showing how the maximum possible leave salaries will be affected, is attached marked II.

### PENSIONS.

57. At present pensions are calculated on three scales :—

2*s.* to the rupee.
1*s.* 10½*d.* to the rupee.
1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee.

but for purposes of comparison it must be remembered that the first and second of these rates are merely survivals, and that all recent appointments have been made on the condition that the third rate shall be the rate of exchange for leave and pension purposes.

58. The effect of the general adoption of sterling salaries will be that the rate will become 1*s.* 4*d.* for all, and the proper comparison must be between 1*s.* 6*d.*, the now established rate, and 1*s.* 4*d.*, the rate proposed to be established.

59. The proportional reduction in pensions, if those pensions were calculable on the same grand total (in rupees) of salaries, would of course be one-ninth or (say) 11 per cent.; but the grand totals are not the same. The equivalent in rupees of the proposed salaries (I omit the Police, the proposed changes in which nullify all possibility of comparison) is roughly 10 per cent. higher than the total of existing salaries; there will therefore be in respect of pensions a negligible saving only. Or, to put it in another way, the abolition of fictitious rates for the calculation of pensions will so operate that a general increase of salaries to the amount of 10 per cent. on the maxima salaries now paid can be made without bringing about any increase in pensions.

### ULTIMATE FINANCIAL RESULT.

60. The scales of salaries herein set out were not framed with the object of bringing the total within any particular figure, but strictly in the endeavour to meet the wishes of the Secretary of State in the 21st paragraph of his Despatch. To meet those wishes it was essential to find a foundation on which to build. For that foundation there have been taken the salaries paid in the Colony before the changes in the relative values of silver and gold had their disturbing effect. The salary of no appointment has been increased or diminished with an eye to the ultimate total payable, but the amount of each has been fixed solely with regard to the relative importance of the office, considered in comparison with a like office paid on the scale of 1871.

61. It is, however, necessary to consider the probable financial effect; and here there are two obstacles. The first is the incorrect standard ordinarily adopted in estimating the probable cost of a series of incremental salaries. The instruction is to assume that the probable average annual payment in respect of an incremental salary is one-half of the total of the maximum and minimum taken together. A little reflection will show, and a very slight experience of defending salaries in a critical assembly will confirm, that the average annual payment more nearly approaches the maximum payable. An officer spends far more than the average period of his service on rates higher than the standard mean, and the standard of mean annual payments ordinarily adopted is therefore erroneous. The second difficulty arises from the fact that absences on leave and vacancies in appointments create a regular annual deficiency on estimated gross payments, and that this deficiency is greater in the case of a series of appointments filled by foreign-born than in a series filled by native-born holders.

62. There results very serious difficulty in comparing the present and the proposed charges. The mean of the incremental charges now in operation is too low, and the grand total of the maxima now proposed is too high. It is best therefore to compare the proposed grand total with the actual sum expended in 1904, after making from that grand total a proper reduction on account of vacancies and absences.

The usual deduction made on those accounts is 3 per cent., but this is known to be too low, even in the case of the whole salaries of all public officers taken together, and is therefore materially too low in the case of a series of offices filled by Europeans, who are much more frequently and for much longer periods absent on leave than are ordinary officers.

After consideration, I am disposed, therefore, to assume 4 per cent. as a fair and certainly a moderate deduction. The result would be that the average for the future would be Rs. 1,995,375, less Rs. 79,815, not more than Rs. 1,915,560, or an increase on the sum paid in 1904* of less than Rs. 250,000.

A. M. ASHMORE.

* *Vide* Appendix III.

# APPENDIX I.

*** The figures within brackets represent total cost of the Class or Grade.

| 1<br>Title of Officer. | 2<br>Salary in Rupees in 1875. *Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 2s. to the Rupee.* | 3<br>Present Nominal Salary. *Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 1s. 10½d. for Officers appointed prior to February 19, 1897; 1s. 6d. for others.* | 4<br>Present Rupee Salary with Compensation for Silver Depreciation added. | 5<br>Value of Present Salary in £ Sterling at 1s. 4d. per Rupee. | 6<br>Rupee Salary as increased according to late Proposal of Secretary of State. | 7<br>Value of such in £ Sterling at 1s. 4d. per Rupee. | 8<br>Salary of same Appointment in 1871. | 9<br>Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.—Civil Service.** | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | £ | Rs. c. | £ | £ | £ |
| Colonial Secretary ... ... ... | 20,000 0 | 24,000 0 | 25,500 0 | 1,700 | 27,000 0 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Class I., Grade I.: | | | | | | | | |
| Auditor-General ... ... ... | 15,000 0 | 18,000 0 | 19,125 0 | 1,275 | 20,250 0 | 1,350 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Treasurer ... ... ... | | | (38,250 0) | | (40,500 0) | | | (3,000) |
| Government Agent, Western Province ... | 15,000 0 | 18,000 0 | 17,000 0 | 1,133⅓ | 18,000 0 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Government Agent, Central Province ... | | later 16,000 0 | to 19,125 0 | to 1,275 | to 20,250 0 | to 1,350 | | (4,500) |
| Government Agent, Northern Province ... | | to 18,000 0 | (51,000 0 | | (54,000 0 | | | |
| | | | to 57,375 0) | | to 60,750 0) | | | |
| Grade II. (nine officers) ... ... ... | 12,000 0 | 14,400 0 | 14,875 0 | 991⅔ | 15,750 0 | 1,050 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| | | later 14,000 0 | to 17,000 0 | to 1,133⅓ | to 18,000 0 | to 1,200 | | (10,800) |
| | | to 16,000 0 | (133,875 0 | | (141,750 0 | | | |
| | | | to 153,000 0) | | to 162,000 0) | | | |
| Class II. (fourteen officers) ... ... | 8,000 0 | 9,600 0 | 10,625 0 | 708⅓ | 11,250 0 | 750 | 800 | 800† |
| | | later 10,000 0 | to 12,750 0 | to 850 | to 13,500 0 | to 900 | | (11,200) |
| | | to 12,000 0 | (148,750 0 | | (157,500 0 | | | |
| | | | to 178,500 0) | | to 189,000 0) | | | |
| Class III. (eighteen officers) ... ... | 6,000 0 | 7,200 0 | 7,437 50 | 495⅔ | 7,875 0 | 525 | 600 | 600† |
| | | later 7,000 0 | to 9,562 50 | to 637½ | to 10,125 0 | to 675 | | (10,800) |
| | | to 9,000 0 | (133,875 0 | | (141,750 0 | | | |
| | | | to 172,125 0) | | to 182,250 0) | | | |
| Class IV. (eleven officers) ... ... ... | 4,500 0 | — | 5,312 50 | 354 | 5,625 0 | 375 | 450 | 450 |
| | | later 5,000 0 | (58,437 50) | | (61,875 0) | | | (4,950) |
| Class V. (thirteen officers) ... ... ... | 4,000 0 | — | 4,250 0 | 283⅓ | 4,500 0 | 300 | 400 | 400 |
| | | | (46,750 0) | | (58,500 0) | | | (5,200) |
| Passed Cadets (eight) ... ... ... | 3,500 0 | — | 3,718 75 | 247⅔ | 3,937 50 | 262½ | 350 | 350 |
| | | | (29,750 0) | | (31,500 0) | | | (2,800) |
| Cadets (four) ... ... ... | 3,000 0 | — | 3,187 50 | 212½ | 3,375 0 | 225 | 300 | 300 |
| | | | (12,750 0) | | (13,500 0) | | | (1,200) |
| | | | 678,937 50 | | 727,875 0 | | | 56,450 |
| | | | to 772,437 50 | | to 826,875 0 | | | 15 |
| | | | | | | | | 56450 |
| | | | | | | | | 282250 |
| Add £1,000 extra for ten officers who have been more than 5 years in Classes II. and III. ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Rs. 846,750<br>15,000 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 861,75 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2.—(A) Public Works Department in 1875.** | | | | | | | |
| Director ... ... ... ... | 15,000 0 | 15,000 0 | 15,937 50 | 1,062⅓ | 16,875 0 | 1,125 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Irrigation Assistant ... ... ... | 8,000 0 | 8,000 0 | 8,500 0 | 566⅔ | 9,000 0 | 600 | 800 | — |
| Financial Assistant ... ... ... | 7,500 0 | 7,500 0 | 7,968 75 | 531 | 8,437 50 | 562⅓ | 750 | — |
| Second Financial Assistant ... ... ... ... | 4,000 0 | 4,000 0 | 4,250 0 | 283⅓ | 4,500 0 | 300 | 400 | — |
| Office Assistant ... ... ... | 7,500 0 | 7,500 0 | 7,968 75 | 531 | 8,437 50 | 562⅓ | 750 | — |
| Architectural Assistant ... ... ... | 7,500 0 | 7,500 0 | 7,960 75 | 531 | 8,437 50 | 562⅓ | 750 | — |
| Two Provincial Engineers ... ... ... | 10,000 0 | 10,000 0 | 10,625 0 | 708⅓ | 11,250 0 | 750 | 1,000 | 800 |
| Two Provincial Engineers ... ... ... | 8,000 0 | 8,000 0 | 8,500 0 | 566⅔ | 9,000 0 | 600 | 800 | 600 |
| Four Provincial Engineers ... ... ... | 6,000 0 | 6,000 0 | 6,375 0 | 425 | 6,750 0 | 450 | 600 | 600 |
| Five District Engineers ... ... ... | 5,000 0 | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | 5,625 0 | 375 | 500 | 450 |
| Five District Engineers ... ... ... | 4,000 0 | 4,000 0 | 4,250 0 | 283⅓ | 4,500 0 | 300 | 400 | 450 |
| Two District Engineers ... ... ... | 3,500 0 | 3,500 0 | 3,718 75 | 247⅔ | 3,937 50 | 262⅓ | 350 | 450 |
| Eight District Engineers ... ... ... | 3,000 0 | 3,000 0 | 3,187 50 | 212½ | 3,375 0 | 225 | 300 | 300 |
| Two District Engineers ... ... ... | 2,500 0 | 2,500 0 | 2,656 25 | 177 | 2,812 50 | 187⅓ | 250 | 300 |
| **(B) Public Works Department in 1905.** | | | | | | | | |
| Director ... ... ... ... | 15,000 0 | 15,000 0 | 15,937 50 | 1,062⅓ | 16,875 0 | 1,125 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| | | to 18,000 0 | to 19,125 0 | to 1,275 | to 20,250 0 | to 1,350 | | |
| Assistant Director ... ... ... | — | 10,000 0 | 10,625 0 | 708⅓ | 11,250 0 | 750 | — | 800 |
| Two Provincial Engineers ... ... ... | 10,000 0 | 10,000 0 | 10,625 0 | 708⅓ | 11,250 0 | 750 | 1,000 | 800 |
| Two Provincial Engineers ... ... ... | 8,000 0 | 6,500 0 | 6,906 25 | 460 5/12 | 7,312 50 | 487⅓ | 800 | 600 |
| | | to 8,000 0 | to 8,500 0 | to 566⅔ | to 9,000 0 | to 600 | | |
| Five Provincial Engineers ... ... ... | 6,000 0 | 6,500 0 | 6,906 25 | 460 5/12 | 7,312 50 | 487⅓ | 600 | 600 |
| | | to 8,000 0 | to 8,500 0 | to 566⅔ | to 9,000 0 | to 600 | | |
| Factory Engineer ... ... ... | — | 8,000 0 | 8,500 0 | 566⅔ | 9,000 0 | 600 | — | 600 |
| Accountant ... ... ... ... | 4,000 0 | 4,500 0 | 4,781 25 | 318¾ | 5,062 50 | 337⅓ | 400 | 450 |
| | | to 6,000 0 | to 6,375 0 | to 425 | to 6,750 0 | to 450 | | |
| Five District Engineers, 1st Grade ... ... | 5,000 0 | 4,500 0 | 4,781 25 | 318¾ | 5,062 50 | 337⅓ | 500 | 450 |
| | | to 6,000 0 | to 6,375 0 | to 425 | to 6,750 0 | to 450 | | |
| Five District Engineers, 1st Grade ... ... | 4,000 0 | 4,500 0 | 4,781 25 | 318¾ | 5,062 50 | 337 | 400 | 450 |
| | | to 6,000 0 | to 6,375 0 | to 425 | to 6,750 0 | to 450 | | |
| Five District Engineers, 1st Grade ... ... | 3,500 0 | 4,500 0 | 4,781 25 | 318¾ | 5,062 50 | 337⅓ | 350 | 450 |
| | | to 6,000 0 | to 6,375 0 | to 425 | to 6,750 0 | to 450 | | |
| Eight District Engineers, 2nd Grade ... ... | 3,000 0 | 3,000 0 | 3,187 50 | 212½ | 3,375 0 | 225 | 300 | 300 |
| | | to 4,000 0 | to 4,250 0 | to 283⅓ | to 4,500 0 | to 300 | | |
| Seventeen District Engineers, 2nd Grade ... ... | — | 3,000 0 | 3,187 50 | 212½ | 3,375 0 | 225 | — | 300 |
| | | to 4,000 0 | to 4,250 0 | to 283⅓ | to 4,500 0 | to 300 | | |
| Mechanical Engineer ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | 5,625 0 | 375 | — | 400 |
| Superintendent of Works ... ... ... | — | 4,000 0 | 4,250 0 | 283⅓ | 4,500 0 | 300 | — | 300 |
| Chief Draughtsman and Quantity Surveyor... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | 5,625 0 | 375 | — | 400 |

* Increase confined to the first three classes of the Civil Service, the Attorney-General, the District Judges of Colombo and Kandy, and the Surveyor-General (subsequently again withdrawn from latter officer).
† See section 17 of minute.

| 1<br>Title of Officer. | 2<br>Salary in Rupees in 1875. *Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 2s. to the Rupee.* | 3<br>Present Nominal Salary. *Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 1s 10½d. for Officers appointed prior to February 19, 1897; 1s. 6d. for others.* | 4<br>Present Rupee Salary with Compensation for Silver Depreciation added. | 5<br>Value of Present Salary in £ Sterling at 1s. 4d. per Rupee. | 6<br>Rupee Salary as increased according to late Proposal of Secretary of State. | 7<br>Value of such in £ Sterling at 1s. 4d. per Rupee. | 8<br>Salary of same Appointment in 1871. | 9<br>Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(C) Public Works Department—Summary.** | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | £ | Rs. c. | £ | £ | £ |
| Director ... ... ... ... | 15,000 0 | 15,000 0<br>to 18,000 0 | 15,937 50<br>to 19,125 0 | 1,062⅓<br>to 1,275 | 16,875 0<br>to 20,250 0 | 1,125<br>to 1,350 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Assistant Director ... ... ... | — | 10,000 0 | 10,625 0 | 708⅓ | 11,250 0 | 750 | — | 800 |
| Two Provincial Engineers ... ... ... | 20,000 0 | 20,000 0 | 21,250 0 | 1,416⅔ | 22,500 0 | 1,500 | 2,000 | 1,600 |
| Seven Provincial Engineers... ... ... | 40,000 0 | 45,500 0<br>to 56,000 0 | 48,343 75<br>to 59,500 0 | 3,422⅓<br>to 3,966⅔ | 51,187 50<br>to 63,000 0 | 3,411⅓<br>to 4,200 | 4,000* | 4,200 |
| Factory Engineer ... ... ... | — | 8,000 0 | 8,500 0 | 566⅔ | 9,000 0 | 600 | — | 600 |
| Accountant ... ... ... ... | 4,000 0 | 4,500 0<br>to 6,000 0 | 4,781 25<br>to 6,375 0 | 318¾<br>to 425 | 5,062 50<br>6 ,750 0 | 337½<br>to 450 | 400 | 450 |
| Fifteen District Engineers, 1st Grade ... ... | 52,000 0 | 67,500 0<br>to 90,000 0 | 71,718 75<br>to 95,625 0 | 4,780<br>to 6,375 | 75,937 50<br>to 101,250 0 | 5,060<br>to 6,750 | 5,200† | 6,750 |
| Twenty-five District Engineers, 2nd Grade... ... | — | 75,000 0<br>to 100,000 0 | 79,687 50<br>to 106,250 0 | 5,308⅓<br>to 7,083⅓ | 84,375 0<br>to 112,500 0 | 5,625<br>to 7,500 | 2,900‡ | 7,500 |
| Mechanical Engineer ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | 5,625 0 | 375 | — | 400 |
| Superintendent of Works ... ... ... | — | 4,000 0 | 4,250 0 | 283⅓ | 4,500 0 | 300 | — | 300 |
| Chief Draughtsman and Quantity Surveyor... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | 5,625 0 | 375 | — | 400 |
| | | | 275,718 75<br>to 342,125 0 | | 291,937 50<br>to 362,250 0 | | | 24,500<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | 24,500<br>122,500 |
| **3.—Survey.** | | | | | | | | Rs. 367,500 |
| Surveyor-General ... ... ... | 12,000 0 | 12,000 0<br>to 15,000 0 | 12,750 0<br>to 15,937 50 | 850<br>to 1,062⅓ | 13,500 0<br>to 16,875 0 | 900<br>to 1,125 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Assistant Surveyor-General ... ... | 7,500 0 | 8,000 0<br>to 10,000 0 | 8,500 0<br>to 10,625 0 | 566⅔<br>to 708⅓ | 9,000 0<br>to 11,250 0 | 600<br>to 750 | 750 | 750 |
| Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys ... ... | — | 6,000 0 | 6,375 0 | 425 | 6,750 0 | 450 | — | 500 |
| Superintendent, Topographical Surveys ... ... | — | 6,000 0 | 6,375 0 | 425 | 6,750 0 | 450 | — | 550 * |
| Superintendent, Application Surveys ... ... | — | 7,000 0 | 7,437 50 | 495⅔ | 7,875 0 | 525 | — | 600 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Two Provincial Superintendents of Surveys ... | — | 6,500 0 | 6,906 25<br>(13,812 50) | 460⅓ | 7,312 50<br>(14,625 0) | 487½ | — | 500<br>(1,000) |
| Two Provincial Superintendents of Surveys ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50<br>(10,625 0) | 354 | 5,625 0<br>(11,250 0) | 375 | — | 450<br>(900) |
| | | | 65,875 0<br>to 71,187 50 | | 69,750 0<br>to 75,375 0 | | | 5,500<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | 5,500<br>27,500 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 82,500 |
| **4.—Irrigation.** | | | | | | | | £ |
| Director ... ... ... ... | 8,000 0‖ | 12,000 0¶ | 12,750 0 | 850 | 13,500 0 | 900 | 800 | 1,000 |
| Irrigation Assistant ... ... ... | — | 8,000 0<br>to 10,000 0 | 8,500 0<br>to 10,625 0 | 566⅔<br>to 708⅓ | 9,000 0<br>to 11,250 0 | 600<br>to 750 | — | 750 |
| Six 1st Grade Irrigation Engineers ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50<br>(31,875 0) | 354 | 5,625 0<br>(33,750 0) | 375 | — | 450<br>(2,700) |
| Three 2nd Grade Irrigation Engineers ... ... | — | 4,000 0 | 4,250 0<br>(12,750 0) | 283⅓ | 4,500 0<br>(13,500 0) | 300 | — | 300<br>(900) |
| | | | 65,875 0<br>to 68,000 0 | | 69,750 0<br>to 72,000 0 | | | 5,350<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | 5,350<br>26,750 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 80,250 |
| **5.—Botanical Gardens.** | | | | | | | | |
| Director ... ... ... ... | 4,500 0 | —** later 6,500 0<br>to 8,000 0 | 6,906 25<br>to 8,500 0 | 460⅓<br>to 566⅔ | 7,312 50<br>to 9,000 0 | 487½<br>to 600 | 450 | 600 |
| Mycologist... ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | 5,625 0 | 375 | — | 400 |
| Entomologist ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | 5,625 0 | 375 | — | 400 |
| Controller, Experiment Station ... ... | — | 4,250 0<br>to 6,000 0 | 4,515 62½<br>to 6,375 0 | 301<br>to 425 | 4,781 25<br>to 6,750 0 | 318⅔<br>to 450 | — | 450 |
| | | | 22,046 87<br>to 25,500 0 | | 23,343 75<br>to 27,000 0 | | | 1,850<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | 1,850<br>9,250 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 27,750 |

* Only 6 in 1875, *i.e.* 2 at £800 and 4 at £600.
† Only 12 in 1875, *i.e.* 5 at £500, 5 at £400, and 2 at £350.
‡ Only 10 in 1875, *i.e.* 8 at £300 and 2 at £250.

§ The higher salary to be drawn by the Senior Officer, and so on.
‖ As Irrigation Assistant in Public Works Department.

¶ On creation of a separate Department in 1900.
** In 1896.

| 1<br>Title of Officer. | 2<br>Salary in Rupees in 1875. *Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 2s. to the Rupee.* | 3<br>Present Nominal Salary. *Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 1s.10½d. for Officer's appointed prior to February 19, 1897; 1s. 6d. for others.* | 4<br>Present Rupee Salary with Compensation for Silver Depreciation added. | 5<br>Value of Present Salary in £ Sterling at 1s. 4d. per Rupee. | 6<br>Rupee Salary as increased according to late Proposal of Secretary of State. | 7<br>Value of such in £ Sterling at 1s. 4d. per Rupee. | 8<br>Salary of same Appointment in 1871. | 9<br>Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | £ | Rs. c. | £ | £ | £ |
| **6.—Museum.** | | | | | | | | |
| Director ... ... ... ... | — | 7,000 0 | 7,437 50 | 495⅔ | 7,875 0 | 525 | — | 500<br>15<br>500<br>2,500 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 7,500 |
| **7.—Supreme Court.** | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Justice ... ... ... | 25,000 0 | 27,500 0‖ | 29,218 75 | 1,947⅔ | 30,937 50 | 2,062½ | 2,500 | 2,000 |
| 1st Puisne Justice ... ... ... | 18,000 0 | 18,000 0 | 19,125 0 | 1,275 | 20,250 0 | 1,350 | 1,800 | 1,500 |
| 2nd Puisne Justice ... ... ... | 18,000 0 | 18,000 0 | 19,125 0 | 1,275 | 20,250 0 | 1,350 | 1,800 | 1,500 |
| 3rd Puisne Justice ... ... ... | — | 18,000 0 | 19,125 0 | 1,275 | 20,250 0 | 1,350 | — | 1,500 |
| | | | 86,593 75 | | 91,687 50 | | | 6,500<br>15<br>6,500<br>32,500 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 97,500 |
| **8.—Attorney-General.** | | | | | | | | |
| Attorney-General ... ... ... | 15,000 0 | 18,000 0¶ | 19,125 0 | 1,275 | 20,250 0 | 1,350 | 1,500 | 1,500<br>15<br>1,500<br>7,500 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 22,500 |
| **9.—Solicitor-General.** | | | | | | | | |
| Solicitor-General ... ... ... | 10,000 0 | 10,000 0 | 10,625 0 | 708⅓ | 11,250 0 | 750 | | 1,000<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 15,000 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **10.—District Courts, Colombo and Kandy.** | | | | | | | | |
| District Judge, Colombo ... ... ... | 12,000 0 | 14,000 0<br>to 16,000 0 | 14,875 0<br>to 17,000 0 | 991⅔<br>to 1,133⅓ | 15,750 0<br>to 18,000 0 | 1,050<br>to 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| District Judge, Kandy ... ... ... | 12,000 0 | | 14,875 0<br>to 17,000 0 | 991⅔<br>to 1,133⅓ | 15,750 0<br>to 18,000 0 | 1,050<br>to 1,200 | | 1,200 |
| | | | 29,750 0<br>to 34,000 0 | | 31,500 0<br>to 36,000 0 | | | 2,400<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 36,000 |
| **11.—Police Department.** | | | | | | | | |
| Inspector-General ... ... ... | 12,000 0 | 14,000 0<br>to 16,000 0 | 14,875 0<br>to 17,000 0 | 991⅔<br>to 1,133⅓ | 15,750 0<br>to 18,000 0 | 1,050<br>to 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| One Superintendent ... ... ... | 5,000 0 | 4,500 0<br>to 7,500 0 | 4,781 25<br>to 7,968 75 | 318⅔<br>to 531 | 5,062 50<br>to 8,437 50 | 337⅓<br>to 562⅓ | 500 | 800‡ |
| Two Superintendents ... ... ... | — | 4,500 0<br>to 7,500 0 | 4,781 25<br>to 7,968 75 | 318⅔<br>to 531 | 5,062 50<br>to 8,437 50 | 337⅓<br>to 562⅓ | — | 600§<br>(1,200) |
| Do. ... ... ... | — | 4,500 0<br>to 7,500 0 | 4,781 25<br>to 7,968 75 | 318⅔<br>to 531 | 5,062 50<br>to 8,437 50 | 337⅓<br>to 562⅓ | — | 450‖<br>(900) |
| Two Assistant Superintendents ... ... | — | 3,000 0<br>to 4,000 0 | 3,187 50<br>to 4,250 0 | 212⅓<br>to 283⅓ | 3,375 0<br>to 4,500 0 | 225<br>to 300 | — | 400¶<br>(800) |
| Three Assistant Superintendents ... ... | — | 3,000 0<br>to 4,000 0 | 3,187 50<br>to 4,250 0 | 212⅓<br>to 283⅓ | 3,375 0<br>to 4,500 0 | 225<br>to 300 | — | 350**<br>(1,050) |
| | | | | | | | | 5,950<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | 5,950<br>29,750 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 89,250 |
| **Police Department as at Present.** | | | | | | | | |
| Inspector-General ... ... ... | 12,000 0 | 14,000 0<br>to 16,000 0 | 14,875 0<br>to 17,000 0 | 991⅔<br>to 1,133⅓ | 15,750 0<br>to 18,000 0 | 1,050<br>to 1,200 | 1,200 | See Police Department as proposed. |
| Four Superintendents ... ... ... | 5,000 0 | 4,500 0<br>to 7,500 0<br>(18,000 0<br>to 30,000 0) | 4,781 25<br>to 7,968 75<br>(19,125 0<br>to 31,875 0) | 318⅔<br>to 531<br>(1,274⅔<br>to 2,124 ) | 5,062 50<br>to 8,437 50<br>(20,250 0<br>to 33,750 0) | 337⅓<br>to 562⅓<br>(1,349⅓<br>to 2,249⅓) | 500 | |
| Six Assistant Superintendents ... ... | — | 3,000 0<br>to 4,000 0<br>(18,000 0<br>to 24,000 0) | 3,187 50<br>to 4,250 0<br>(19,125 0<br>to 25,500 0) | 212⅓<br>to 283⅓<br>(1,274<br>to 1,700) | 3,375 0<br>to 4,500 0<br>(20,250 0<br>to 27,000 0) | 225<br>to 300<br>(1,350<br>to 1,800) | — | |
| | | | 53,125 0<br>to 74,375 0 | | 56,250 0<br>to 78,750 0 | | | |

* In 1900.
† Received a 20 per cent. increase in 1878.
‡ To rank with Class II. of Civil Service.
§ To rank with Class III. of Civil Service.
‖ To rank with Class IV. of Civil Service.
¶ To rank with Class V. of Civil Service.
** To rank with Passed Cadets.

| 1<br>Title of Officer. | 2<br>Salary in Rupees in 1875. *Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 2s. to the Rupee.* | 3<br>Present Nominal Salary. *Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 1s.10½d. for Officers appointed prior to February 19, 1897; 1s. 6d. for others.* | 4<br>Present Rupee Salary with Compensation for Silver Depreciation added. | 5<br>Value of Present Salary in £ Sterling at 1s. 4d. per Rupee. | 6<br>Rupee Salary as increased according to late proposal of Secretary of State. | 7<br>Value of such in £ Sterling at 1s. 4d. per Rupee. | 8<br>Salary of same Appointment in 1871. | 9<br>Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | £ | Rs. c. | £ | £ | £ |
| **12.—Prisons.** | | | | | | | | |
| Inspector-General of Prisons ... ... | 10,000 0 | 14,000 0<br>to 16,000 0* | 14,875 0<br>to 17,000 0 | 991⅔<br>to 1,133⅓ | 15,750 0<br>to 18,000 0 | 1,050<br>to 1,200 | 1,000 | 800 |
| and | | | | | | | | |
| Superintendent, Convict Establishment ... ... | 5,000 0 | 5,000 0<br>to 7,000 0 | 5,312 50<br>to 7,437 50 | 354<br>to 495⅔ | 5,625 0<br>to 7,875 0 | 375<br>to 525 | 500 | |
| First Assistant Superintendent ... ... | 3,000 0 | 4,000 0<br>to 5,000 0 | 4,250 0<br>to 5,312 50 | 283⅓<br>to 354 | 4,500 0<br>to 5,625 0 | 300<br>to 375 | 300 | 500 |
| Second Assistant Superintendent ... ... | 3,000 0 | 2,500 0<br>to 3,000 0 | 2,656 25<br>to 3,187 50 | 177<br>to 212½ | 2,812 50<br>to 3,375 0 | 187½<br>to 225 | 300 | 400 |
| Third Assistant Superintendent ... ... | | | | | | | | 300 |
| | | | 27,093 75<br>to 32,937 50 | | 28,687 50<br>to 34,875 0 | | | 2,000<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | 2,000<br>10,000 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 30,000 |
| **13.—Medical.** | | | | | | | | |
| Principal Civil Medical Officer ... ... | 12,000 0 | 15,000 0†<br>to 18,000 0 | 15,937 50<br>to 19,125 0 | 1,062½<br>to 1,275 | 16,875 0<br>to 20,250 0 | 1,125<br>to 1,350 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer ... ... | — | 8,000 0†<br>to 10,000 0 | 8,500 0<br>to 10,625 0 | 566⅔<br>to 708⅓ | 9,000 0<br>to 11,250 0 | 600<br>to 750 | — | 800 |
| Registrar, Medical College ... ... | — | 6,000 0<br>to 8,000 0 | 6,375 0<br>to 8,500 0 | 425<br>to 566⅔ | 6,750 0<br>to 9,000 0 | 450<br>to 600 | — | 600 |
| Director, Bacteriological Institute ... ... | — | 6,000 0<br>to 8,000 0 | 6,375 0<br>to 8,500 0 | 425<br>to 566⅔ | 6,750 0<br>to 9,000 0 | 450<br>to 600 | — | 600 |
| Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum ... | 2,500 0 | 8,000 0†<br>to 10,000 0 | 8,500 0<br>to 10,625 0 | 566⅔<br>to 708⅓ | 9,000 0<br>to 11,250 0 | 600<br>to 750 | 250 | 800 |
| | | | 45,687 50<br>to 57,375 0 | | 48,375 0<br>to 60,750 0 | | | 4,000<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | 4,000<br>20,000 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 60,000 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **14.—Education.** | | | | | | | | |
| Director ... ... ... | 10,000 0 | 10,000 0<br>to 12,000 0 | 10,625 0<br>to 12,750 0 | * 708⅓<br>to 850 | 11,250 0<br>to 13,500 0 | 750<br>to 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Senior Inspector of Schools ... ... | 5,000 0 | 6,000 0 | 6,375 0 | 425 | 6,750 0 | 450 | 500 | 500 |
| Principal, Royal College ... ... | 7,500 0 | 9,600 0‡ | 10,200 0 | 680 | 10,800 0 | 720 | 750 | 750 |
| Principal Assistant ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | 5,625 0 | 375 | — | 400 |
| Lecturer in English and Modern Languages ... | 4,000 0 | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | 5,625 0 | 375 | 400 | 400 |
| Mathematical and Science Master ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | 5,625 0 | 375 | — | 400 |
| Superintendent, Technical College ... ... | — | 6,000 0<br>to 8,000 0 | 6,375 0<br>to 8,500 0 | 425<br>to 566⅔ | 6,750 0<br>to 9,000 0 | 450<br>to 600 | — | 600 |
| Principal, Training College ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 2/15 | 5,625 0 | 375 | — | 500 |
| Vice-Principal, Training College ... ... | — | 4,200 0 | 4,462 50 | 297½ | 4,725 0 | 315 | — | 350 |
| | | | 59,287 50<br>to 63,537 50 | | 62,775 0<br>to 67,275 0 | | | 4,900<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | 4,900<br>24,500 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 73,500 |
| **15.—Government Stores.** | | | | | | | | |
| Controller ... ... ... | 8,000 0 | later 8,000 0†<br>to 9,000 0 | 8,500 0<br>to 9,562 50 | 566⅔<br>to 637½ | 9,000 0<br>to 10,125 0 | 600<br>to 675 | 800 | 600 |
| | | | 8,500 0<br>to 9,562 50 | | 9,000 0<br>to 10,125 0 | | | 600<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | 9,000 |
| **16.—Forest Department.** | | | | | | | | |
| Conservator ... ... ... | — | 14,400 0 | 15,300 0 | 1,020 | 16,200 0 | 1,080 | — | 1,000 |
| | | | | | | | | 1,000<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 15,000 |

* Salary of the Inspector-General of Police and Prisons. † In 1903. ‡ Raised in 1893.

| 1<br>Title of Officer. | 2<br>Salary in Rupees in 1875.<br>*Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 2s. to the Rupee.* | 3<br>Present Nominal Salary.<br>*Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 1s.10½d. for Officers appointed prior to February 19, 1897; 1s. 6d. for others.* | 4<br>Present Rupee Salary with Compensation for Silver Depreciation added. | 5<br>Value of Present Salary in £ Sterling at 1s. 4d. per Rupee. | 6<br>Rupee Salary as increased according to late Proposal of Secretary of State. | 7<br>Value of such in £ Sterling at 1s 4d. per Rupee. | 8<br>Salary of same Appointment in 1871. | 9<br>Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | £ | Rs. c. | £ | £ | £ |
| **17.—Postal and Telegraph.** | | | | | | | | |
| Assistant Postmaster-General ... ... | — | later 6,000 0*<br>to 8,000 0 | 6,375 0<br>to 8,500 0 | 425<br>to 566⅔ | 6,750 0<br>to 9,000 0 | 450<br>to 600 | — | 600 |
| Second Assistant Postmaster-General ... ... | — | 3,000 0<br>to 4,000 0 | 3,187 50<br>to 4,250 0 | 212½<br>to 283⅓ | 3,375 0<br>to 4,500 0 | 225<br>to 300 | — | 300 |
| Accountant ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0<br>to 8,000 0 | 5,312 50<br>to 8,500 0 | 354<br>to 566⅔ | 5,625 0<br>to 9,000 0 | 375<br>to 600 | — | 600 |
| Assistant Accountant ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0<br>to 6,000 0 | 5,312 50<br>to 6,375 0 | 354<br>to 425 | 5,625 0<br>to 6,750 0 | 375<br>to 450 | — | 400 |
| Superintendent of Telegraphs ... ... | — | 4,500 0<br>to 7,000 0 | 4,781 25<br>to 7,437 50 | 318⅔<br>to 495⅔ | 5,062 50<br>to 7,875 0 | 337⅓<br>to 525 | — | 450 |
| One Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs ... | — | 3,500 0<br>to 5,000 0 | 3,718 75<br>to 5,312 50 | 247⅔<br>to 354 | 3,937 50<br>to 5,625 0 | 262½<br>to 375 | — | 400 |
| Two Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs ... | — | 3,500 0<br>to 5,000 0 | 3,718 75<br>to 5,312 50 | 247⅔<br>to 354 | 3,937 50<br>to 5,625 0 | 262½<br>to 375 | — | 300 |
| | | | 32,406 25<br>to 45,687 50 | | 34,312 50<br>to 48,375 0 | | | 3,050<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | 3,050<br>15,250 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 45,750 |
| **18.—Veterinary.** | | | | | | | | |
| Veterinary Surgeon ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0<br>to 7,000 0 | 5,312 50<br>to 7,437 50 | 354<br>to 495⅔ | 5,625 0<br>to 7,875 0 | 375<br>to 525 | — | 400 |
| | | | 5,312 50<br>to 7,437 50 | | 5,625 0<br>to 7,875 0 | | | 400<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 6,000 |

| 19.—Railway. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Manager ... ... | — | 15,000 0<br>to 18,000 0 | 15,937 50<br>to 19,125 0 | 1,062⅓<br>to 1,275 | 16,875 0<br>to 20,250 0 | 1,125<br>to 1,350 | — | 1,400 |
| Assistant to the General Manager and Accountant ... | — | 7,000 0<br>to 10,000 0 | 7,437 50<br>to 10,625 0 | 495⅔<br>to 708⅓ | 7,875 0<br>to 11,250 0 | 525<br>to 750 | — | 750 |
| Assistant Accountant ... ... | — | 3,600 0<br>to 4,500 0 | 3,825 0<br>to 4,781 25 | 255<br>to 318¾ | 4,050 0<br>to 5,062 50 | 270<br>to 337½ | — | 350 |
| Engineer, Ways and Works ... ... | — | 7,000 0<br>to 10,000 0 | 7,437 50<br>to 10,625 0 | 495⅔<br>to 708⅓ | 7,875 0<br>to 11,250 0 | 525<br>to 750 | — | 750 |
| Assistant Engineer, Ways and Works ... | — | 6,000 0<br>to 7,000 0 | 6,375 0<br>to 7,437 50 | 425<br>to 495⅔ | 6,750 0<br>to 7,875 0 | 450<br>to 525 | — | 500 |
| District Engineer, Ways and Works ... ... | — | 3,600 0<br>to 4,500 0 | 3,825 0<br>to 4,781 25 | 255<br>to 318¾ | 4,050 0<br>to 5,062 50 | 270<br>to 337½ | — | 350 |
| Traffic Superintendent ... ... | — | 7,000 0<br>to 10,000 0 | 7,437 50<br>to 10,625 0 | 495⅔<br>to 708⅓ | 7,875 0<br>to 11,250 0 | 525<br>to 750 | — | 750 |
| Assistant Traffic Superintendent ... ... | — | 5,000 0<br>to 6,000 0 | 5,312 50<br>to 6,375 0 | 354<br>to 425 | 5,625 0<br>to 6,750 0 | 375<br>to 450 | — | 450 |
| Three District Traffic Superintendents ... | — | 3,600 0<br>to 4,500 0 | 3,825 0<br>to 4,781 25<br>(11,475 0<br>to 14,343 75) | 255<br>to 318¾ | 4,050 0<br>to 5,062 50<br>(12,150 0<br>to 15,187 50) | 270<br>to 337½ | — | 350<br>(1,050) |
| Locomotive Engineer ... ... | — | 8,000 0<br>to 10,000 0 | 8,500 0<br>to 10,625 0 | 566⅔<br>to 708⅓ | 9,000 0<br>to 11,250 0 | 600<br>to 750 | — | 750 |
| Assistant Locomotive Engineer ... ... | — | 5,000 0<br>to 6,000 0 | 5,312 50<br>to 6,375 0 | 354<br>to 425 | 5,625 0<br>to 6,750 0 | 375<br>to 450 | — | 450 |
| Two District Locomotive Superintendents ... | — | 3,600 0<br>to 4,500 0 | 3,825 0<br>to 4,781 25<br>(7,650 0<br>to 9,562 50) | 255<br>to 318¾ | 4,050 0<br>to 5,062 50<br>(8,100 0<br>to 10,125 0) | 270<br>to 337½ | — | 350<br>(700) |
| Assistant to Works Manager ... ... | — | 3,600 0<br>to 4,500 0 | 3,825 0<br>to 4,781 25 | 255<br>to 318¾ | 4,050 0<br>to 5,062 50 | 270<br>to 337½ | — | 350 |
| Carriage Foreman ... ... ... | — | 3,600 0<br>to 4,500 0 | 3,825 0<br>to 4,781 25 | 255<br>to 318¾ | 4,050 0<br>to 5,062 50 | 270<br>to 337½ | — | 350 |
| Railway Storekeeper ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | 5,625 0 | 375 | — | 350 |
| | | | 103,487 50<br>to 130,156 25 | | 109,575 0<br>to 137,812 50 | | | 9,300<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | 9,300<br>46,500 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 139,500 |

* In 1902.

| 1<br>Title of Officer. | 2<br>Salary in Rupees in 1875. *Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 2s. to the Rupee.* | 3<br>Present Nominal Salary. *Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 1s. 10½d. for Officers appointed prior to February 19, 1897; 1s. 6d. for others.* | 4<br>Present Rupee Salary with Compensation for Silver Depreciation added. | 5<br>Value of Present Salary in £ Sterling at 1s. 4d. per Rupee. | 6<br>Rupee Salary as increased according to late Proposal of Secretary of State. | 7<br>Value of such in £ Sterling at 1s. 4d. per Rupee. | 8<br>Salary of same Appointment in 1871. | 9<br>Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | £ | Rs. c. | £ | £ | £ |
| **20.—Master Attendant.** | | | | | | | | |
| Master Attendant, Colombo ... ... | 5,000 0 | 9,000 0* | 9,562 50 | 637⅓ | 10,125 0 | 675 | 500 | 750 |
| | | | 9,562 50 | | 10,125 0 | | | 750<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | 750<br>3,750 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 11,250 |
| **21.—Volunteers.** | | | | | | | | |
| Commandant ... ... ... | — | 7,000 0 | 7,437 50 | 495⅔ | 7,875 0 | 525 | — | 600 |
| | | | | | | | | 600<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 9,000 |
| **22.—Government Printing Department.** | | | | | | | | |
| Government Printer ... ... ... | 5,000 0 | —*<br>later 6,000 0 | 6,375 0 | 425 | 6,750 0 | 450 | 500 | 500 |
| Assistant Government Printer ... ... | 2,500 0 | —<br>later 4,000 0<br>to 4,500 0 | 4,250 0<br>to 4,781 25 | 283⅓<br>to 318⅔ | 4,500 0<br>to 5,062 50 | 300<br>to 337⅓ | 250 | 350 |
| | | | 10,625 0<br>to 11,156 25 | | 11,250 0<br>to 11,812 50 | | | 850<br>15 |
| | | | | | | | | 850<br>4,250 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. 12,750 |

* In 1889.

## APPENDIX II.

| | Department. | A. Total Proposed Salary in Sterling per Annum. | B. Equivalent of A in Rupees. | C. Present Total Salary, at Maximum Rates. | D. Present Total Salary at Maximum Rates with Secretary of State's addition of 1*d.* per Rupee Exchange Compensation. | E. Leave Pay on A, *i.e.* at $\frac{1}{8}$th on Full Salary and $\frac{1}{6}$th on Half Salary of Total. | F. Leave Pay on C, *i.e.* at $\frac{1}{8}$th on Full Salary and $\frac{1}{6}$th on Half Salary of Total. | G. Pensions (established) on C, *i.e.* at Scale of 25 per cent. on Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | £ | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 1 | Civil Service ... ... ... | 57,450 | 861,750 0 | 780,937 50 | 826,875 0 | $11,968\frac{3}{4}$ | 162,695 31 | 195,234 $37\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2 | Public Works ... ... ... | 24,500 | 367,500 0 | 342,125 0 | 362,250 0 | $5,104\frac{1}{6}$ | 71,276 4 | 85,531 25 |
| 3 | Survey ... ... ... | 5,500 | 82,500 0 | 71,187 50 | 75,375 0 | $1,145\frac{5}{6}$ | 14,830 72 | 17,796 $87\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4 | Irrigation ... ... ... | 5,350 | 80,250 0 | 68,000 0 | 72,000 0 | $1,114\frac{7}{12}$ | 14,166 66 | 17,000 0 |
| 5 | Botanic Gardens ... ... ... | 1,850 | 27,750 0 | 25,500 0 | 27,000 0 | $385\frac{5}{12}$ | 5,312 50 | 6,375 0 |
| 6 | Museum ... ... ... ... | 525 | 7,875 0 | 7,437 50 | 7,875 0 | $109\frac{9}{24}$ | 1,549 48 | 1,859 $37\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 7 | Supreme Court ... ... ... | 6,500 | 97,500 0 | 86,593 75 | 91,687 50 | $1,354\frac{1}{6}$ | 18,040 36 | 21,648 $43\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 8 | Attorney-General ... ... ... | 1,500 | 22,500 0 | 19,125 0 | 20,250 0 | $312\frac{1}{2}$ | 3,984 46 | 4,781 25 |
| 10 | District Judge, Colombo ... ... | 1,200 | 18,000 0 | 17,000 0 | 18,000 0 | 250 | 3,541 66 | 4,250 0 |
| | District Judge, Kandy ... ... | 1,200 | 18,000 0 | 17,000 0 | 18,000 0 | 250 | 3,541 66 | 4,250 0 |
| 11 | Prisons ... ... ... | 2,000 | 30,000 0 | 36,125 0 | 38,250 0 | $416\frac{2}{3}$ | 7,526 4 | 9,031 25 |
| 12 | Medical ... ... ... | 4,000 | 60,000 0 | 57,375 0 | 60,750 0 | $833\frac{1}{3}$ | 11,953 12 | 14,343 75 |
| 13 | Educational ... ... ... | 4,900 | 73,500 0 | 63,537 50 | 67,275 0 | $1,020\frac{5}{6}$ | 13,236 98 | 15,884 $37\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 14 | Government Stores ... ... ... | 600 | 9,000 0 | 9,562 50 | 10,125 0 | 125 | 1,992 18 | 2,390 $62\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 15 | Forests ... ... ... | 1,000 | 15,000 0 | 15,300 0 | 16,200 0 | $208\frac{1}{3}$ | 3,187 0 | 3,825 0 |
| 16 | Post Office ... ... ... | 3,050 | 45,750 0 | 45,687 50 | 48,375 0 | $635\frac{5}{12}$ | 9,518 23 | 11,421 $87\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 17 | Veterinary Department ... ... | 400 | 6,000 0 | 7,437 50 | 7,875 0 | $83\frac{1}{3}$ | 1,549 48 | 1,859 $37\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 18 | Railway ... ... ... | 9,300 | 139,500 0 | 130,156 25 | 137,812 50 | $1,937\frac{1}{2}$ | 27,115 88 | 32,539 $6\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 19 | Master Attendant, Colombo ... ... | 750 | 11,250 0 | 9,562 50 | 10,125 0 | $156\frac{1}{4}$ | 1,992 18 | 2,390 $62\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 20 | Ceylon Volunteers ... ... ... | 600 | 9,000 0 | 7,437 50 | 7,875 0 | 125 | 1,549 48 | 1,859 $37\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 21 | Printing ... ... ... | 850 | 12,750 0 | 11,156 25 | 11,812 50 | $177\frac{1}{12}$ | 2,324 22 | 2,789 $6\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | Total ... | 133,025 | 1,995,375 0 | 1,828,243 75 | 1,935,787 50 | $27,713\frac{13}{24}$ | 380,883 64 | 457,060 $93\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | | | | | | 15 | | |
| | | | | | | 27,713 | | |
| | | | | | | 138,565 | | |
| | | | | | | 8 | | |
| | | | | | Rs. | 415,703 | | |
| 11 | Police ... ... ... | 5,950 | 89,250 0 | 74,375 0 | 78,750 0 | £ $1,239\frac{7}{12}$ | 15,494 79 | 18,593 75 |
| | | | | | | 15 | | |
| | | | | | | 1,239 | | |
| | | | | | | 6,195 | | |
| | | | | | | 8 | | |
| | | | | | Rs. | 18,593 | | |

## APPENDIX III.

(*Vide Paragraph 62.*)

| | Department. | Actual Salary in 1904 with Exchange Compensation. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Civil Service ... ... ... ... | 718,869 | 43 |
| 2 | Public Works ... ... ... ... | 299,559 | 10 |
| 3 | Survey ... ... ... ... | 71,187 | 50 |
| 4 | Irrigation ... ... ... ... | 68,000 | 0 |
| 5 | Botanic Gardens ... ... .. ... | 24,121 | 93 |
| 6 | Museum ... ... ... ... | 7,437 | 50 |
| 7 | Supreme Court ... ... ... ... | 86,593 | 75 |
| 8 | Attorney-General ... ... ... ... | 19,125 | 0 |
| 10 | District Judge, Colombo ... ... ... | 14,875 | 0 |
| | District Judge, Kandy ... ... ... | 17,000 | 0 |
| 11 | Prisons ... ... ... ... | 34,159 | 37 |
| 12 | Medical ... ... ... ... | 47,812 | 50 |
| 13 | Educational ... ... ... ... | 60,350 | 0 |
| 14 | Government Stores ... ... ... ... | 8,500 | 0 |
| 15 | Forest ... ... ... ... | 15,300 | 0 |
| 16 | Post Office ... ... ... ... | 43,677 | 24 |
| 17 | Veterinary Department ... ... ... | 6,109 | 38 |
| 18 | Railway ... ... ... ... | 118,307 | 23 |
| 19 | Master Attendant, Colombo ... ... ... | 9,562 | 50 |
| 20 | Ceylon Volunteers ... ... ... ... | 7,437 | 50 |
| 21 | Printing Office ... ... ... ... | 10,731 | 25 |
| | | 1,688,716 | 18 |
| | Police ... ... ... ... | 56,467 | 62 |

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## No. 14.

The Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P., to Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—Confidential. Downing street, August 25, 1905.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential despatch of the 5th of June, enclosing an able and exhaustive minute in which, acting on the suggestion made in the concluding paragraphs of my confidential despatch of the 28th of December last, Mr. Ashmore submits a scale of sterling salaries for those appointments in the Government Service of Ceylon, the holders of which are (to use the phrase which you prefer) ordinarily recruited in Europe.

2. Your despatch refers to points which have been raised in the correspondence, but which need not be further elaborated. In paragraph 4 you explain that, if the scales of salaries recommended by Mr. Ashmore were to be adopted, they would not be coupled with the grant of special station allowances to Civil Servants in Colombo. In paragraph 9 you refer to the fact that the Colonial Secretary, in framing his scheme, has abandoned the principle of incremental salaries. Your own comment on this head is: "It is not, I think, worth continuing, but it will not be difficult, if you take the contrary view, to amend the scale so as to effect any small saving desired to be thus made." In paragraphs 10 to 15 you deal with the question of exchange compensation in the case of officers whose posts would not be included in the sterling scale list or who, though their appointments would be included in that list, should not elect to be paid in sterling. You offer suggestions as to the treatment of these two classes of officers, and you point out that my despatch of the 28th of December last in dealing with this subject of exchange compensation was written with insufficient reference to past correspondence, for which my apologies are due.

3. Mr. Ashmore's scale of salaries is with some small modifications the scale which was in force in Ceylon in the year 1871, while salaries were still expressed in sterling. As he suggests, it is useless to argue and impossible to determine whether the Government servants of Ceylon at that time were underpaid or overpaid, and it is also not possible to decide how far the standard of payment in 1871 would be a fair standard of payment in 1905. All that can be said is that certain rates were paid in 1871 for less heavy and responsible work than at present, and that in the meantime, while various advantages have come into existence which were not enjoyed at the earlier date, the cost of living in the Island has undoubtedly increased, and also, I suspect, as in other parts of the world, the standard of living has risen.

4. I do not propose to reiterate arguments or criticisms. The matter must to my mind be decided on the following lines:—

(i.) The members of the Government Service in Ceylon, as in other Colonies, should be well paid, as they should be hard worked and held to their responsibilities;

(ii.) The rate of pay in Ceylon should not be wholly out of proportion to that which prevails in other Colonies with similar conditions;

(iii.) It must be made clear that the Colony can afford the expense; and

(iv). I should be glad to know that the majority of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council will agree to it, as, if it can be avoided, it would be obviously more desirable that the betterment of the official salaries should not be effected by the use of the official majority.

5. Mr. Ashmore's proposals will, he estimates, add about Rs. 250,000 to the cost of Establishments. You have, in answer to a telegraphic inquiry from me, roughly estimated the cost of doubling exchange compensation in the case of the two classes of officers referred to above, who will not be paid in sterling, at about Rs. 55,000, while the proposals for improving the clerks' salaries, which have not yet been submitted to me, are expected eventually to involve additional expenditure exceeding Rs. 150,000. It is necessary therefore to face a prospective addition to Establishment charges of more than Rs. 450,000, irrespective of any possible addition on account of pensions. Some such sum has already been contemplated in previous correspondence on this subject. On the 1905 Estimates the total cost of Establishments appears as 7½ million rupees out of a total expenditure of 29 millions, being about 26 per cent. of the whole expenditure of the year; an addition of 450,000 rupees to the Establishment charges will raise the percentage to between 27 and 28, the percentage in the Straits Settlements being 24½. In 1871, however, Establishments in Ceylon seem to have accounted for about 32½ per cent. of the total expenditure of the Colony, and as I understand that you and your advisers are satisfied that the finances of Ceylon will bear the increase, if the Legislative Council endorse that view I shall be glad to think that I am justified in accepting it, subject to the modifications suggested in the following paragraphs of this despatch, in working out the details of which Mr. Slater's capable services have been utilized in accordance with your suggestion.

6. Mr. Ashmore couples his sterling rates of salary with the conditions that the emoluments "are in all cases to purchase the full time and services of the officer concerned, and that all fees are to be surrendered or paid into the Colonial Treasury;" but he allows exceptions to the rule, which would include the case in the Customs Department to which I called attention in my despatch of 28th December. However, I do not press the point further. He also lays down clearly once for all that "pensions and leave pay will be drawn in sterling, deductions on account of Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund will be made in sterling; widows and orphans will be paid in sterling."

7. As already noted, he abolishes increments, and on this point I am at issue with him and with yourself. I am not prepared to allow the incremental system to be abandoned, and must confess that I do not appreciate the reasons which have been given for abandoning it. I do not understand why members of a service who look for promotion from class to class, even if that promotion is, as it ought not to be in the highest classes at any rate, merely as a matter of course, should not, as in the Home Civil Service, enjoy increments within the classes. The scheme has accordingly been modified so as to retain incremental salaries. I am not quite clear from the correspondence ending with my confidential despatch of 2nd May, 1904, whether a system of annual increments has yet been generally introduced into the Ceylon Government Service. If not, it should be introduced if and when the present revision of salaries takes place. Annual increments should date from entrance into each class or grade, but the amount of the increments in each case I must leave to you and your advisers to decide.

8. I am further of opinion that the lower classes of the Cadet Service have in the suggested scheme of salaries fared somewhat worse and the highest grades somewhat better than is, at any rate under existing conditions, relatively equitable. In this respect also therefore the scheme has been modified. Allowing for this modification, allowing for increments, bearing in mind the rates of salaries in other Colonies, and not being prepared to accept the 1871 rates as a necessary standard up to which in all cases salaries should be levelled, I propose that Mr. Ashmore's scheme should be altered as is shown in red ink on the enclosed copy of the print; and in this form you are at liberty to lay it before the Legislative Council, submitting further modifications both to them and to me if you think it desirable.

9. I note some of the principal changes. The Colonial Secretary should be paid at the rate of £1,900 per annum. The Treasurer and Auditor-General should be paid at the rate of £1,450 per annum. The three senior Government Agencies, which should not, I think, be paid as highly as the two Executive Council appointments, should be paid £1,250 to £1,400, and the second grade in Class I., £1,050 to £1,200. Class II. should be paid £750 to £900, and Class III. £550 to £700. With the grant of increments there will be no necessity to adopt Mr. Ashmore's suggestion that "in the case of Classes II. and III. an addition of £100 a year should be made to the salary of any officer who remains in either class for upwards of five years." Classes IV. and V. should be combined and paid £400 to £500.

Passed Cadets should be paid, as in Mr. Ashmore's scheme, £350 and £300 respectively without quarters.

10. Turning to the Professional Departments, I am inclined to think that the Director of Public Works should be paid, like the three senior Government Agents, at the rate of £1,250 to £1,400 per annum; and I am inclined to propose the same rate of pay for the Principal Civil Medical Officer, whose duties are, or ought to be, held of the highest importance, though the increase in this case would undoubtedly be large; and also for the General Manager of the Railway, though when a vacancy occurs in this last post it should be considered whether the system should not be adopted of engaging more highly-paid men for a short term of years. The Assistant Director of Public Works and the two senior Provincial Engineers should be paid £750 to £900 per annum; the seven Provincial Engineers, to whom Mr. Ashmore would pay £600, should be paid £550 to £700; and the salaries of the rest of the staff be modified as shown on the print.

The Surveyor-General should, I think, be paid £1,050 to £1,200, and the salaries of his staff be modified, as shown, in order to provide increments.

The Director of Irrigation should be paid at the rate of £900 to £1,000, and his staff as shown. I do not propose increments in the case of the Botanical Gardens staff nor in that of the Director of the Colombo Museum, who might be paid £550, nor in the case of the Judicial Officers.

I agree to a salary of £2,000 for the Chief Justice. The Puisne Judges and Attorney-General should be given salaries of £1,400.

The District Judges of Colombo and Kandy should be paid on a scale of £1,050 to £1,200. The same scale of salary might be attached to the post of Inspector-General of Police, the other officers of the Police Department being paid as shown on the print, viz., one Superintendent at £750 to £900, four Superintendents at £550 to £700, two Assistant Superintendents at £400 to £500, and three Assistant Superintendents at £350. These salaries, like those proposed by Mr. Ashmore, are assimilated to

those of the Cadet Service, but you will judge whether such very large increases can rightly be given to the present holders of the appointments. I am doubtful as to the advisability of removing the appointment of Inspector-General of Police from the list of the Cadet Service, as Mr. Ashmore proposes. The utilizing of Cadets for Police appointments ought to increase, not to diminish, the probability of being able in after years to fill the post of Inspector-General from the ranks of the Cadet Service. For the combined posts of Inspector-General of Prisons and Superintendent of the Convict Establishment I would suggest pay at the rate of £700 to £900; other prison officers to be paid as shown.

I have already referred to the pay of the Principal Medical Officer; his Assistants should be paid as shown. I am inclined to agree with Mr. Ashmore that the post of Director of Public Instruction should be removed from the list of Cadet Service appointments for the reason which he gives, that the subject of Education has become so highly specialized. The salary of the Director might be fixed at £800 to £1,000, the other officers of his Department being paid as shown.

I am not clear that an adequate salary is provided for the Conservator of Forests, who ought to be a highly qualified and experienced officer. I should be inclined to assign to this appointment, unless it remains, as perhaps it should remain, the subject of special agreement, a scale of £1,050 to £1,200. The salaries of the Postal and Telegraph Department and of the Railway Department might be modified as shown; the modifications in the case of the Railway Department including, but in some cases slightly bettering, the incremental scale suggested in the postscript to your despatch. The increments should be annual, not biennial.

What I have said as to paying a special non-pensionable salary for a short term of years in the case of the General Manager of the Railway applies also to the principal members of his staff. I am inclined to think that the Master Attendant will be adequately paid by £700 per annum, and I think that it would be well to place the Government Printer and his Assistant on an incremental scale of say £400 to £500 and £300 to £350 respectively.

I do not know whether I may assume that Mr. Ashmore has in his schedules given an exhaustive list of all the posts whose holders will ordinarily be recruited in Europe. At any rate to all appointments of this kind sterling salaries should be attached. The sterling salaries will of course be paid in Ceylon in rupees at a rate of exchange periodically fixed and proclaimed, presumably at the present time 1*s*. 4*d*.

11. I now turn to the two cases (1) of officers who, though their appointments will appear in the sterling salaries list, are not likely to accept sterling salaries; and (2) of officers who are in receipt of exchange compensation, although sterling salaries will not be attached to their posts. Of the first of these two classes Mr. Ashmore writes that "it is understood that the Secretary of State is prepared to allow those officers who do not elect the proposed scale to have the benefit of 1*d*. per rupee increased exchange compensation, their other emoluments continuing as at present." The second class of officers referred to above, viz., those who are receiving exchange compensation although domiciled in Ceylon, and to whom the sterling scale will not apply, should be dealt with as you propose, *i.e.*, they should not be given additional exchange compensation, but their existing exchange compensation should be made pensionable; but I should also be inclined to have the salaries when fixed on this basis revised in the direction of a very slight further increase. This class, if I understand right, will include most of the Government servants of the Colony between the Clerks, whose salaries will be dealt with separately, and the officers to whom the sterling scales will apply, so that the salaries of certain grades will in effect be raised rather than the pay of this or that individual. In other words, I should hope to secure a solution which will add to the emoluments, not of particular holders of posts, but of the posts themselves.

12. With these observations I must leave the matter in your hands, content to sanction a scheme of salaries which follows in the main the above lines and which meets with local approval. If the increases are still to date from the 1st of January last, there must be no further delay in bringing the matter before the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

## Table of Salaries as Approved by the Secretary of State.

*** The figures within brackets represent total cost of the Class or Grade.

| 1<br>Title of Officer. | 2<br>Salary in Rupees in 1875. *Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 2s. to the Rupee.* | 3<br>Present Nominal Salary. *Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 1s. 10½d. for Officers appointed prior to February 19, 1897; 1s. 6d. for others.* | 4<br>Present Rupee Salary with Compensation for Silver Depreciation added. | 5<br>Value of Present Salary in £ Sterling at 1s. 4d. per Rupee. | 6<br>Salary of same Appointment in 1871. | 7<br>Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.—Civil Service.** | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | £ | £ | £ |
| Colonial Secretary ... ... ... | 20,000 0 | 24,000 0 | 25,500 0 | 1,700 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Class I., Grade I.: | | | | | | |
| Auditor-General ... ... | 15,000 0 | 18,000 0 | 19,125 0 | 1,275 | 1,500 | 1,450 |
| Treasurer ... ... | | | (38,250 0) | | | |
| Government Agent, Western Province | 15,000 0 | 18,000 0 | 17,000 0 | 1,133⅓ | 1,500 | 1,250—1,400 |
| Government Agent, Central Province | | later 16,000 0 | to 19,125 0 | to 1,275 | | |
| Government Agent, Northern Province | | to 18,000 0 | (51,000 0 | | | |
| | | | to 57,375 0) | | | |
| Grade II. (nine officers) ... ... | 12,000 0 | 14,400 0 | 14,875 0 | 991⅔ | 1,200 | 1,050—1,200 |
| | | later 14,000 0 | to 17,000 0 | to 1,133⅓ | | |
| | | to 16,000 0 | (133,875 0 | | | |
| | | | to 153,000 0) | | | |
| Class II. (fourteen officers) ... ... | 8,000 0 | 9,600 0 | 10,625 0 | 708⅓ | 800 | 750—900 |
| | | later 10,000 0 | to 12,750 0 | to 850 | | |
| | | to 12,000 0 | (148,750 0 | | | |
| | | | to 178,500 0) | | | |
| Class III. (eighteen officers) ... ... | 6,000 0 | 7,200 0 | 7,437 50 | 495⅔ | 600 | 550—700 |
| | | later 7,000 0 | to 9,562 50 | to 637½ | | |
| | | to 9,000 0 | (133,875 0 | | | |
| | | | to 172,125 0) | | | |
| Class IV. (eleven officers) ... ... ... | 4,500 0 | — | 5,312 50 | 354 | 450 | 400—500* |
| | | later 5,000 0 | (58,437 50) | | | |
| Class V. (thirteen officers) ... ... ... | 4,000 0 | — | 4,250 0 | 283⅓ | 400 | |
| | | | (55,250 0) | | | |
| Passed Cadets (eight) ... ... ... | 3,500 0 | — | 3,718 75 | 247⅔ | 350 | 350† |
| | | | (29,750 0) | | | |
| Cadets (four) ... ... ... | 3,000 0 | — | 3,187 50 | 212½ | 300 | 300† |
| | | | (12,750 0) | | | |
| | | | 687,437 50 | | | £ 52,100—61,100 |
| | | | to 780,937 50 | | | |
| | | | | | | Rs. 781,500—916,500 |

* Classes IV. and V. to be amalgamated. † Without quarters.

| 1<br>Title of Officer. | 2<br>Salary in Rupees in 1875. *Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 2s. to the Rupee.* | 3<br>Present Nominal Salary. *Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 1s. 10½d. for Officers appointed prior to February 19, 1897; 1s. 6d. for others.* | 4<br>Present Rupee Salary with Compensation for Silver Depreciation added. | 5<br>Value of Present Salary in £ Sterling at 1*s.* 4*d.* per Rupee. | 6<br>Salary of same Appointment in 1871. | 7<br>Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2.—(A) Public Works Department in 1875.** | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | £ | £ | £ |
| Director ... ... ... ... | 15,000 0 | 15,000 0 | 15,937 50 | 1,062⅓ | 1,500 | |
| Irrigation Assistant ... ... ... | 8,000 0 | 8,000 0 | 8,500 0 | 566⅔ | 800 | |
| Financial Assistant ... ... ... | 7,500 0 | 7,500 0 | 7,968 75 | 531 | 750 | |
| Second Financial Assistant ... ... .. | 4,000 0 | 4,000 0 | 4,250 0 | 283⅓ | 400 | |
| Office Assistant ... ... ... | 7,500 0 | 7,500 0 | 7,968 75 | 531 | 750 | |
| Architectural Assistant ... ... ... | 7,500 0 | 7,500 0 | 7,960 75 | 531 | 750 | |
| Two Provincial Engineers ... ... ... | 10,000 0 | 10,000 0 | 10,625 0 | 708⅓ | 1,000 | |
| Two Provincial Engineers ... ... ... | 8,000 0 | 8,000 0 | 8,500 0 | 566⅔ | 800 | |
| Four Provincial Engineers ... ... ... | 6,000 0 | 6,000 0 | 6,375 0 | 425 | 600 | |
| Five District Engineers ... ... ... | 5,000 0 | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | 500 | |
| Five District Engineers ... ... ... | 4,000 0 | 4,000 0 | 4,250 0 | 283⅓ | 400 | |
| Two District Engineers ... ... ... | 3,500 0 | 3,500 0 | 3,718 75 | 247⅔ | 350 | |
| Eight District Engineers ... ... ... | 3,000 0 | 3,000 0 | 3,187 50 | 212½ | 300 | |
| Two District Engineers ... ... ... | 2,500 0 | 2,500 0 | 2,656 25 | 177 | 250 | |
| **(B) Public Works Department in 1905.** | | | | | | |
| Director ... ... ... ... | 15,000 0 | 15,000 0<br>to 18,000 0 | 15,937 50<br>to 19,125 0 | 1,062½<br>to 1,275 | 1,500 | 1,250—1,400 |
| Assistant Director ... ... ... | — | 10,000 0 | 10,625 0 | 708⅓ | — | 750—900 |
| Two Provincial Engineers ... ... ... | 10,000 0 | 10,000 0 | 10,625 0 | 708⅓ | 1,000 | |
| Two Provincial Engineers ... ... ... | 8,000 0 | 6,500 0<br>to 8,000 0 | 6,906 25<br>to 8,500 0 | 460 5/12<br>to 566⅔ | 800 | 550—700 |
| Five Provincial Engineers ... ... ... | 6,000 0 | 6,500 0<br>to 8,000 0 | 6,906 25<br>to 8,500 0 | 460 5/12<br>to 566⅔ | 600 | |
| Factory Engineer ... ... ... | — | 8,000 0 | 8,500 0 | 566⅔ | — | |
| Accountant ... ... ... ... | 4,000 0 | 4,500 0<br>to 6,000 0 | 4,781 25<br>to 6,375 0 | 318¾<br>to 425 | 400 | 400—500 |
| Five District Engineers, 1st Grade ... ... | 5,000 0 | 4,500 0<br>to 6,000 0 | 4,781 25<br>to 6,375 0 | 318¾<br>to 425 | 500 | |
| Five District Engineers, 1st Grade ... ... | 4,000 0 | 4,500 0<br>to 6,000 0 | 4,781 25<br>to 6,375 0 | 318¾<br>to 425 | 400 | |
| Five District Engineers, 1st Grade ... ... | 3,500 0 | 4,500 0<br>to 6,000 0 | 4,781 25<br>to 6,375 0 | 318¾<br>to 425 | 350 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eight District Engineers, 2nd Grade ... ... | 3,000 0 | 3,000 0 to 4,000 0 | 3,187 50 to 4,250 0 | 212½ to 283⅓ | 300 | 300—350 |
| Seventeen District Engineers, 2nd Grade ... ... | — | 3,000 0 to 4,000 0 | 3,187 50 to 4,250 0 | 212½ to 283⅓ | — | |
| Mechanical Engineer ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | — | 350—450 |
| Superintendent of Works ... ... ... | — | 4,000 0 | 4,250 0 | 283⅓ | — | 300—350 |
| Chief Draughtsman and Quantity Surveyor... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | — | 350—450 |
| | | | | | £ | 22,800—27,700 |
| | | | | | Rs. | 342,000—415,500 |

**(C) Public Works Department—Summary.**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Director ... ... ... ... | 15,000 0 | 15,000 0 to 18,000 0 | 15,937 50 to 19,125 0 | 1,062½ to 1,275 | 1,500 | |
| Assistant Director ... ... ... | — | 10,000 0 | 10,625 0 | 708⅓ | — | |
| Two Provincial Engineers ... ... ... | 20,000 0 | 20,000 0 | 21,250 0 | 1,416⅔ | 2,000 | |
| Seven Provincial Engineers... ... ... | 40,000 0 | 45,500 0 to 56,000 0 | 48,343 75 to 59,500 0 | 3,422½ to 3,966⅔ | 4,000* | |
| Factory Engineer ... ... ... | — | 8,000 0 | 8,500 0 | 566⅔ | — | |
| Accountant ... ... ... ... | 4,000 0 | 4,500 0 to 6,000 0 | 4,781 25 to 6,375 0 | 318¾ to 425 | 400 | |
| Fifteen District Engineers, 1st Grade ... ... | 52,000 0 | 67,500 0 to 90,000 0 | 71,718 75 to 95,625 0 | 4,780 to 6,375 | 5,200† | |
| Twenty-five District Engineers, 2nd Grade... ... | — | 75,000 0 to 100,000 0 | 79,687 50 to 106,250 0 | 5,308⅓ to 7,083⅓ | 2,900‡ | |
| Mechanical Engineer ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | — | |
| Superintendent of Works ... ... ... | — | 4,000 0 | 4,250 0 | 283⅓ | — | |
| Chief Draughtsman and Quantity Surveyor... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | — | |
| | | | 275,718 75 to 342,125 0 | | | |

* Only 6 in 1875, *i.e.* 2 at £800 and 4 at £600.

† Only 12 in 1875, *i.e.* 5 at £500, 5 at £400, and 2 at £350.

‡ Only 10 in 1875, *i.e.* 8 at £300 and 2 at £250.

| 1<br>Title of Officer. | 2<br>Salary in Rupees in 1875.<br>*Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 2s. to the Rupee.* | 3<br>Present Nominal Salary.<br>*Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 1s.10½d. for Officer's appointed prior to February 19, 1897; 1s. 6d. for others.* | 4<br>Present Rupee Salary with Compensation for Silver Depreciation added. | 5<br>Value of Present Salary in £ Sterling at 1s. 4d. per Rupee. | 6<br>Salary of same Appointment in 1871. | 7<br>Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3.—Survey.** | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | £ | £ | £ |
| Surveyor-General ... ... ... | 12,000 0 | 12,000 0<br>to 15,000 0 | 12,750 0<br>to 15,937 50 | 850<br>to 1,062⅓ | 1,200 | 1,050—1,200 |
| Assistant Surveyor-General ... ... | 7,500 0 | 8,000 0<br>to 10,000 0 | 8,500 0<br>to 10,625 0 | 566⅔<br>to 708⅓ | 750 | 700—800 |
| Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys ... ... | — | 6,000 0 | 6,375 0 | 425 | — | |
| Superintendent, Topographical Surveys ... ... | — | 6,000 0 | 6,375 0 | 425 | — | |
| Superintendent, Application Surveys ... ... | — | 7,000 0 | 7,437 50 | 495⅔ | — | 500—60 |
| Two Provincial Superintendents of Surveys ... | — | 6,500 0 | 6,906 25<br>(13,812 50) | 460⅓ | — | |
| Two Provincial Superintendents of Surveys ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50<br>(10,625 0) | 354 | — | 400—450 |
| | | | 65,875 0<br>to 71,187 50 | | | £ 5,050—5,900 |
| | | | | | | Rs. 75,750—88,500 |
| **4.—Irrigation.** | | | | | | £ |
| Director ... ... ... ... | 8,000 0† | 12,000 0‡ | 12,750 0 | 850 | 800 | 900—1,000 |
| Irrigation Assistant ... ... ... | — | 8,000 0<br>to 10,000 0 | 8,500 0<br>to 10,625 0 | 566⅔<br>to 708⅓ | — | 600—750 |
| Six 1st Grade Irrigation Engineers ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50<br>(31,875 0) | 354 | — | 400—500 |
| Three 2nd Grade Irrigation Engineers ... ... | — | 4,000 0 | 4,250 0<br>(12,750 0) | 283⅓ | — | 300—350 |
| | | | 65,875 0<br>to 68,000 0 | | | Rs. 72,000—87,000 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **5.—Botanical Gardens.** | | | | | | |
| Director ... ... ... ... | 4,500 0 | —§<br>later 6,500 0<br>to 8,000 0 | 6,906 25<br>to 8,500 0 | 460⅓<br>to 566⅔ | 450 | 600 |
| Mycologist... ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | — | 400 |
| Entomologist ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | — | 400 |
| Controller, Experiment Station ... ... | — | 4,250 0<br>to 6,000 0 | 4,515 62½<br>to 6,375 0 | 301<br>to 425 | — | 450 |
| | | | 22,046 87<br>to 25,500 0 | | | £ 1,850<br>Rs. 27,750 |
| **6.—Museum.** | | | | | | |
| Director ... ... ... ... | — | 7,000 0 | 7,437 50 | 495⅔ | — | £ 550<br>Rs. 8,250 |
| **7.—Supreme Court.** | | | | | | |
| Chief Justice ... ... ... | 25,000 0 | 27,500 0‖ | 29,218 75 | 1,947⅔ | 2,500 | 2,250 |
| 1st Puisne Justice ... ... ... | 18,000 0 | 18,000 0 | 19,125 0 | 1,275 | 1,800 | 1,400 |
| 2nd Puisne Justice ... ... ... | 18,000 0 | 18,000 0 | 19,125 0 | 1,275 | 1,800 | |
| 3rd Puisne Justice ... ... ... | — | 18,000 0 | 19,125 0 | 1,275 | — | |
| | | | 86,593 75 | | | £ 6,450<br>Rs. 96,750 |
| **8.—Attorney-General.** | | | | | | |
| Attorney-General ... ... ... | 15,000 0 | 18,000 0¶ | 19,125 0 | 1,275 | 1,500 | £ 1,450<br>Rs. 2,175 |

* The higher salary to be drawn by the Senior Officer, and so on.
† As Irrigation Assistant in Public Works Department.
‡ On creation of a separate Department in 1900.
§ In 1896.
‖ In 1900.
¶ Received a 20 per cent increase in 1875.

| 1<br>Title of Officer | 2<br>Salary in Rupees in 1875.<br>*Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 2s. to the Rupee.* | 3<br>Present Nominal Salary.<br>*Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 1s.10½d. for Officers appointed prior to February 19, 1897; 1s. 6d. for others.* | 4<br>Present Rupee Salary with Compensation for Silver Depreciation added. | 5<br>Value of Present Salary in £ Sterling at 1s. 4d. per Rupee. | 6<br>Salary of same Appointment in 1871. | 7<br>Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | £ | £ | £ |
| **9.—District Courts, Colombo and Kandy.** | | | | | | |
| District Judge, Colombo ... ... ... | 12,000 0 | 14,000 0<br>to 16,000 0 | 14,875 0<br>to 17,000 0 | 991⅔<br>to 1,133⅓ | 1,200 | 1,050—1,200 |
| District Judge, Kandy ... ... ... | 12,000 0 | | 14,875 0<br>to 17,000 0 | 991⅔<br>to 1,133⅓ | | |
| | | | 29,750 0<br>to 34,000 0 | | | £ 2,100—2,400 |
| | | | | | | Rs. 3,150—36,000 |
| **10.—Police Department.** | | | | | | |
| Inspector-General ... ... ... | 12,000 0 | 14,000 0<br>to 16,000 0 | 14,875 0<br>to 17,000 0 | 991⅔<br>to 1,133⅓ | 1,200 | 1,050—1,200 |
| One Superintendent ... ... ... | 5,000 0 | 4,500 0<br>to 7,500 0 | 4,781 25<br>to 7,968 75 | 318⅔<br>to 531 | 500 | 750—900 |
| Two Superintendents ... ... ... | — | 4,500 0<br>to 7,500 0 | 4,781 25<br>to 7,968 75 | 318⅔<br>to 531 | — | 550—700 |
| Do. ... ... ... | — | 4,500 0<br>to 7,500 0 | 4,781 25<br>to 7,968 75 | 318⅔<br>to 531 | — | |
| Two Assistant Superintendents ... ... | — | 3,000 0<br>to 4,000 0 | 3,187 50<br>to 4,250 0 | 212½<br>to 283⅓ | — | 400—500 |
| Three Assistant Superintendents ... ... | — | 3,000 0<br>to 4,000 0 | 3,187 50<br>to 4,250 0 | 212½<br>to 283⅓ | — | 350 |
| | | | | | | £ 5,850—6,950 |
| | | | | | | Rs. 87,750—104,250 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Police Department as at Present.** | | | | | | |
| Inspector-General ... ... ... | 12,000 0 | 14,000 0<br>to 16,000 0 | 14,875 0<br>to 17,000 0 | 991⅔<br>to 1,133⅓ | 1,200 | See Police Department as proposed. |
| Four Superintendents ... ... ... | 5,000 0 | 4,500 0<br>to 7,500 0 | 4,781 25<br>to 7,968 75 | 318⅔<br>to 531 | 500 | |
| Six Assistant Superintendents ... ... | — | (18,000 0<br>to 30,000 0) | (19,125 0<br>to 31,875 0) | (1,274⅔<br>to 2,124 ) | — | |
| | | 3,000 0<br>to 4,000 0 | 3,187 50<br>to 4,250 0 | 212½<br>to 283⅓ | | |
| | | (18,000 0<br>to 24,000 0) | (19,125 0<br>to 25,500 0) | (1,274<br>to 1,700 ) | | |
| | | | 53,125 0<br>to 74,375 0 | | | |
| **11.—Prisons.** | | | | | | |
| Inspector-General of Prisons ... ... | 10,000 0 | 14,000 0<br>to 16,000 0¶ | 14,875 0<br>to 17,000 0 | 991⅔<br>to 1,133⅓ | 1,000 | 700—900 |
| and<br>Superintendent, Convict Establishment ... ... | 5,000 0 | 5,000 0<br>to 7,000 0 | 5,312 50<br>to 7,437 50 | 354<br>to 495⅚ | 500 | |
| First Assistant Superintendent ... ... | 3,000 0 | 4,000 0<br>to 5,000 0 | 4,250 0<br>to 5,312 50 | 283⅓<br>to 354 | 300 | 450—500 |
| Second Assistant Superintendent ... ... | 3,000 0 | 2,500 0<br>to 3,000 0 | 2,656 25<br>to 3,187 50 | 177<br>to 212½ | 300 | 350—450 |
| Third Assistant Superintendent ... ... | — | 2,500 0<br>to 3,000 0 | 2,656 25<br>to 3,187 50 | 177<br>to 212½ | | 250—300 |
| | | | 29,750 0<br>to 36,125 0 | | | £ 1,750—2,150 |
| | | | | | | Rs. 26,250—33,250 |

* To rank with Class II. of Civil Service.
† To rank with Class III. of Civil Service.
‡ To rank with Class IV. of Civil Service.
§ To rank with Class V. of Civil Service.
‖ To rank with Passed Cadets.
¶ Salary of the Inspector-General of Police and Prisons.

| 1<br>Title of Officer. | 2<br>Salary in Rupees in 1875.<br>*Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 2s. to the Rupee.* | 3<br>Present Nominal Salary.<br>*Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 1s.10½d. for Officers appointed prior to February 19, 1897; 1s. 6d. for others.* | 4<br>Present Rupee Salary with Compensation for Silver Depreciation added. | 5<br>Value of Present Salary in £ Sterling at *1s. 4d.* per Rupee. | 6<br>Salary of same Appointment in 1871. | 7<br>Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **12.—Medical.** | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | £ | £ | £ |
| Principal Civil Medical Officer ... ... | 12,000 0 | 15,000 0*<br>to 18,000 0 | 15,937 50<br>to 19,125 0 | 1,062⅓<br>to 1,275 | 1,200 | 1,250—1,400 |
| Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer ... | — | 8,000 0*<br>to 10,000 0 | 8,500 0<br>to 10,625 0 | 566⅔<br>to 708⅓ | — | 750—850 |
| Registrar, Medical College ... ... | — | 6,000 0<br>to 8,000 0 | 6,375 0<br>to 8,500 0 | 425<br>to 566⅔ | — | 450—600 |
| Director, Bacteriological Institute ... ... | — | 6,000 0<br>to 8,000 0 | 6,375 0<br>to 8,500 0 | 425<br>to 566⅔ | — | 450—600 |
| Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum ... | 2,500 0 | 8,000 0*<br>to 10,00 0 | 8,500 0<br>to 10,625 0 | 566⅔<br>to 708⅓ | 250 | 600—800 |
| | | | 45,687 50<br>to 57,375 0 | | | £ 3,500—4,250 |
| | | | | | | Rs. 52,500—63,750 |
| **13.—Education.** | | | | | | |
| Director ... ... ... | 10,000 0 | 10,000 0<br>to 12,000 0 | 10,625 0<br>to 12,750 0 | 708⅓<br>to 850 | 1,000 | 800—1,000 |
| Senior Inspector of Schools ... ... | 5,000 0 | 6,000 0 | 6,375 0 | 425 | 500 | 450—550 |
| Principal, Royal College ... ... | 7,500 0 | 9,600 0† | 10,200 0 | 680 | 750 | 700—800 |
| Principal Assistant ... ... ... | 4,000 0 | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | 400 | |
| Lecturer in English and Modern Languages ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | — | 350—450 |
| Mathematical and Science Master ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | — | |
| Superintendent, Technical College ... ... | — | 6,000 0<br>to 8,000 0 | 6,375 0<br>to 8,500 0 | 425<br>to 566⅔ | — | 450—600 |
| Principal, Training College ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354.⅔ | — | 400—500 |
| Vice-Principal, Training College ... ... | — | 4,200 0 | 4,462 50 | 297½ | — | 300—400 |
| | | | 59,287 50<br>to 63,537 50 | | | £ 4,175—5,200 |
| | | | | | | Rs. 62,250—78,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **14.—Government Stores.** | | | | | |
| Controller ... ... ... | 8,000 0 | later 8,000 0*<br>to 9,000 0 | 8,500 0<br>to 9,562 50 | 566⅔<br>to 637½ | 800 | £ 600 |
| | | | 8,500 0<br>to 9,562 50 | | | Rs. 9,000 |
| **15.—Forest Department.** | | | | | | |
| Conservator ... ... ... | — | 14,400 0 | 15,300 0 | 1,020 | — | £ 1,050—1,200 |
| | | | | | | Rs. 15,750—18,000 |
| **16.—Postal and Telegraph.** | | | | | | |
| Assistant Postmaster-General ... ... | — | later 6,000 0‡<br>to 8,000 0 | 6,375 0<br>to 8,500 0 | 425<br>to 566⅔ | — | 500—700 |
| Second Assistant Postmaster-General ... ... | — | 3,000 0<br>to 4,000 0 | 3,187 50<br>to 4,250 0 | 212½<br>to 283⅓ | — | 250—350 |
| Accountant ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0<br>to 8,000 0 | 5,312 50<br>to 8,500 0 | 354<br>to 566⅔ | — | 550—650 |
| Assistant Accountant ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0<br>to 6,000 0 | 5,312 50<br>to 6,375 0 | 354<br>to 425 | — | 350—450 |
| Superintendent of Telegraphs ... ... | — | 4,500 0<br>to 7,000 0 | 4,781 25<br>to 7,437 50 | 318¾<br>to 495⅔ | — | 450—500 |
| One Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs ... | — | 3,500 0<br>to 5,000 0 | 3,718 75<br>to 5,312 50 | 247⅔<br>to 354 | — | 350—400 |
| Two Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs ... | — | 3,500 0<br>to 5,000 0 | 3,718 75<br>to 5,312 50 | 247⅔<br>to 354 | — | 300—350 |
| | | | 32,406 25<br>to 45,687 50 | | | £ 3,050—3,750 |
| | | | | | | Rs. 45,750—55,250 |
| **17.—Veterinary.** | | | | | | |
| Veterinary Surgeon ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0<br>to 7,000 0 | 5,312 50<br>to 7,437 50 | 354<br>to 495⅔ | — | 400 |
| | | | 5,312 50<br>to 7,437 50 | | | Rs. 6,000 |

* In 1903. † Raised in 1893. ‡ In 1902.

| 1<br>Title of Officer. | 2<br>Salary in Rupees in 1875. *Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 2s. to the Rupee.* | 3<br>Present Nominal Salary. *Exchange rate for Leave and Pension 1s. 10½d. for Officers appointed prior to February 19, 1897; 1s. 6d. for others.* | 4<br>Present Rupee Salary with Compensation for Silver Depreciation added. | 5<br>Value of Present Salary in £ Sterling at 1s. 4d. per Rupee. | 6<br>Salary of same Appointment in 1871. | 7<br>Proposed Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **18.—Railway.** | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | £ | £ | £ |
| General Manager ... ... ... | — | 15,000 0<br>to 18,000 0 | 15,937 50<br>to 19,125 0 | 1,062⅓<br>to 1,275 | — | 1,250—1,400 |
| Assistant to the General Manager and Accountant ... | — | 7,000 0<br>to 10,000 0 | 7,437 50<br>to 10,625 0 | 495⅔<br>to 708⅓ | — | 600—750 |
| Assistant Accountant ... ... | — | 3,600 0<br>to 4,500 0 | 3,825 0<br>to 4,781 25 | 255<br>to 318¾ | — | 300—400 |
| Engineer, Ways and Works ... ... | — | 7,000 0<br>to 10,000 0 | 7,437 50<br>to 10,625 0 | 495⅔<br>to 708⅓ | — | 600—750 |
| Assistant Engineer, Ways and Works ... | — | 6,000 0<br>to 7,000 0 | 6,375 0<br>to 7,437 50 | 425<br>to 495⅔ | — | 450—550 |
| District Engineer, Ways and Works ... ... | — | 3,600 0<br>to 4,500 0 | 3,825 0<br>to 4,781 25 | 255<br>to 318¾ | — | 300—400 |
| Traffic Superintendent ... ... | — | 7,000 0<br>to 10,000 0 | 7,437 50<br>to 10,625 0 | 495⅔<br>to 708⅓ | — | 600—750 |
| Assistant Traffic Superintendent ... ... | — | 5,000 0<br>to 6,000 0 | 5,312 50<br>to 6,375 0 | 354<br>to 425 | — | 400—500 |
| Three District Traffic Superintendents .. | — | 3,600 0<br>to 4,500 0 | 3,825 0<br>to 4,781 25<br>(11,475 0<br>to 14,343 75) | 255<br>to 318¾ | — | 300—400 |
| Locomotive Engineer ... ... | — | 8,000 0<br>to 10,000 0 | 8,500 0<br>to 10,625 0 | 566⅔<br>to 708⅓ | — | 600—750 |
| Assistant Locomotive Engineer ... ... | — | 5,000 0<br>to 6,000 0 | 5,312 50<br>to 6,375 0 | 354<br>to 425 | — | 400—500 |
| Two District Locomotive Superintendents ... | — | 3,600 0<br>to 4,500 0 | 3,825 0<br>to 4,781 25<br>(7,650 0<br>to 9,562 50) | 255<br>to 318¾ | — | 300—400 |
| Assistant to Works Manager ... ... | — | 3,600 0<br>to 4,500 0 | 3,825 0<br>to 4,781 25 | 255<br>to 318¾ | — | |
| Carriage Foreman ... ... ... | — | 3,600 0<br>to 4,500 0 | 3,825 0<br>to 4,781 25 | 255<br>to 318¾ | — | 300—400 |
| Railway Storekeeper ... ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 5,312 50 | 354 | — | |
| | | | 103,487 50<br>to 130,156 25 | | | £ 7,900—9,950 |
| | | | | | | Rs. 118,500—149,250 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **19.—Master Attendant.** | | | | | | |
| Master Attendant, Colombo ... ... | 5,000 0 | 9,000 0 | 9,562 50 | 637½ | 500 | £ 700 |
| | | | 9,562 50 | | | Rs. 10,500 |
| **20.—Volunteers.** | | | | | | |
| Commandant ... ... | — | 7,000 0 | 7,437 50 | 495⅔ | - | £ 600 |
| | | | | | | Rs. 9,000 |
| **21.—Government Printing Department.** | | | | | | |
| Government Printer ... ... ... | 5,000 0 | — | 6,375 0 | 425 | 500 | 400—500 |
| Assistant Government Printer ... ... | 2,500 0 | later 6,000 0 | 4,250 0 | 283⅓ | 250 | 300—350 |
| | | later 4,000 0 to 4,500 0 | to 4,781 25 | to 318⅔ | | |
| | | | 10,625 0 to 11,156·25 | | | £ 700—850 |
| | | | | | | Rs. 10,500—12,750 |

## No. 15.

The Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P., to Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. Mr. A. M. ASHMORE, C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—Confidential. Downing street, October 12, 1905.

SIR,—AFTER consultation with Sir Henry Blake I have come to the conclusion that the following alterations should be made in the scheme of sterling salaries transmitted in my confidential despatch of 25th of August :—

(i.) The Colonial Secretary to receive £2,000 instead of £1,900.
(ii.) The Chief Justice to receive £2,250 instead of £2,000.
(iii.) The Attorney-General to receive £1,450 without private practice instead of £1,400.
(iv.) The Assistant Principal Medical Officer to receive £750–£850 in place of £600–800.

2. I am also willing to allow the officers who, while holding posts which are on the sterling scheme, are not prepared to accept that scheme to count as pensionable salary the double exchange compensation to which I have agreed.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED LYTTELTON.

I.—1906.

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

ON

# THE PROPOSED KELANI VALLEY RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
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1906.

# KELANI VALLEY RAILWAY EXTENSION.

## REPORT.

YOUR Excellency's Commissioners appointed on the 9th January, 1905, to inquire and report upon the following matters :—

(1) Mr. Phillimore's project of 31st October, 1903, viz., a railway with an alignment interfering as little as possible with the existing road, *i.e.*, crossing it at rare intervals ; grades, curvature, &c., to be of the same type as on the lower sections of the Kelani Valley Railway, viz., maximum grades 1 in 100 compensated for curvature, sharpest curves 5·73 chains (378 feet radius) ; estimated cost per mile Rs. 108,450 ;

(2) Mr. Harington's suggested modification of (1), viz., a line running generally parallel to the cart road, 20 to 50 feet clear of the roadway and coming on to the road only at some of the large bridges ; grades to be 1 in 80 uncompensated, and curves of 3·59 chains (286 feet radius) ; estimated cost per mile (approximate) Rs. 96,473 (Report dated August 1, 1904, chapter VII., section 9 (2) ) ;

(3) Mr. Harington's alternative project, viz., a steam tramway running generally on the road surface on the cess, clear of the metalling throughout, except at the large bridges, where it would come on to the metalling ; grades to be 1 in 33 uncompensated ; curves of 120 feet radius with transition approaches ; estimated cost per mile (approximate) Rs. 75,000 (Report dated August 1, 1904, chapter VII., section 9 (3) ) ;

And (B), as to whether the earnings of any of the above lines would probably cover the interest and sinking fund on the cost of construction ;—

have the honour to submit the following.

2. Your Commissioners are unanimously of opinion that neither of the proposals made by Mr. Harington, set out as Nos. 2 and 3 above, ought to be adopted by the Ceylon Government, and are of opinion, Mr. Rosling only dissenting, that a railway line if constructed to Ratnapura should be at least as perfect in construction as, but need be no better than, the existing line from Colombo to Yatiyantota, with which the General Manager, Mr. Greene, told the Commissioners he was fully satisfied.

3. Mr. Rosling considers that a railway line if constructed to Ratnapura should follow Mr. Phillimore's trace, which has been designed in some degree more perfectly than the Kelani Valley Line, believing that the easier curves and gradients on such a trace will repay by economy in working the additional cost of construction.

4. All of your Commissioners are of opinion that it is inexpedient to use the Ratnapura road as the site of the railway, and consider it impossible to utilize the bridges and culverts of the Ratnapura road to carry a railway line.

5. Your Commissioners are unanimously of opinion that the estimate of traffic likely to use a railway to Ratnapura prepared by the Committee of 1903, and printed in Sessional Paper VI. of 1904, has been prepared with care and moderation, and is as trustworthy as such estimates can be. They consider also that the cultivation of rubber, which is regarded as a proved success in the district to be served by the railway, will add to the traffic anticipated by the framers of the estimate, and that this probability of extended cultivation is a guarantee against any risk of that estimate being found a too sanguine one. The Commissioners, therefore, think that the earnings of a line constructed of the type of the existing Kelani Valley Line would cover the interest and sinking fund on the cost of its construction.

6. Your Commissioners have based the conclusions at which they have arrived principally on the following considerations.

7. They recognize fully the ability brought to bear by Mr. Harington on the problem placed before him, and the advantage arising from the application of a new mind and fresh intelligence to the subject, but they consider Mr. Harington's report rather as illustrating the insuperable difficulties attaching to the problem of cheap transport than as supplying in the case of Ratnapura a solution of them.

8. Of Mr. Harington's two recommendations, the latter only, which proposes to use the existing road for the railway bed, provides a saving really worth effecting. That project involves the more or less complete destruction of a principal road connecting together a great number of villages and estates in a country already thickly inhabited and daily growing in population and industry. A railway cannot adequately replace, for many purposes, an efficient cart road, and indeed has the effect of making efficient cart roads more necessary than they were before a railroad is made.

9. The project relies on the possibility of using most of the existing bridges and culverts for railway purposes, a purpose which, in the opinion of the Director of Public Works, who is intimately acquainted with them, and whose opinion is conclusive, those bridges and culverts cannot without practically reconstructing them be made to fulfil.

10. It replaces transport by boat and cart by a means of communication of at the best a very imperfect kind, and one which the people of the Colony, who are accustomed to better railways, would accept only with reluctance and dislike, and which, being unpopular, would be less used at all events by passengers than a more complete and better equipped line.

11. The road tramway would necessarily be more costly to work than a well-constructed and well-equipped railway, and would probably require "improving up" from a very early date after its construction. To raise it to the level of the Kelani Valley Line, as part of which it would be necessary to work it, would involve complete reconstruction.

12. For administrative reasons it is obviously inexpedient to add a fresh type to the existing types of railway line in Ceylon. There are already the broad gauge to Bandarawela and Jaffna, the Kelani Valley Line to Yatiyantota, and the short narrow gauge line from Nanu-oya to Uda Pussellawa. Each of these has its separate rolling stock unusable on the others, and the existence of each involves the Railway Department in separate administrative arrangements. Unless a very important advantage is to be secured by adding another kind of line, another type of rolling stock, and a different system of working, the inexpediency of taking such a step scarcely calls for argument.

13. Your Commissioners are of opinion that the saving in view, though not inconsiderable, is not worth gaining at the expense of the objections they have put forward.

14. Your Commissioners are, however, of opinion that there is a reasonable prospect of the proposed line, if constructed of the same type as the existing Kelani Valley Line, paying its way from the beginning, and of its ultimately returning a good profit.

15. They have examined with care and attention the report of the Committee (a print of which will be found in Sessional Paper VI. of 1904), and in their opinion that report presents a moderate and not too sanguine view of what may be expected. In the opinion of Mr. Rosling, the Member of the Commission who is best able to express an opinion, the traffic anticipated by the Committee of 1903 may safely be counted upon.

16. Your Commissioners desire, however, to call attention to the fact that that estimate is based on figures now two years old, and that a material change has since that date been made in the conditions. The cultivation of rubber may be regarded as a proved success in that part of the Colony which the proposed railway will serve. There are large areas of waste land available for that cultivation in the District of Ratnapura, and much capital is seeking employment in that direction. Extensions of cultivation are already being made. More are known to be in contemplation. They are of opinion, therefore, that the extension of industry may be expected to materially add to the returns anticipated by the Committee, and that their figures may be accepted as a sound basis of calculation, any over-estimate, if there has been an over-estimate, being set against the certainty of extension in the direction indicated.

17. In arriving at this conclusion your Commissioners have not left out of sight the question whether a line to Ratnapura is likely to obtain all the traffic there offering, or likely, on the other hand, to lose a share of that traffic through competition with boats on the river route *viâ* Kalutara to Colombo. They note that this point has had the careful attention of the Committee of 1903, and invite attention to the 10th and 11th paragraphs of that Committee's report.

18. They consider that if the line were continued to Pelmadulla this risk would be entirely eliminated, but they regard the cost of extension to Pelmadulla as, under present conditions, prohibitory.

19. They are, however, not apprehensive that the river route will prove a formidable competitor with the railway. Communication by river is inordinately slow and precarious, and experience in similar cases leads them to believe that as a competitor it may be neglected. If not immediately, it will, in the opinion of your Commission, in a very short time be nearly entirely abandoned.

20. The estimate of the Committee of 1903 on page 28 of the Sessional Paper VI. of 1904 discloses a profit of Rs. 4,580 on an expenditure at the rate of Rs. 108,450 per mile. This expenditure is that estimated by Mr. Phillimore for a line materially better than the Kelani Valley Line. Your Commissioners (except Mr. Rosling) advise that extension should be on the type of the Kelani Valley Line, and if this recommendation be adopted there will be a reduction on the cost of construction. They are unable to estimate this reduction, but venture to refer to the evidence of Mr. Bowen (one of the Engineers employed on the construction of the Kelani Valley Railway), who was confident that the cost of a line so constructed would not exceed Rs. 96,000 a mile. They desire to point out that whatever reduction is made—and some reduction may clearly be counted upon—will necessarily reduce the amount payable as interest and Sinking Fund in respect of the cost of construction.

21. In conclusion, your Commissioners desire to invite attention to a table, prepared by the Railway Department at their request, attached to this report, setting out the growth of traffic per mile of opened railway in the Colony since 1890. Your Commissioners see no reason to doubt the likelihood of similar growth on the proposed railway.

A. M. ASHMORE.
FRANCIS A. COOPER.
S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
EDWARD ROSLING.
J. FERGUSON.
G. SAXTON.

Statement showing the Growth of Traffic on the different Sections of the Ceylon Government Railway since 1890.

| Year. | Coast Line. | | Main Line, Colombo to Kandy (including Wharf Line). | | Main Line, Colombo to Nawalapitiya (including Wharf Line). | | Nawalapitiya to Bandarawela. | | Kandy to Matale. | | Kurunegala Line. | | Jaffna Line. | | Kelani Valley Line. | | Uda Pussellawa Line. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount. | Per Mile open. | Amount. | Per Mile open. | Amount. | Per Mile open. | Amount. | Per Mile open. | Amount. | Per Mile open. | Amount. | Per Mile open. | Amount. | Per Mile open. | Amount. | Per Mile open. | Amount. | Per Mile open. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 1890 ... | 403879 48 | 11297 33 | 2303439 3 | 29817 98 | — | — | 680800 13 | 16454 38 | 100502 87 | 5702 29 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1891 ... | 458437 36 | 11907 46 | 2642575 93 | 34208 10 | — | — | 782002 57 | 18900 36 | 116152 8 | 6590 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1892 ... | 515322 26 | 13384 99 | 2799017 84 | 36233 24 | — | — | 811853 85 | 19621 84 | 118129 76 | 6702 39 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1893 ... | 625154 3 | 12168 45 | 2846745 0 | 36851 0 | — | — | 940604 27 | 17101 90 | 125604 65 | 7126 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1894 ... | 802316 44 | 12202 53 | 2967127 41 | 38409 42 | — | — | 1116954 36 | 16158 47 | 132168 31 | 7498 91 | 54831 31 | 4767 94 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1895 ... | 965024 96 | 13174 40 | 3296808 15 | 42677 13 | — | — | 1236505 95 | 16794 65 | 140091 81 | 7948 47 | 67325 52 | 5129 56 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1896 ... | 1128982 56 | 11447 22 | — | — | 4131100 59 | 43948 88 | 1298635 46 | 17608 62 | 152320 94 | 8642 32 | 66792 78 | 5088 97 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1897 ... | 1239675 28 | 12569 59 | — | — | 4409819 45 | 46912 97 | 1425642 7 | 19330 74 | 171780 63 | 9746 42 | 79998 61 | 6095 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1898 ... | 1369217 91 | 13883 7 | — | — | 4515197 45 | 48034 1 | 1401057 93 | 18997 40 | 174147 62 | 9880 72 | 89999 36 | 6857 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1899 ... | 1555713 71 | 15774 3 | — | — | 4647061 43 | 49436 82 | 1194798 94 | 16200 66 | 170636 16 | 9681 48 | 90676 48 | 6908 68 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1900 ... | 1626488 33 | 16491 64 | — | — | 4940853 91 | 52562 28 | 1429532 90 | 19383 50 | 174953 83 | 9926 46 | 100522 10 | 7658 83 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901 ... | 1544846 49 | 15663 84 | — | — | 4723983 54 | 50255 14 | 1393027 29 | 18888 51 | 171370 38 | 9723 14 | 104903 10 | 7992 62 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1902 .. | 1569814 0 | 15917 0 | — | — | 4706159 50 | 50065 52 | 1321801 78 | 17922 74 | 164482 12 | 9332 32 | 113199 4 | 8624 69 | 30095 53 | 1468 7 | 69954 34 | 6507 38 | — | — |
| 1903 ... | 1639347 74 | 16622 3 | — | — | 4752446 45 | 50557 94 | 1289388 98 | 17483 24 | 171018 80 | 9703 20 | 123024 97 | 9373 33 | 58519 22 | 1696 21 | 295763 22 | 7371 4 | 9104 52 | 3034 84 |
| 1904 ... | 1675265 3 | 16986 21 | — | — | 4940924 81 | 52563 3 | 1316476 22 | 17850 53 | 181517 0 | 10298 84 | 167843 31 | *6850 75 | 60925 91 | 1765 97 | 394299 63 | 8257 58 | 154334 38 | 9799 1 |

* Due to opening of extension to Anuradhapura in November, 1904.

II.—1906.

# STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

# TOTAL EARNINGS OF STATIONS WITHIN THE JAFFNA PENINSULA

FOR THE YEARS 1903, 1904, 1905.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1906.

# NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Comparative Statement showing the Total Earnings of Stations within the Peninsula (Pallai to Kankesanturai) Month by Month in 1903, 1904, and 1905.

| Stations. | Month. | 1903. | | 1904. | | 1905. | | Increase 1904 over 1903. | | Decrease 1904 over 1903. | | Increase 1905 over 1903. | | Decrease 1905 over 1903. | | Increase 1905 over 1904. | | Decrease 1905 over 1904. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. Returns doubled. | Amount. | No. Returns doubled. | Amount. | No. Returns doubled. | Amount. | No. Returns doubled. | Amount. | No. Returns doubled. | Amount. | No. Returns doubled. | Amount. | No. Returns doubled. | Amount. | No. Returns doubled. | Amount. | No. Returns doubled. | Amount. |
| | | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
| Pallai to Kankesanturai. | April ... | 9,759 | 3,227 35 | 9,484 | 3,225 75 | 14,904 | 3,481 13 | ... | ... | 275 | 1 60 | 5,145 | 253 78 | ... | ... | 5,420 | 255 38 | ... | ... |
| | May ... | 10,361 | 3,397 9 | 10,346 | 3,369 29 | 19,305 | 4,608 42 | ... | ... | 15 | 27 80 | 8,944 | 1,211 33 | ... | ... | 8,959 | 1,239 13 | ... | ... |
| | June ... | 11,005 | 3,639 23 | 10,861 | 3,579 20 | 17,899 | 4,559 46 | ... | ... | 144 | 60 3 | 6,894 | 920 23 | ... | ... | 7,038 | 980 26 | ... | ... |
| | July ... | 14,793 | 5,002 36 | 11,646 | 3,944 82 | 22,908 | 11,911 97 | ... | ... | 3,147 | 1,057 54 | 8,115 | 6,909 61 | ... | ... | 11,262 | 7,967 15 | ... | ... |
| | August ... | 12,284 | 4,054 55 | 16,051 | 5,462 12 | 19,853 | 6,904 32 | 3,767 | 1,407 57 | ... | ... | 7,569 | 2,849 77 | ... | ... | 3,802 | 1,442 20 | ... | ... |
| | Sept. ... | 9,931 | 3,285 32 | 12,176 | 4,024 59 | 16,879½ | 6,166 4 | 2,245 | 739 27 | ... | ... | 6,948½ | 2,880 72 | ... | ... | 4,703½ | 2,141 45 | ... | ... |
| Total all Stations for Six Months ... | | 68,133 | 22,605 90 | 70,564 | 23,605 77 | 111,748½ | 37,631 34 | 2,431 | 999 87 | ... | ... | 42,615½ | 15,025 44 | ... | ... | 41,184½ | 14,025 57 | ... | ... |

Railway Office,
Colombo, October 30, 1905.

III.—1906.

# CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO A

# SKINNER MEMORIAL WARD AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1906.

# SKINNER MEMORIAL WARD.

## No. 1.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary to the Postmaster-General.

No. 639.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 8, 1905.

*Skinner Memorial Fund.*

SIR,—WITH reference to your report No. 207 of 28th August, 1905, and previous correspondence on the above-mentioned subject, I am directed to forward herewith a letter from Government for transmission to the Skinner Memorial Committee.

I am, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

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Enclosure in No. 1.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary to the Members of the Skinner Memorial Committee.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 2, 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—I AM directed to inform you that the result of the communications which have passed between this Government, the Postmaster-General, and the Principal Civil Medical Officer on the question of the Skinner Memorial is—

(*a*) That half of the body of the main building now known as the Planters' Wards, General Hospital, is to be converted into one room to accommodate four beds, and the ward will be known as the Skinner Memorial Ward.

(*b*) That Post Office employés (male) will have the preference before all others for admission into this ward.

(*c*) That if for any reason there is not room in the Skinner Ward, Postal employés will be admitted into another ward with similar accommodation.

(*d*) That the two single-bedded wards in the same block of buildings will be available for the wives and children of Government subordinate officers, including those of the Postal employés, but the latter will have no special claim on those wards.

(*e*) That the daily rate of payment for each patient will be Re. 1; there will be no entrance fee, but all extras, such as stimulants, extra milk, and proprietory foods, &c., will have to be paid for by the patient.

(*f*) Special attendants when required will be paid for by the patient.

(*g*) That in exchange for these benefits the Skinner Memorial Committee will hand over to Government the amount subscribed.

2. I am to request an expression of the concurrence of the Committee in this arrangement.

I am, &c.,
A. M. ASHMORE,
Colonial Secretary.

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## No. 2.

The Postmaster-General to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 868/22,451-02.

Postmaster-General's Office,
Colombo, December 15, 1905.

*Skinner Memorial Ward.*

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 639 of the 8th instant, I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting of the Skinner Memorial Committee held on the 14th December, 1905, it was resolved to accept the terms specified in your letter.

I am, &c.,
H. L. MOYSEY,
Postmaster-General.

# IV.—1906.

# REVISED ESTIMATE

FOR THE

# EXTENSION OF RAILWAY TO NEGOMBO.

By Mr. H. OLIVER,

*Chief Resident Engineer, Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railways.*

*(In continuation of Sessional Paper XXXVIII, of 1905.)*

**Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.**

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the Government Record Office, Colombo, price 15 cents.

1906.

# REVISED ESTIMATE FOR EXTENSION OF RAILWAY TO NEGOMBO.

The Chief Resident Engineer, Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railway, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 247.

Railway Extension Office,
Kandy, July 8, 1905.

*Proposed Railway to Negombo.*

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 5,191 of the 10th May, 1905, I have the honour to submit the following estimate with details of cost of a line of railway from Ragama to Negombo.

2. The line, which is 14½ miles long, forms part of the proposed railway to Chilaw which was surveyed and staked out in 1886-87. It is fully described in the report and estimate dated April 30, 1887, printed in Sessional Paper VII. of 1887. Shortly, it may be stated that the line runs in a north-westerly direction from Ragama to Kandana and then keeps on the eastern side of the main Colombo-Negombo road. A tracing showing the route is enclosed.

3. *Curves and gradients.*—There are on the line staked out three curves of 14·32 chains radius and one curve adjoining Ragama station of 11·46 chains radius. In the estimate allowance has been made for flattening these curves as much as is practicable. Of the other curves on the line the sharpest are 19·10 chains radius. The gradients are good: the steepest is 1 in 198.

4. *Estimate.*—This estimate is based generally on the quantities given in the estimate of 1887.

Alterations have been made as follows:—

*In Earthwork.*—Extra work for improvements in certain curves and increase in width of cabook cuttings.

*In Bridges and Culverts.*—Alterations in spans and allowance for masonry being built in cement mortar instead of lime mortar.

*In Permanent Way.*—Rails of 72 lb. to the yard instead of rails of 60 lb.

*In Stations and Rolling Stock.*—According to the requirements of the General Manager of the Railway.

Rates for work being higher now than in 1887, they have accordingly been revised.

*Schedule No. 1.*

5. *Earthwork.*—The earthwork generally is light. For the calculation of the quantities cuttings are taken with a base 20 feet wide, and when earth with slopes of 1 to 1. The cuttings to the south of Ja-ela will probably be of cabook; their slopes are taken at ½ to 1. Embankments are 18 feet wide at the top with slopes of 1½ to 1.

6. *Bridges.*—There are only two large bridges on this line: one over the Ja-ela near the village of that name and one over the Dandugam-oya about 7¼ miles from Ragama. It was formerly proposed that the Ja-ela bridge should have two spans of 60 feet. I now propose a bridge of one span of 120 feet. The Dandugam-oya bridge was to have two spans of 80 feet and one of 60 feet. This has been altered to two spans of 120 feet. These larger spans are proposed in order to do away with cylinder piers as much as possible, as the work of sinking them generally takes a long time in this country. All masonry in abutments and wing walls is to be in cement mortar.

7. *Culverts.*—There are thirty-nine culverts on this line. A liberal amount of cement concrete in foundations has been allowed for. The lower parts of the masonry will be built with cement mortar.

8. *Permanent way.*—As it is proposed to work this line as a continuation of the Seaside Line, it will be advisable to have rails weighing 72 lb. to the yard. Rails of this weight have been estimated for. The ballast generally will be cabook gravel.

9. *Fencing.*—Fencing will probably be necessary in the neighbourhoods of Negombo and Ja-ela, so four miles of wire fencing have been allowed for. It may also be found necessary or convenient to have a live fence at certain parts of the line, so the cost of 25 miles of hedging has been included in the estimate.

10. *Level crossings.*—The line crosses a great number of roads, but only one of them requires gates and gatekeeper's lodge. The others will have guard rails and made-up approaches only.

11. *Metalling roads.*—This item is for road approaches to stations and alterations to main roads at level crossings; most of the work will be carried out with cabook gravel.

12. *Stations.*—The stations proposed are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kandana ... ... ... ... | 2 miles | from Ragama |
| Ja-ela ... ... ... ... | 4½ | do. |
| Siduwa road ... ... ... ... | 8 | do. |
| Kurana-Katunayaka ... ... ... | 10½ | do. |
| Negombo (middle) ... ... ... | 14½ | do. |

These stations are at rather short distances apart, and it is questionable whether one is necessary at Kandana.

13. The accommodation provided is in accordance with the requirements of the General Manager of the Railway and includes a Foreman Platelayer's house at Negombo and lines for the maintenance coolies.

14. *Contingencies.*—For these 10 per cent. upon the total of the estimated cost of the foregoing items is provided.

*Schedule No. 2.*

15. *Electric telegraph.*—Rs. 750 per mile is allowed for this. The telegraph for the Matara Line cost Rs. 722 a mile.

16. *Land and compensation.*—The quantity of land estimated for amounts to about 7 acres per mile. This quantity should, I believe, be enough. The line for one mile runs along the side of a minor road, where a half width only will be required, and for 7 miles, nearly half the whole length, the line is practically a surface line. The valuation of the land has been made by the Mudaliyars of Alutkuru Korale North and South, and to their valuations 10 per cent. has been added for severance at the suggestion of the Hon. the Acting Government Agent, Western Province.

17. *Engineering and administration.*—Rs. 4,500 per mile has been allowed. This sum includes the cost of re-staking of the line.

18. *Bridge girders, cylinders, &c.; Permanent way material.*—The prices set down for manufacture, &c., of the material to be purchased in England are generally somewhat higher than those which have lately been paid for similar articles.

19. *Rolling stock.*—The list of rolling stock and the prices of the engines and vehicles have been supplied me by the General Manager of the Railway.

20. *Contingencies.*—This sum is 5 per cent. upon the total of the items of Schedule No. 2.

ESTIMATE.

Schedule No. 1, comprising those items which under a Contract similar to that for the Nanu-oya Railway would be executed by the Contractor.

Length of the railway, 14·5 miles.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| A.—Felling Trees and Clearing Land ... ... ... | 4,640 |
| B.—Earthwork ... ... ... ... | 60,656 |
| C.—Bridges ... ... ... ... | 89,503 |
| D.—Culverts ... ... ... ... | 21,454 |
| E.—Permanent Way ... ... ... ... | 118,995 |
| F.—Fencing ... ... ... ... | 5,500 |
| G.—Level Crossings ... ... ... ... | 7,000 |
| H.—Metalling Roads ... ... ... ... | 9,000 |
| I.—Stations ... ... ... ... | 150,910 |
| J.—Contingencies, 10 per cent. on the above ... ... | 46,766 |
| Total of Schedule No. 1—Rs. | 514,424 |

Schedule No. 2, comprising those items, the cost of which under a Contract similar to that for the Nanu-oya Railway would be borne directly and in the first instance by the Government.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| K.—Electric Telegraph ... ... ... ... | 10,875 |
| L.—Land and Compensation ... ... ... ... | 70,576 |
| M.—Engineering and Administration ... ... ... | 65,250 |
| N.—Bridge Girders, Cylinders, &c. ... ... ... | 75,620 |
| O.—Permanent Way Material ... ... ... | 376,616 |
| P.—Rolling Stock ... ... ... ... | 332,017 |
| Q.—Contingencies, 5 per cent. on the above ... ... ... | 46,547 |
| Total of Schedule No. 2—Rs. | 977,501 |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Schedule No. 1 ... ... ... ... | 514,424 |
| Schedule No. 2 ... ... ... ... | 977,501 |
| Total—Rs. | 1,491,925 |
| Equal to a total in pounds sterling taking the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.*= ... | £99,462 |
| Giving a mileage rate for 14½ miles of ... ... ... Rs. | 102,891 |
| Or a mileage rate in pounds sterling of ... ... ... | £6,860 |

21. The General Manager and I recently visited the sites of the proposed stations on this line, and at Negombo we examined the ground with the view of placing the Negombo station nearer to the principal houses, offices, and bazaar of the town. One reason for the selection of the site for this station, as shown on the 1887 trace, was that part of the land belonged to Government. The land has however now been sold, so that reason no longer holds good. The General Manager and I found that the line could be brought nearer to the middle of the town and that the station could be placed near Hunupitiya street, about one-quarter of a mile to the west of the old site; it would then be about half a mile away from the bazaar. This deviation would not increase the length of the line to Negombo, but there would be additional expense for level crossings and land and compensation. The former would not amount to much, but the latter would probably be considerable.

22. In your letter quoted above you ask me to submit an estimate of cost of a line from Gongitota to Negombo as well as an estimate of a line from Ragama to Negombo. Ragama is 9 miles, and Gongitota is about 7 miles from Colombo. If the Negombo Railway branched off from the Main Line at Gongitota, it would join the old trace from Ragama to Kandana. Kandana is 11 miles from Colombo by the old trace, and by the trace branching off at Gongitota it would be 10 miles, the distance between Gongitota and Kandana being 3 miles. The length of new line to be made to Negombo would be *viâ* Gongitota 15½ miles, against 14½ miles *viâ* Ragama; but the through distances from Colombo to Negombo would be *viâ* Gongitota 22½ miles, and *viâ* Ragama 23½ miles. As no survey has been made for a trace from Gongitota to Kandana, I am unable to give a close estimate of the cost of that piece of line, but from what I have seen of the country it appears to me that the cost per mile for works would not differ very much from the average cost of the line to Negombo. The earthwork and bridges would, I believe, be somewhat heavier, and more expenditure would be necessary at Gongitota to make the junction than at Ragama. Against these it must be noted that there would be no additional rolling stock for this extra mile, so its cost might be put down at Rs. 90,000. Thus, the line to Negombo *viâ* Ragama being estimated to cost Rs. 1,491,925, the line *viâ* Gongitota would probably cost Rs. 1,581,925.

I have, &c.,

H. OLIVER,

Chief Resident Engineer,

Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railways.

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## NEGOMBO RAILWAY.

### SCHEDULE No. 1.

### RAGAMA TO NEGOMBO, ESTIMATE OF COST, 1905.

A.—*Clearing Land.*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 14½ miles at Rs. 320 per mile ... ... ... | 4,640 |

B.—*Earthwork.*

| | Cub. yds. |
|---|---|
| Quantities as shown on section ... ... ... | 74,712 |
| Add for cuttings 16 ft. base to 20 ft. base ... ... ... | 4,600 |
| For improving 14·32 chains and 11·46 chains curves ... ... | 5,000 |
| Additional earthwork at stations including road approaches ... ... | 10,000 |
| Side ditches and road diversions ... ... ... | 7,000 |
| Total | 101,312 |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Rock, 10,000 cubic yards at Re. 1·50 ... ... ... | 15,000 |
| Earth, 91,312 cubic yards at 50 cents ... ... ... | 45,656 |
| Per mile, Rs. 4,183. Total—Rs. | 60,656 |

C.—*Bridges.*

| No. of Bridge. | Distance from Chilaw. | | Description: Spans. | Excavation in Foundations. | | Cement Concrete. | Ordinary Masonry in Cement. | Ashlar. | Coping. | Timber. | Transport and erection of cast iron in Cylinders. | Transport and erection of Girders. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rock. | Earth. | | | | | | | |
| | M. | C. | Ft. | | | | | | | | Lin. ft. | |
| 27 ... | 28 | 61 | 12 | — | 50 | 25 | 210 | 0·6 | 1·0 | — | — | 150 |
| 28 ... | 33 | 9 | (two)120 | 100 | 200 | 260 | 520 | 6·2 | 3·5 | 420 | 100 | 16,000 |
| 29 ... | 33 | 25 | 20 | — | 50 | 25 | 85 | 0·6 | 1·0 | — | — | 270 |
| 30 ... | 33 | 58 | 20 | — | 50 | 25 | 85 | 0·6 | 1·0 | — | — | 270 |
| 31 ... | 34 | 10 | 12 | — | 50 | 25 | 75 | 0·6 | 1·0 | — | — | 150 |
| 32 ... | 34 | 35 | 12 | — | 50 | 25 | 85 | 0·6 | 1·0 | — | — | 150 |
| 33 ... | 34 | 55 | 12 | — | 50 | 25 | 70 | 0·6 | 1·0 | — | — | 150 |
| 34 ... | 34 | 67 | 12 | — | 50 | 25 | 85 | 0·6 | 1·0 | — | — | 150 |
| 35 ... | 35 | 59 | 12 | — | 50 | 25 | 130 | 0·6 | 1·0 | — | — | 150 |
| 36 ... | 36 | 12 | 120 | 80 | 120 | 100 | 540 | 4·0 | 3·0 | 260 | — | 8,000 |
| 37 ... | 39 | 51 | 20 | — | 50 | 25 | 180 | 0·6 | 1·0 | — | — | 270 |
| 38 ... | 40 | 12 | 20 | — | 50 | 25 | 90 | 0·6 | 1·0 | — | — | 270 |
| Total ... | — | | — | 180 | 820 | 610 | 2,155 | 16·2 | 16·5 | 680 | 100 | 25,980 |

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Excavation in foundations, 180 cubic yards rock at Re. 1·50 ... | 270 | |
| 820 cubic yards earth at 50 cents ... | 410 | |
| | | 680 |
| Cement concrete, 610 cubic yards at Rs. 20 ... ... ... | | 12,200 |
| Masonry in cement mortar, 2,155 cubic yards at Rs. 20 ... ... | | 43,100 |
| Ashlar masonry, 16·2 cubic yards at Rs. 40 ... ... ... | | 648 |
| Coping, 16·5 cubic yards at Rs. 30 ... ... ... | | 495 |
| Timber, 680 cubic feet at Rs. 5 ... ... ... ... | | 3,400 |
| Transport and erection of cylinder piers, 100 lineal feet at Rs. 30 ... | | 3,000 |
| Storage, transport, and erection of girders ... ... ... | | 25,980 |
| Per mile, Rs. 6,172. Total—Rs. | | 89,503 |

## D.—*Culverts.*

| Number. | Distance from Chilaw. M. | Distance from Chilaw. C. | Description. | Head-way. | Excavation in Foundations. Rock. | Excavation in Foundations. Earth. | Cement Concrete. | Masonry in Cement Mortar. | Masonry in Lime Mortar. | Coping. | Timber |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Ft. | | | | | | | |
| 42 | 25 | 71 | 1 ft. 10 in. open culvert ... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 43 | 25 | 75 | Do. ... | 2 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 44 | 26 | 12 | Do. ... | 2 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 45 | 26 | 19 | 4 ft. open culvert ... | 5 | 1 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 0·8 | 9· 0 |
| 46 | 0 | 26 | 1 ft. 10 in. open culvert ... | 1 | — | 9 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 47 | 0 | 29 | 4 ft. open culvert ... | 3 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 12 | 0·5 | 9· 0 |
| 48 | 0 | 56 | 1 ft. 10 in. open culvert ... | 1 | — | 9 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 49 | 0 | 73 | Do. ... | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 50 | 27 | 6 | Do. ... | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 51 | 0 | 14 | Do. ... | 1 | — | 9 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 52 | 0 | 45 | Do. ... | 1 | — | 9 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 53 | 0 | 49 | Do. ... | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 54 | 28 | 16 | Do. ... | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 55 | 29 | 19 | Do. ... | 3 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 0·5 | 9· 0 |
| 56 | 0 | 47 | Do. ... | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 57 | 30 | 0 | Do. ... | 1 | — | 9 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 58 | 0 | 77 | Do. ... | 1 | — | 9 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6 25 |
| 59 | 31 | 63 | Do. ... | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 60 | 32 | 66 | Do. ... | 1 | — | 9 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 61 | 33 | 43 | 4 ft. open culvert ... | 4 | 3 | 10 | 18 | 8 | 16 | 0·6 | 9· 0 |
| 62 | 35 | 10 | 6 ft. open culvert ... | 5 | 4 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 0·8 | 9· 0 |
| 63 | 0 | 26 | 1 ft. 10 in. open culvert ... | 4 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 16 | 0·6 | 6·25 |
| 64 | 36 | 39 | Do. ... | 3 | 2 | 10 | — | 6 | 12 | 0·5 | 6·25 |
| 65 | 0 | 51 | Do. ... | 2 | 1 | 9 | — | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 66 | 0 | 64 | Double 2 ft. flat top ... | 10 | 4 | 10 | 25 | 25 | 48 | — | — |
| 67 | 0 | 75 | 1 ft. 10 in. open ... | 2 | 1 | 9 | — | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 68 | 37 | 32 | Do. ... | 2 | 1 | 9 | — | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 69 | 0 | 57 | 4 ft. open ... | 7 | 3 | 10 | 32 | 20 | 38 | 1·2 | 9· 0 |
| 70 | 0 | 76 | 1 ft. 10 in. open ... | 3 | 2 | 10 | — | 6 | 12 | 0·5 | 6·25 |
| 71 | 38 | 7 | Do. ... | 4 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 16 | 0·6 | 6·25 |
| 72 | 0 | 30 | 4 ft. open ... | 6 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 1·0 | 9· 0 |
| 73 | 0 | 49 | Do. ... | 1 | — | 9 | — | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 9· 0 |
| 74 | 0 | 64 | Do. ... | 1 | — | 9 | — | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 9· 0 |
| 75 | 0 | 78 | Do. ... | 2 | 1 | 9 | — | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 9· 0 |
| 76 | 39 | 6 | 1 ft. 10 in. open ... | 4 | 1 | 9 | — | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 6·25 |
| 77 | 0 | 14 | 4 ft. open ... | 2 | 1 | 9 | — | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 9· 0 |
| 78 | 0 | 40 | Do. ... | 7 | 2 | 10 | 16 | 20 | 38 | 1·2 | 9· 0 |
| 79 | 0 | 69 | Do. ... | 3 | 2 | 10 | — | 6 | 12 | 0·5 | 9· 0 |
| 80 | 40 | 2 | Do. ... | 2 | 1 | 10 | — | 4 | 8 | 0·3 | 9· 0 |
| | | | | | 50 | 350 | 312 | 254 | 500 | 16·8 | 276· 0 |

| | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Excavation in foundations rock, 50 cubic yards at Re. 1·50 ... | ... | 75 | |
| Earth, 350 cubic yards at 50 cents ... | ... | 175 | |
| | | | 250 |
| Cement concrete, 312 cubic yards at Rs. 20 ... | ... | ... | 6,240 |
| Ordinary masonry, 254 cubic yards in cement mortar at Rs. 20 ... | | 5,080 | |
| 500 cubic yards in lime mortar at Rs. 15 ... | | 7,500 | |
| | | | 12,580 |
| Coping in cement, 16·8 cubic yards at Rs. 30 ... | ... | ... | 504 |
| Timber, 276 cubic feet at Rs. 5 ... ... | ... | ... | 1,380 |
| Ironwork ... ... ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| Per mile, Rs. 1,479. | | Total—Rs. | 21,454 |

## E.—*Permanent Way.*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Transport and storage of rails, fastenings, and sleepers delivered at Colombo, say 240 tons at Rs. 5 ... ... ... ... | 1,200 |
| Ballast, 3,840 cubic yards at Rs. 100 per cubic yard, including transport ... | 3,840 |
| Platelaying, including lifting and finishing ... ... ... | 1,760 |
| Total per mile—Rs. | 6,800 |

Permanent way in Main Line, 14 miles 40 chains
Do. sidings, 1 mile 70 chains
Total Miles 16·375, at Rs. 6,800 ... ... 111,350

| | Chains. |
|---|---|
| Sidings Ragama ... ... ... | 10 |
| Ja-ela ... ... ... | 25 |
| Siduwa road ... ... ... | 15 |
| Kurana ... ... ... | 25 |
| Negombo ... ... ... | 75 |
| | 150 |

### Switches and Crossings.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Price for one—storage and transport ... ... ... | 50 |
| Special sleepers ... ... ... ... ... | 100 |
| Laying in the whole set ... ... ... ... | 100 |
| | 250 |
| Estimate for the whole line, 16·375 miles at Rs. 6,800 ... ... | 111,350 |
| Switches and crossings, 25 sets at Rs. 250 ... ... ... | 6,250 |
| 58 mileposts at Rs. 15 ... ... ... | 870 |
| 21 gradient posts at Rs. 25 ... ... ... | 525 |
| Per mile, Rs. 8,206. Total—Rs. | 118,995 |

### F.—*Fencing.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 miles wire fencing at Rs. 2,000 ... ... ... | 4,000 |
| 15 miles hedging at Rs. 100 ... ... ... | 1,500 |
| Per mile, Rs. 379. Total—Rs. | 5,500 |

### G.—*Level Crossings.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 first class at Rs. 2,000 ... ... ... ... | 2,000 |
| 50 ordinary with guard rails and approaches only at Rs. 100 ... ... | 5,000 |
| Per mile, Rs. 482. Total—Rs. | 7,000 |

### H.—*Metalling Roads.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 9,000 superficial yards at Re. 1 ... ... ... ... | 9,000 |
| Per mile, Rs. 620. | |

### I.—*Stations.*

#### At Colombo.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 water columns with piping, &c. ... ... ... | 3,000 |

#### Ragama.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shelter on new platform ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| Passenger platform, 400 ft. long, 2 ft. 6 in. above rail level, complete, as on Matara Line ... ... ... ... ... | 5,800 |
| Goods transfer shed ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| One residence, two rooms ... ... ... ... | 2,000 |
| Porters' lines, three rooms ... ... ... ... | 900 |
| One signal ... ... ... ... ... | 550 |
| Alteration of interlocking ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| Total—Rs. | 10,750 |

#### Kandana.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passenger shelter on platform ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| Passenger platform ... ... ... ... | 4,000 |
| Latrines ... ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| Porters' lines, one room ... ... ... ... | 300 |
| Total—Rs. | 5,300 |

#### Ja-ela.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passenger station ... ... ... ... | 4,000 |
| Passenger platform ... ... ... ... | 5,800 |
| Latrine ... ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| Loading bank ... ... ... ... ... | 280 |
| One residence for Station Master ... ... ... | 3,500 |
| One residence for clerks ... ... ... ... | 2,000 |
| Porters, &c., lines, six rooms ... ... ... ... | 1,800 |
| Signals ... ... ... ... ... | 1,040 |
| Total—Rs. | 18,920 |

#### Siduwa road.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passenger station ... ... ... ... | 3,000 |
| Passenger platform ... ... ... ... | 5,800 |
| Latrine ... ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| Loading bank ... ... ... ... ... | 280 |
| One residence for Station Master ... ... ... | 3,000 |
| Porters' lines, three rooms ... ... ... ... | 900 |
| Signals ... ... ... ... ... | 1,040 |
| Total—Rs. | 14,520 |

### Kurana-Katunayaka.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Passenger station ... ... ... ... | 3,000 |
| Passenger platform ... ... ... ... | 5,800 |
| Latrine ... ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| Loading bank... ... ... ... ... | 280 |
| Residence for Station Master... ... ... ... | 3,000 |
| Porters' lines, four rooms ... ... ... ... | 1,200 |
| Signals ... ... ... ... ... | 1,040 |
| Total—Rs. | 14,820 |

### Negombo.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passenger station ... ... ... ... | 6,000 |
| Passenger platform ... ... ... ... | 5,800 |
| Latrine ... ... ... ... ... | 750 |
| Carriage dock... ... ... ... ... | 1,000 |
| Goods shed ... ... ... ... ... | 2,000 |
| Engine shed ... ... ... ... ... | 7,000 |
| One residence, running bungalow ... ... ... | 4,000 |
| One residence, Station Master... ... ... ... | 3,500 |
| One residence, two rooms ... ... ... ... | 2,000 |
| One residence, Foreman Platelayer ... ... ... | 3,000 |
| One residence, overseer ... ... ... ... | 2,000 |
| One residence, two rooms ... ... ... ... | 2,000 |
| Porters, &c., lines, 16 rooms at Rs. 300 ... ... ... | 4,800 |
| Signal ... ... ... ... ... | 550 |
| Weigh-bridge and shed ... ... ... ... | 3,000 |
| Crane, 3-ton ... ... ... ... ... | 2,000 |
| Tank, well pump, &c. ... ... ... ... | 6,000 |
| Turntable ... ... ... ... ... | 12,000 |
| Coal stage ... ... ... ... ... | 200 |
| Total—Rs. | 67,600 |
| Platelayers' coolies' lines, twenty rooms at Rs. 300 ... ... | 6,000 |
| Equipment for stations, &c. ... ... ... ... | 10,000 |

### *Summary.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Colombo ... ... ... ... ... | 3,000 |
| Ragama ... ... ... ... ... | 10,750 |
| Kandana ... ... ... ... ... | 5,300 |
| Ja-ela ... ... ... ... ... | 18,920 |
| Siduwa road ... ... ... ... ... | 14,520 |
| Kurana-Katunayaka ... ... ... ... | 14,820 |
| Negombo ... ... ... ... ... | 67,600 |
| Platelayers' cooly lines ... ... ... ... | 6,000 |
| Equipment for stations ... ... ... ... | 10,000 |
| Per mile, Rs. 10,407. Total—Rs. | 150,910 |

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## SCHEDULE NO. 2.

### K.—*Electric Telegraph.*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 14½ miles at Rs. 750 per mile ... ... ... | 10,875 |

Per mile, Rs. 750.

### L.—*Land and Compensation.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Four houses ... ... ... ... ... | 6,600 |
| 103 acres of land ... ... ... ... | 58,160 |
| 10 per cent. on value of land for severance ... ... ... | 5,816 |
| Per mile, Rs. 4,867. Total—Rs. | 70,576 |

### M.—*Engineering and Administration.*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| New survey of line, 14½ miles at Rs. 500 ... ... ... | 7,250 |
| Engineering and supervision, 14½ miles at Rs. 4,000 ... ... | 58,000 |
| Per mile, Rs. 4,500. Total—Rs. | 65,250 |

### N.—*Bridge Girders, Cylinders, &c.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 spans 120 feet ... 285 tons | | |
| 4 „ 20 „ ... 15 „ | | |
| 6 „ 12 „ ... 12 „ | | |
| 312 tons at Rs. 210 ... | | 65,520 |
| Cast iron cylinders, 100 lin. ft. with bed plates 60 tons at Rs. 160 ... | | 9,600 |
| Caps diaphram bracing ... ... ... ... | | 500 |
| Per mile, Rs. 5,215. Total—Rs. | | 75,620 |

O.—*Permanent Way Material.*

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Rails 1 mile, say 113·5 tons—16·375 miles = say 1,860 tons at Rs. 100 | ... | 186,000 |
| Fastenings, 210 tons at Rs. 200 ... ... | ... | 42,000 |
| Sleepers, 16·375 by 2,000 = 32,750 add 2 per cent. = 33,404 at Rs. 4 | ... | 133,616 |
| Switches and crossings, 25 sets at Rs. 600 ... ... | ... | 15,000 |
| Per mile, Rs. 25,973. | Total—Rs. | 376,616 |

P.—*Rolling Stock.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 engines at Rs. 50,000 ... ... ... | ... | 150,000 |
| 8 bogie carriages (block train) ... ... | ... | 103,992 |
| 2 bogie carriages (spare) ... ... ... | ... | 27,204 |
| 7 covered goods wagons at Rs. 2,903 ... ... | ... | 20,321 |
| 3 open goods wagons at Rs. 2,600 ... ... | ... | 7,800 |
| 2 fish vans at Rs. 3,000 ... ... ... | ... | 6,000 |
| 1 oil and lime wagon at Rs. 3,500 ... ... | ... | 3,500 |
| 1 goods brake at Rs. 4,400 ... ... ... | ... | 4,400 |
| 4 ballast wagons at Rs. 2,200 ... ... ... | ... | 8,800 |
| Per mile, Rs. 22,898. | Total—Rs. | 332,017 |

V.—1906.

# COAL TENDERS FOR 1906.

SCHEDULE

OF

TESTS OF COAL SUPPLIED WITH TENDERS FOR 1906

FOR THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1906.

# COAL TESTS for 1906.—CONTRACTS.

| Name of coal | Birds Desserghill Sample | Laurie's Best Jerriah Sample | Katra's Coal Sample | McNeil's 17 Seam Jerriah Sample | Bengal 15 Seam Loco. Coal Sample | Lodna Sample | Gourangdhi Sample | Special Jerriah (Present contract) Bulk | Special Jerriah (Previous trials) Sample and Bulk |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Description (sample or bulk) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Price per ton | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Date of trials | Sept. 7, 8, 11, & 12, 1905 | Sept. 13 & 14, 1905 | Sept. 15, 16, 17, & 18, 1905 | Sept. 20, 21, 22, & 23, 1905 | Sept. 25, 26, 27, & 28, 1905 | Sept. 29, 30, & Oct. 2 & 3, 1905 | Oct. 4 & 5, 1905 | Oct. 6 & 7, 1905 | Sept. 14 & 24, 1903; April 13 & 23, 1904; Sept. 26 & 27, 1904 |
| Number of engine | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 |
| Total coal burnt, lb. | 8,225 | 8,025 | 7,719 | 7,919 | 6,864 | 7,918 | 8,697 | 7,662 | 6,622 |
| Total water evaporated, gallons | 5,626 | 5,432 | 5,224 | 5,145 | 5,244 | 5,196 | 5,205 | 5,257 | 5,101 |
| Ash formed, smoke box, cubic feet | 12·5 | 9·5 | 10 | 9·25 | 13·5 | 11·5 | 9·25 | 10·5 | 11·7 |
| Ash formed, ashpan and fire box, cubic feet | 52·5 | 61·5 | 39 | 47·6 | 30·25 | 38 | 48·5 | 49 | 31·25 |
| Total miles run | 174·72 | 174·72 | 174·72 | 174·72 | 174·72 | 174·72 | 174·72 | 174·72 | 182·5 |
| State of weather | First trial fine, second trial wet—G'pola–N'pitiya & N'pitiya–K'nawa | Showery | Fine | Fine | Fine | Rain on last Down trial; otherwise fine | Rain P'wela to R'kana; rest fine | Very wet on Up journey; Down fine | Fine |
| **LOADS UP.** | | | | | | | | | |
| *Four-wheel Vehicles.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo Terminus to Rambukkana | Col.–V'goda 26·5; V'goda–R'kana 25·5 | 23 | 24·5 | 24·5 | 25·5 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 28 |
| Rambukkana to Kadugannawa | 25·5 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Kadugannawa to Peradeniya Junction | 19·5 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 20 |
| Peradeniya Junction to Gampola | 22 | 20 | 23 | 22 | 22·5 | 23 | 12 | 30 Engine credited with 15 | P'deniya–Kandy 20; Kandy–P'deniya 11·5; P'deniya–G'pola 23; |
| Gampola to Nawalapitiya | 17·5 | 20 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 12 | 22 | 23 |
| **LOADS DOWN.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Nawalapitiya to Kadugannawa | 22 | 22 | 20·5 | 21·5 | 22 | 20·5 | 19 | 22 | 23 |
| Kadugannawa to Veyangoda | 22 | 26 | 22 | 21·5 | 22 | 20·5 | 19 | 22 | 23 |
| Veyangoda to Kelaniya | 24 | 28 | 25 | 23·5 | 24·5 | 22·5 | 21 | 24 | 28 |
| Kelaniya to Colombo Terminus | 24 | 18 | 25 | 23·5 | 24·5 | 22·5 | 21 | 24 | 28 |
| Average coal burnt per engine mile, lb. | 47·07 | 46·96 | 44·17 | 45·32 | 40·07 | 45·03 | 49·67 | 43·85 | 36·28 |
| Average coal burnt per vehicle mile, lb. | 2·04 | 2·02 | 1·95 | 1·98 | 1·69 | 1·95 | 2·28 | 1·86 | 1·41 |
| Average water evaporated per lb. of coal, gallons | ·691 | 662 | ·676 | ·648 | ·711 | ·672 | ·599 | ·684 | ·770 |
| Total ash formed, cubic feet | 65*a* | 71*b* | 49*c* | 56·8*d* | 43·7*e* | 49·5*f* | 57·75*g* | 59·5*h* | 42·9 |

REMARKS.

*a* Dirty coal. Engine steamed badly. Very little smoke.
*b* Very dirty coal. Engine stopped for want of steam on the incline.
*c* Engine steamed well. Coal gives much black smoke.
*d* Soft, smoky coal. Engine steamed fairly well. Samples appeared to be hand-picked.
*e* Good coal. Engine steamed very well. Consumption low, little dirt formed, tubes kept very clean.
*f* Fairly good coal. Engine steamed well, but tubes furred up badly and had to be scraped at Rambukkana, Kadugannawa, and Gampola.
*g* Dirty coal. Engine steamed very badly and stuck on incline for want of steam. Tubes furred up badly.
*h* Fair average sample of coal. Engine steamed well. Tubes furred up a little.

H. G. UNSWORTH,
Locomotive Engineer.

VI.—1906.

# FINAL REPORT

ON THE

# CONSTRUCTION OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

By Messrs. GREGORY, EYLES, & WARING,
*Consulting Engineers.*

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the Government Record Office, Colombo, price 5 cents.

1906.

# NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., to Governor Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—No. 11. Downing street, January 5, 1906.

SIR,—WITH reference to my despatch No. 461 of the 13th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to you for your information the accompanying copy of the Consulting Engineers' final report on the construction of the Northern Railway Extension.

2. The successful manner in which this undertaking has been carried out, at a cost considerably below the estimate, reflects much credit upon the Consulting Engineers who supervised it.

I have, &c.,

ELGIN.

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*Annexure.*

Messrs. GREGORY, EYLES, & WARING to the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

December 18, 1905.

*Ceylon Government Railway: Final Report upon the Construction of the Northern Extension.*

GENTLEMEN,—WE have the honour to submit for your information and for that of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, the following remarks upon Mr. Oliver's completion report upon the Northern Railway from Kurunegala to Kankesanturai, with its branches, as contained in his letter to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, No. 854 of the 26th September last, a copy of which reached us on the 20th October under cover of his official letter C. S., also of the 26th September last.

2. Our estimate for this line, as given in the 5th paragraph of our letter to your address of the 30th July, 1897, was Rs. 10,895,904. This was for a line 197 miles 33 chains in length as originally surveyed, with a short siding 23·73 chains in length to the Customs wharf at Kankesanturai, and it included a bridge of ten spans of 100 feet, being the same length as that then existing on the public road over Elephant Pass. It worked out therefore at a rate of Rs. 55,193 per mile of main line, the siding to the Customs being viewed merely as a part of the sidings at Kankesanturai station. In framing that estimate we made no alteration in Mr. Waring's estimate for work included in his Schedule No. 1, the total of which, with and without the allowance of 10 per cent. for Contingencies, was respectively Rs. 4,071,907·77 and Rs. 3,701,734·34.

3. Subsequently, however, but before construction work was begun, it was decided to substitute an embankment for the bridge at Elephant Pass, and to adopt between that place and Chavakachcheri, in lieu of a line running close to the shore of the Jaffna lake, a longer route running along or close to the public road, it being considered that the advantages gained by being nearer the villages and other centres of traffic would more than compensate for the greater length of line to be built and worked. These alterations resulted in increasing the length of the line from Kurunegala to Kankesanturai to 200 miles 14 chains.

4. The estimate for the line thus altered was, as usual in the case of railways in Ceylon, framed in two schedules, the first comprising such work as under a contract similar to that for the Nanu-oya Railway would have to be carried out by the contractor, and the second comprising such charges as would not, under a contract of that nature, be borne by him, but would devolve directly and in the first instance on the Government, and our estimate as worked out in detail for the work comprised in the first schedule, omitting maintenance, was Rs. 3,933,888·72.

5. The construction of the line by contract being contemplated, tenders were invited by advertisement, and these were obtained from three firms. The lowest, viz., that submitted by Messrs. Pauling & Co., was however, excluding maintenance, Rs. 454,796·56 in excess of our estimate, and was accompanied by conditions which we could not see our way to recommend you to grant. The other tenders were much higher, and one of them, the next lower, was also submitted subject to objectionable alterations and stipulations.

6. In these circumstances the construction of the line by the departmental system was ultimately decided upon, the conduct of the work being entrusted to Mr. H. Oliver, as Chief Resident Engineer, whose great local experience gained in the construction of railways in this manner, and whose professional training, energy, and ability rendered him peculiarly well qualified for the position.

7. Subsequently to the submission of the tenders further deviations were made, aggregating 14½ miles in length, and these are mentioned in the 10th paragraph of Mr. Oliver's report. The desirability of some of these was pointed out by Mr. Waring in his report to the Ceylon Government of the 18th December, 1894, upon the survey of the line: the branch siding to the Customs' premises at Jaffna, 1 mile 8·14 chains, was staked out, and that to the Customs at Kankesanturai was slightly modified, its length being increased to 28·15 chains. The effect of all these alterations was to reduce the total length of the line, including these sidings or branches, to 199¼ miles. They were not

however, accompanied by any corresponding reduction in quantities of work or in the estimated cost in Schedule No. 1, which, as finally revised by Mr. Oliver, excluding the allowance of 10 per cent. for Contingencies, was Rs. 3,971,649. Including this sum the revised total of this schedule becomes Rs. 4,368,814.

8. From the statements given in paragraphs 15 and 16 of Mr. Oliver's report it appears that the total estimated final expenditure under this schedule, including Rs. 35,795 in the item of Contingencies, as well as the cost of the construction of the branch from Jaffna to the Customs, which was not included in the original estimates or in the tenders received, will be Rs. 4,739,830, or Rs. 371,016 in excess of his revised estimate, and that in the items of Culverts, Fencing, Level Crossings, Metalling Roads, and Miscellaneous Works savings aggregating Rs. 89,395 have been effected on the estimate; while, on the other hand, it will be exceeded by Rs. 410,593 in the items of Earthwork and Bridges, due as Mr. Oliver explains to the occurrence during the north-east monsoon of 1902 of floods rising at many points several feet above the highest flood levels ascertained during the survey, thus necessitating raising the bridge abutments and long lengths of embankment and increasing the spans of some of the bridges. It is noteworthy that the excess in these items alone more than covers the total excess cost of all the work in this schedule above the estimate, and that had the line been built under contract the cost of the additional work involved by these unusual floods would have had to be paid for by the Government as an extra to the contract.

9. To give an idea of the extent to which these floods, and the alterations and deviations made in the line since it was first surveyed, have affected the earthwork alone, we may mention that our original estimate of Rs. 10,895,904, as given in our letter of the 30th July, 1897, contemplated the execution of 46,843 cubic yards of rock work and 1,540,781 cubic yards of earth excavation, whereas the quantities actually executed were 192,433 cubic yards rock, an increase of 310 per cent., and 2,120,692 cubic yards earth, an increase of more than 37 per cent.

10. The cost of the items Permanent Way and Stations in Schedule No. 1 was also much in excess of the estimate for them, owing to reasons which are satisfactorily explained by Mr. Oliver in the 19th and 20th paragraphs of his report.

11. Coming now to the works included in Schedule No. 2 of the estimate, we would remark that the expenditure in excess of the estimate in the items of Electric Telegraph and Land is fully accounted for by the reasons given by Mr. Oliver. The small saving under the heading of Engineering and Administration is specially satisfactory in view of the difficulties and delays entailed by the unhealthy nature of the country traversed and the scarcity of labour.

12. The savings effected in the items of Bridge and Culvert Superstructures, Permanent Way Materials, and Rolling Stock are mainly due to the improvement in the exchange value of the rupee in comparison with that existing at the time the original estimate was framed, and this being the case it was not necessary to trench at all upon the provision made under the heading of Contingencies.

13. Taking both schedules together, the estimate, as finally revised for the line as constructed, amounted to Rs. 11,029,376, whereas the total cost of the line itself, as now estimated by Mr. Oliver—and we suppose this is a very close approximation to the actual cost—is Rs. 10,554.252, or a saving of Rs. 883,702. This amount is equal to Rs. 52,970 per mile of railway built, including both the sidings to the Customs at Jaffna and Kankésanturai as additional mileage, amounts appreciably below both to the total cost and mileage rate originally estimated by us.

14. By the addition, however, of the sum of Rs. 256,910, expended upon extraneous items not included in the estimate for the line, particulars of which are given in the 13th paragraph of Mr. Oliver's report, and which though defrayed from the funds of the Railway form no part of it, the total expenditure will be raised to Rs. 10,811,162, an amount it will be noted still appreciably below our estimate of Rs. 10,895,904, as given in our letter to your address of the 30th July, 1897, and this amount, taking the length of line as constructed, viz., 199¼ miles, gives a mileage rate of Rs. 54,259.

15. This is the only case in our experience in which full particulars have been prepared with the view of the work being entrusted to contractors, where tenders have been obtained in open competition, and where, after full consideration of the offers received, it was decided to carry out the work on the departmental system; and the result has fully justified the decision then arrived at, for while the cost of the line has been kept within the estimated rate per mile, alterations have been made during its construction involving considerable increased expenditure. A reference to paragraph 9 will show the large additions to rock and earthwork quantities since the estimate was framed, and these and other alterations and modifications, set out in the final report of the Chief Resident Engineer, would all have been made the subject of claims for extras by a contractor, which would have increased very materially the amount of the original tender, already considerably in excess of our estimate. Provided, therefore, a competent and experienced Engineer, such as Mr. Oliver, can be found to take charge of Railway Extensions, it may fairly be inferred that the policy pursued by the Ceylon Government for many years past of constructing their own lines without the intervention of a contractor has resulted in a large saving to the Colony in capital expenditure.

We have, &c.,
GREGORY, EYLES, & WARING,
Consulting Engineers.

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VII.—1906.

# IRRIGATION BILL.

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to revise the Draft Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Irrigation Works and to the Cultivation of Paddy Lands in this Island.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 25 cents.

1906.

# IRRIGATION BILL.

## COMMISSION.

IN the Name of His Majesty EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

By His Excellency ALEXANDER MURRAY ASHMORE, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Lieutenant-Governor in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

A. M. ASHMORE.

To the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary; the Hon. the Attorney-General; the Hon. the Acting Auditor-General; the Hon. the Acting Government Agent, Western Province; the Hon. the Government Agent, Central Province; the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere; the Hon. Mr. W. G. Rockwood, M.D.; the Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle; the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling; the Hon. Mr. John Ferguson, C.M.G.

GREETING.

WHEREAS We deem it expedient that a Commission should issue to inquire into and revise the Draft Ordinance, viz., "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Irrigation Works and to the Cultivation of Paddy Lands in this Island:"

Now know Ye that We, the said Lieutenant-Governor, reposing great trust and confidence in your prudence, ability, and fidelity, have, with the advice of Our Executive Council, in pursuance of the powers in Us vested by the Ordinance No. 9 of 1872, nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute, and appoint you, the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary; the Hon. the Attorney-General; the Hon. the Acting Auditor-General; the Hon. the Acting Government Agent, Western Province; the Hon. the Government Agent, Central Province; the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere; the Hon. Mr. W. G. Rockwood, M.D.; the Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle; the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling; and the Hon. Mr. John Ferguson, C.M.G., to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, with authority to exercise all the powers which Commissioners appointed under the said Ordinance may lawfully use and exercise.

And We do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint you, the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, to be the Chairman of the said Commission.

And We do further hereby authorize and empower you, Our said Commissioners, to make all necessary inquiries in the said matter, and to report to Us under your hands within two months from this date, or so much earlier as may be possible, upon the matter referred to you as aforesaid.

Given at Nuwara Eliya, under the Seal of this Island, this Thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Five.

By His Excellency's command,

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

## REPORT.

WE, the Members of the Commission appointed to revise the draft of the Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Irrigation Works and to the cultivation of Paddy Lands in this Island, have the honour to report that we have duly considered the draft in question, and enclose a copy of it amended in accordance with our recommendations.

G. M. FOWLER, Acting Colonial Secretary.
ALFRED LASCELLES, Attorney-General.
HILGROVE C. NICOLLE, Acting Auditor-General.
H. W. BRODHURST, Acting Government Agent, Western Province.
HERBERT WACE, Government Agent, Central Province.
S. C. OBEYESEKERE.*
W. G. ROCKWOOD.
S. N. W. HULUGALLE.*
E. ROSLING.
J. FERGUSON.
H. WARD, Director of Irrigation.
S. D. BANDARANAIKE,* Maha Mudaliyar.

Colombo, November 30, 1905.

* Subject to protest annexed.

I BEG to enter my protest against the provision in the 5th clause that "any sums then standing to the credit of the fund shall pass to and form part of the revenue."

The Irrigation Fund should, in my opinion, be kept separate as hitherto and not merged in the general revenue, so that it may, without any interruption be available, when required, for irrigation works, which are of such vital importance to the interests of a very large section of the native population of this Island.

The matter of irrigation should not be viewed in a commercial spirit, but with reference both to direct and indirect benefits it will confer on the people, such as relieving such sections of the population as are now suffering from parangi, fever, dysentery, and other diseases induced and aggravated by want of pure water and wholesome and sufficient supplies of food crops that cannot be raised owing to scarcity of water, and rendering those parts of the Island where irrigation works are completed fit for cultivation and habitable.

Colombo, November 29, 1905. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.

I quite agree.—S. N. W. HULUGALLE.

I agree.—S. D. BANDARANAIKE.

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**An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Irrigation Works and to the Cultivation of Paddy Lands in this Island.**

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Ordinances relating to Irrigation Works and to the Cultivation of Paddy Lands in this Island: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

Short title. **1** This Ordinance may be cited as "The Irrigation Works and Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1905," and shall come into operation at such date as the Governor shall by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette* appoint.

Repeal. **2** There shall be repealed, as from the commencement of this Ordinance, the Ordinances specified in schedule I. to this Ordinance to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned.

Provided that—

(*a*) Any district already constituted an irrigation district or declared an irrigated district, under "The Irrigation and Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1889," or under any Ordinance by the said Ordinance repealed, and any district for which rules have already been framed by the government agent under section 10 of "The Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1867," shall be deemed to have been duly constituted irrigation districts under this Ordinance; and

(*b*) Any rule now in force made under the said "Irrigation and Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1889," or under any Ordinance by the said Ordinance repealed, shall continue in force until otherwise provided; and

(*c*) Any headman or other officer, village council or committee elected, appointed, or established under the said "Irrigation and Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1889," or under any Ordinance by the said Ordinance repealed, shall continue and be deemed to have been duly elected, appointed, and established under this Ordinance; and

(*d*) All rates, subscriptions, contributions, charges, and assessments established, leviable, or made under the said "Irrigation and Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1889," or under any Ordinance by the said Ordinance repealed, shall not be in any wise prejudicially affected by reason of the passing of this Ordinance, but may be enforced, levied, or given effect to as fully and effectually as if they had been established, authorized, or made under this Ordinance; and

(*e*) Any specification, plan, estimate, or report prepared or made in pursuance of any of the provisions of the said "Irrigation and Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1889," or under any Ordinance by the said Ordinance repealed, shall be deemed to have been duly prepared or made under, and for the purposes of, this Ordinance; and

(*f*) Any enactment referring to any Ordinance or enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Ordinance or to the corresponding enactment in this Ordinance.

Interpretation clause.

**3** In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Proprietor" means the owner of lands irrigable by any irrigation work, and includes the cultivator or person in possession of any such land and any person or persons nominated by a government agent to represent the Crown when Crown lands are [benefited or are to be benefited] by such irrigation work.

*Insert* "actual;"

*Omit* and *insert* "capable of being irrigated"

"Occupant."

"Occupant" includes a person having the charge, management, or control of any land or premises.

"District."

"District" means any korale, pattu, or village, or any other subdivision of a province which may from time to time be defined by the Governor by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*.

"Water-course," "channel," "ela," or "tank."

"Water-course," "channel," "ela," or "tank" include the banks and bund of the "water-course," "channel," "ela," or "tank," as the case may be.

*Insert.*

"Majority of proprietors."

[For the purposes of chapters VII. and VIII.] "majority of proprietors" means a majority consisting of two-thirds at least of the proprietors present. Provided that such majority shall represent at least one-third of the acreage benefited by such irrigation works, and if they do not represent one-third, then the votes of the proprietors representing two-thirds of the acreage to be benefited shall constitute the majority.

*Omit.*

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## CHAPTER II.

### Irrigation Funds.

Abolition of Central Board of Irrigation.

**4** (1) The board created by "The Irrigation and Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1889," and known as "The Central Irrigation Board of Ceylon," shall cease to exist as from the commencement of this Ordinance.

(2) But nothing in this section shall [tend] to invalidate any sanction or direction given or any act or thing done by the Central Board of Irrigation in exercise of the powers conferred on the board by the said "Irrigation and Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1889."

*Omit* and *insert* "extend"

Close of the irrigation fund.

**5** The irrigation fund which was by the above-mentioned Ordinance vested in the said Central Irrigation Board shall be closed as from the thirty-first day of December, 1904, and any sums then standing to the credit of the fund shall pass to and form part of the [revenue] of the Colony, and the debts and liabilities of the board at such date shall become the debts and liabilities of the Colony.

*Omit* and *insert* "balances"

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## CHAPTER III.

### Irrigation Districts.

Governor in Executive Council may proclaim irrigation districts.

**6** (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Proclamation for that purpose to be published in the *Government Gazette*, to declare any district an irrigation district for the encouragement and extension of paddy cultivation therein, and for the better enforcement of the ancient customs of such district in regard to irrigation and the cultivation of paddy lands and the maintenance of the water-rights of such proprietors.

Government agent to call public meeting of proprietors.

(2) The government agent shall, as soon as may be after the publication of such Proclamation as aforesaid, call a public meeting of proprietors within such district for the purpose of determining by a majority of votes, as hereinafter provided, whether this Ordinance shall be carried into operation with the aid of headmen or of village councils, or of both.

Proviso.

Provided that, in case the extent of the district should render more meetings than one necessary, the government agent may form several divisions of each district and hold a meeting in each division.

Provided further that whenever Crown lands are [to be benefited] by any irrigation work, the government agent may by writing under his hand nominate any fit person or persons to represent the Crown at any such meetings. [The number of votes of such nominated person or persons shall bear the same proportion to the votes possessed by private landowners at any meeting as the area of the Crown land bears to that owned by private individuals.]

*Omit* and *insert* "capable of being irrigated"

*Omit.*

Public notice of such meeting

**7** The government agent shall, one month at least before the day of holding any such meeting, cause notices to be published throughout such district, in such manner as shall appear to him best adapted for giving the greatest publicity thereto, of the day and place appointed for holding such meeting, and of the object for which the same is to be held; and shall in such notices call upon all proprietors within any such district or division to attend in person, or by proxy in writing, at such meeting.

Proceedings at such meetings. Appointment of committee to draw up rules.

**8** (1) Every meeting so convened shall be held at the time and place appointed, in the presence of the government agent; and at every such meeting every proprietor within the district or division for which the meeting has been called, who shall be present thereat [either in person or by proxy in writing,] shall be entitled to vote. *Omit.*

(2) It shall be the duty of the government agent to explain to the proprietors the results that would, according to this Ordinance, follow from the adoption of the different modes of carrying the Ordinance into operation, and the provisions generally of the Ordinance.

(3) The proprietors at such meeting shall ∧ appoint a committee of not more than twelve nor less than three persons to be associated with the government agent or with any person duly authorized by the government agent for the purpose of drawing up rules for the encouragement and extension of paddy cultivation and the enforcement of the said ancient customs, and for consulting with and advising him in matters connected with irrigation in the district. *Insert* "determine by a majority of votes whether this Ordinance shall be carried into operation with the aid of headmen or of village councils, or of both, and shall then"

Provided that where more meetings than one are held for any district it shall be the duty of the government agent to see that each division is allowed to appoint its proportion of the committee to make up the number for the entire district. Provided also that if any members of such committee shall die or leave the district, or shall ∧ refuse to act, it shall be lawful for the government agent to appoint others in their stead. *Insert* "have been convicted of any infamous crime, or shall neglect or"

(4) The government agent shall enter or cause to be entered in the minutes of such meeting the questions or resolutions proposed thereat, and the number of votes given for and against the same; and shall, at the close of such meeting, sign the said minutes, and publicly declare the result of the votes given thereat, and shall cause the said minutes to be deposited in the provincial or district kachcheri.

(5) Committeemen elected under this section shall hold office for a period of five years, and at the expiration of such period a like number of committeemen shall be elected in their place in manner aforesaid.

The committeemen who at the commencement of this Ordinance are in office shall hold office until the thirty-first December, 1906, when they shall be succeeded by committeemen elected as aforesaid. *Insert.*

At any election outgoing committeemen shall be eligible for re-election.

Objections to votes how decided.

**9** If at any such meeting any question shall be raised as to the right of any person to vote, it shall be lawful for the government agent then and there to make such inquiry as he may deem requisite, and to declare whether such person has the right of voting or not; and the decision so made shall be final. And an entry shall be made in the minutes of such meeting of any such question and of the decision thereon.

Majority to decide.

**10** All questions or resolutions proposed at any meeting held under the provisions of section 8 shall be determined by a majority consisting of two-thirds at least of the persons present and entitled to vote thereat.

Government agent may make rules in districts where proprietors cannot publicly meet.

**11** If owing to the sparseness of the population or the circumstances of the inhabitants of any district, or from any other cause, no public meeting of the proprietors within such district can be convened or held in manner hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for the government agent, after making due inquiry, to draw up such rules as are referred to in section 8 and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance. And this Ordinance shall in such districts be carried out with the aid of irrigation headmen appointed

by the government agent, and such headmen shall have the powers and protections, and be subject to the duties and responsibilities, which headmen appointed provisionally or permanently under chapter IV. have or are subject to.

Mode of enforcing customs and rules.

**12** Whenever an act shall be committed contrary to the said customs or rules, or a complaint be made or a question arise having relation to the matters provided for by this Ordinance, such act, complaint, or question shall be investigated and dealt with in manner provided in chapter IV. or chapter VI., according to the nature of each case.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### IRRIGATION HEADMEN.

Headman to be elected. Their duties.

**13** If the result of the meeting referred to in section 8 should render it necessary, there shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided one or more headmen for the district or division for which the meeting has been called, whose duty it shall be, subject to the direction and control of the government agent, to attend to all matters connected with the irrigation and cultivation of the paddy lands therein, and the maintenance of rights and works connected therewith, and to prevent, so far as in his power lies, any act, whether of commission or omission, contrary to the ancient customs in reference thereto, or whereby damage may accrue to any of the proprietors.

*Insert* "any rules made under this Ordinance or"

Elections how conducted, &c. Appointment by government agent failing election.

**14** (1) The headmen shall be elected by a majority of the proprietors present at any such meeting as aforesaid, [either in person or by proxy in writing.]

*Omit.*

(2) It shall be lawful for the government agent at any time to dismiss any headman elected or appointed under this Ordinance or under any Ordinance hereby repealed, who shall be guilty of any misconduct in the execution of his office; and in every such case, or in the case of any vacancy by death or resignation, the government agent shall, by proper and reasonable notices, summon a meeting of the proprietors of the district or division in respect of which a new headman is required; and at such meeting another headman shall and may be elected by such majority as aforesaid. In case no person shall be elected at any such meeting for the office of headman, the government agent shall himself appoint a person to such office, and it shall be further lawful for the government agent to appoint a headman provisionally until one can be elected.

(3) No person who has been convicted of any infamous crime shall be eligible to be elected or appointed a headman.

Duties of headmen.

**15** Whenever any act shall be committed contrary to such ancient customs, or whereby damage may accrue to any of the proprietors within any such district or division as aforesaid, the headman thereof shall forthwith repair to the spot, and, if the act complained of be of a nature to call for prompt action to prevent injury, shall take such steps as shall be necessary to place matters in the state in which they were, and thus to remedy the evil likely to arise; and shall forthwith report the matter to the government agent. Provided that whenever the headman can safely defer taking any steps until he shall have been able to communicate with the government agent, it shall be his duty to desist from action until he shall have received the instructions of the government agent. And provided further, that in cases where the headman shall have taken prompt action to prevent injury, such prompt action shall not be held to prevent the act complained of being investigated by the village council in districts where both systems exist.

*Insert* "or rules"

Proviso.

Mode of recovering expenditure incurred by headmen.

**16** Whenever a headman shall incur any expenditure in the execution of his duty as aforesaid, and the person in consequence of whose act such expenditure was incurred shall deny his liability to pay the same, or fail to satisfy it, the government agent shall, on his being satisfied that such expenditure was properly incurred, and that it is reasonable, sign a certificate thereof setting out the name of the person in consequence of whose act such expenditure was incurred,

the amount thereof, the nature of the act complained against, and the name of the headman by whom the expenditure was incurred, and transmit the same to such person. And if such person shall fail to pay the same within ten days from the service of the certificate, the government agent shall proceed to recover the same as provided in chapter IX. of this Ordinance.

Liability of headmen.

**17** If any headman shall fail or neglect to perform the duties devolving upon him, or shall act in excess of the authority hereby conferred upon him, or in bad faith, or without probable cause, or wantonly and maliciously, he shall, besides being answerable in damages to the person injured by his act or omission, be guilty of an offence, and be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Resistance to headmen.

**18** Any person unlawfully resisting, molesting, or obstructing any headman in the execution of any duty imposed upon him by this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Payment to irrigation headmen.

**19** It shall be at the discretion of the committee appointed under section 8, or for the government agent if no committee shall have been appointed, to award remuneration to irrigation headmen for their services as such, either in kind from the produce of the district or division for which each such headman shall be appointed, or in money, and the proprietors of the irrigable lands within such district or division shall be liable to make such remuneration, and, in case of default, the same shall be recovered from them as is provided in chapter IX. of this Ordinance.

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## CHAPTER V.

### RULES FOR ENFORCING CUSTOMS.

Rules how to be made valid and binding.

**20** All rules framed under the provisions of section 8 or 11 shall be transmitted by the government agent to the Governor, for the approval or disallowance thereof by the said Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council; and in case such rules shall be approved, notice of such approval shall be given by Proclamation; and the said rules shall be published^ in the *Government Gazette*, and in the district in such manner as to the Government Agent shall seem expedient, and shall thereupon become binding upon all proprietors within the said district, and shall be as legal, valid, and effectual as if the same had been inserted herein.

*Insert* " in English and in the vernacular language or languages of the district "

Rules may be added to, amended, or repealed.

**21** The government agent may, if to him it shall seem advisable, and shall, upon the requisition of a reasonable number of the proprietors of the district where any rules for the enforcement of ancient customs are in force, call a public meeting of the proprietors for the purpose of adding to, amending, or repealing such rules, or any of them, or he may in any case in which he shall have drawn up rules under the provisions of section 11 himself, add to, amend, or repeal any such rules, or draw up new rules in lieu thereof. Provided that any alteration of any rules so in force, whether by way of addition, amendment, or repeal, made by proprietors under the provisions of this section, shall be determined on at a public meeting duly convened in manner provided by chapter III., and by such a majority as is required by section 10, and under and subject to the provisions with regard to original rules contained in the said chapter, and that all such alterations and all alterations by way of addition, amendment, or repeal, and all new rules made by the government agent under the provisions of this section, shall be transmitted [to the Governor] for approval or disallowance^, and shall, if approved, be published as in section 20 provided.

*Omit.*
*Insert* " by the Governor in Executive Council,"

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## CHAPTER VI.

### VILLAGE COUNCILS.

How village councils are to be convened, and their mode of procedure.

**22** Whenever it shall seem to him necessary to convene a village council in any district in which the proprietors have under section 8 determined to adopt the aid of such councils, the government agent shall cause notice to be given in the village where the party complained against resides, or where

the act or omission is alleged to have taken place, in such manner as shall appear to him best calculated for making the same generally known to the parties concerned, of the time and place appointed by him for the investigation of such complaint; and at the appointed time and place the complaint shall be publicly inquired into by the government agent, or some person deputed by him for the purpose as president, assisted by a village council chosen in manner hereinafter provided. Every such inquiry shall take place in the presence of the party complained against, who shall have full liberty to make his defence before such council, [unless, in case of his absence, it is proved to the satisfaction of the council that he has had notice of the intended meeting, and has no valid excuse for being absent therefrom.] And if such village council shall, at the close of the inquiry, be of opinion that the party complained against has committed a breach of the rules, and such opinion shall be concurred in by such government agent or person deputed as aforesaid, the village council shall forthwith award and adjudge that the person so offending do pay a penalty not exceeding thirty rupees.

*Insert* "in writing"

*Omit.*

Deputation to convene village councils, and to act as presidents thereof, need not be special.

Provided that village councils to try breaches of rules may be convened by any person deputed by the government agent in any irrigation district, and such deputation, as well as the deputation to be given by the government agent under this section to any person to act as president in inquiring into any complaint of the nature herein referred to, need not be special in each case: a general deputation to any person in the district to convene village councils when necessary, or to act as president thereof, will be sufficient.

Village council how constituted.

**23** The village council shall consist of not less than three nor more than seven men, selected by the president of such council from among the proprietors of paddy lands situated in the district. The government agent, or the person deputed by him for the purpose, shall be the president of such council, and shall conduct and keep a record of the proceedings thereof; [but he shall not vote upon any question arising for the determination of the council unless the votes of the members shall be equally divided, when he shall have a casting vote.]

*Insert* "(1)"

*Omit.*

(2) In case of any difference of opinion between the president and the councillors, or any of them, the opinion of the president shall prevail, and shall be taken to be the decision in the case, but in any such case a record shall be made of such difference of opinion.

*Insert.*

Government agent or person authorized by him to try breaches of rules.

**24** It shall be lawful for the government agent, or any person by him authorized thereto under his hand [(hereinafter referred to as the inquirer)], to inquire into breaches or alleged breaches of any rules made under section 11, and to hear, try, and determine all questions concerning the same, and to adjudge and award that parties complained against do pay the penalty fixed by section 22 or any penalty prescribed by such rules. [Provided that no sentence of imprisonment awarded by an inquirer in default of payment of a penalty shall be enforced unless confirmed by the government agent.]

*Omit.*

*Omit.*

Proceedings to be filed of record in he kachcheri.

**25** It shall be the duty of the government agent or the [inquirer] to record in writing the proceedings at such inquiry, and to transmit such record to the kachcheri to be there filed of record.

*Omit* and *insert* "person authorized by him as aforesaid"

And to be summary and free from any formalities.

**26** The proceedings before the village council, government agent, or [inquirer] shall be summary, and not subject to the formalities of judicial proceedings, and it shall be the duty of such council, government agent, or [inquirer] to do substantial justice on all questions coming before them or him, and no advocate, proctor, or agent shall be permitted to appear on behalf of any person concerned in or affected by such proceedings.

*Insert* "(1)"

*Omit* and *insert* "person authorized by him as aforesaid"

*Omit* and *insert* "authorized person"

(2) In any such proceedings the president or the government agent or the person authorized by the government agent may by summons require the attendance of any person complained against. If such person fails to attend as so required the president or the government agent or authorized person may thereupon issue a warrant to secure his attendance.

*Insert.*

(3) The Governor in Executive Council may, from time to time, make rules regarding the form and manner of proceeding to be observed in such proceedings, the process to be issued therein, and the mode of enforcing the same.

(4) The provisions of section 50 (*a*) of "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1889," shall be applicable to summonses and warrants issued under this Ordinance by any president, government agent, or person authorized by a government agent.

*Insert.*

No appeal or injunction allowed, but party aggrieved may petition the Governor after applying for relief in the first intance to the government agent.

**27** No appeal shall lie to any court against the decision or award of any such council, government agent, or [inquirer] on any plea or pretext whatsoever, nor shall any injunction be issued by any court in respect of any matter of which they or he may take cognizance by virtue of this Ordinance; but it shall be competent to the government agent to take action in any case in which any person feeling aggrieved by any such decision may apply to him for relief, and to make, or direct to be made, further inquiry into the matter in question, or to order a new inquiry, or to modify or reverse the decision.

*Omit* and *insert* "person authorized as aforesaid by a government agent"

Proviso.

Provided always that it shall be the right of any person feeling aggrieved as aforesaid to apply to the Governor by petition if he should fail to obtain the desired relief in the first instance from the government agent; and it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to direct further inquiry, or to confirm, modify, or reverse such decision.

Proviso.

Provided also that the powers conferred by this section on the government agent to take action in any case in which an aggrieved person may apply to him for relief, shall not be exercised unless application for that purpose shall be made to him by a written petition within fourteen days, exclusive of Sundays and public holidays, from the date on which the decision complained of shall have been given; and no petition to the Governor under this section shall be entertained unless the same is received within fourteen days, exclusive of Sundays and public holidays, from the date on which the decision of the government agent shall have been communicated to the petitioner.

*Insert* "in person or"

Penalty for breach of rules how enforced.

**28** Whenever any person shall be adjudged by such council, government agent, or [inquirer] to pay any penalty as aforesaid, the president of such council, the government agent, or [inquirer may, unless the same be forthwith paid, sentence the defaulter to simple or rigorous imprisonment for any period not exceeding fourteen days,] provided that no sentence of imprisonment shall be carried into execution unless confirmed by the government agent. And every fiscal or deputy fiscal shall, within the province or district for which he is respectively empowered to act, execute such sentence, and the provisions of sections 5, 8, and 81 of "The Prisons Ordinance, 1877," shall extend and apply to warrants of commitment issued by such president, government agent, or [inquirer] in pursuance of such sentence.

*Omit* and *insert* "person authorized as aforesaid"

*Omit* and *insert* "authorized person may, unless the same be forthwith paid, order the amount of the penalty to be recovered in manner provided by section 44, or he may sentence the defaulter to simple or rigorous imprisonment for any period not exceeding one month"

*Omit* and *insert* "authorized person"

Appropriation of penalties.

**29** In awarding any penalty, it shall be competent for such council, government agent, or [inquirer] to direct such portion thereof as they or he shall deem fit to be paid when recovered to the person injured or aggrieved by the act or omission in respect of which such penalty has been imposed (on condition that such person, if he shall accept the same, shall not have or maintain any suit for the recovery of damages for the loss or injury sustained by him by reason of such act or omission), and such other portion thereof, when recovered as they or he shall deem fit, to the persons employed to do the work which ought to have been done, or to repair the mischief done, by the defendant. The balance, if any, shall be appropriated in aid of such minor irrigation works as the government agent shall determine.

*Omit* and *insert* "authorized person"

*Insert* ", or in remuneration of irrigation headmen,"

## CHAPTER VII.

### CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR, AND IMPROVEMENT OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

Means to provide for construction, repair, or improvement of irrigation works, &c.

**30** In order to provide means for the construction, repair, or improvement of irrigation works, it shall be lawful for the government agent to call a meeting of the proprietors of the allotments of land [likely to be benefited] by any proposed work, to determine by a majority of the proprietors present, [either in person or by proxy in writing,] whether it is expedient

*Omit* and *insert* "capable of being irrigated"

*Omit.*

that such works be, in whole or in part, constructed, repaired, or improved, or such channels be kept free from obstruction and in proper order; and, if so, whether or not Government aid is necessary for such work. If the majority present shall determine that such aid is not necessary, they shall proceed to determine further the rate of subscription in money or of contribution in labour payable by each proprietor towards the work, and their decision shall be recorded and shall be binding on all the proprietors of allotments of land [benefited by such works].

Where Government aid is not deemed necessary.

*Omit* and *insert* "capable of being irrigated"

**31** If a majority of the proprietors shall determine, or if in the case of any such district as is referred to in section 11 it shall appear to the government agent, that Government aid is necessary for the construction, repair, or improvement of any irrigation works, the government agent shall make application to Government, with or without conditions, for such aid; such application shall be accompanied by a specification showing the allotments of land [likely to be benefited] by the proposed work, and the names, so far as he can ascertain the same, of the proprietors of such allotments and the extents as nearly as he can ascertain them of the [lots to be benefited]; and it shall be lawful for the Governor, if it shall appear expedient to him to do so, to cause a plan and an estimate of the work to be prepared∧.

Mode of applying for Government aid.

*Omit* and *insert* "capable of being irrigated"

*Omit* and *insert* "capable of being irrigated"

*Insert* "together with a complete specification of the irrigable land"

**32** Upon such application and after such further inquiry, if any, as may be deemed expedient, the Governor may, if he thinks fit, sanction the execution of the work subject to such conditions, if any, as may∧ seem just; and such sanction shall be published in each village affected by the work by beat of tom-tom.

Sanction of Governor to work.

*Insert* "to him"

**33** (1) Whenever any irrigation work is undertaken under the provisions of this chapter the proprietors of the several allotments of land [to be benefited by the work (as set out in the specification prepared as hereinbefore provided)] shall (except where the Governor has by conditions passed under section 32 exempted any of them) become and be severally bound to repay the cost of such work.

*Omit* and *insert* "appearing in the specification as being capable of being irrigated by the work"

(2) Such specification shall be conclusive on the point that the several allotments of land therein mentioned are liable for the repayment of the said cost, which shall be a first charge upon the said several allotments, and shall take precedence over all mortgages, hypothecations, and encumbrances whatsoever.

(3) The Governor shall have power to cause the specification from time to time to be altered and to be enlarged as additional lands may become irrigable.

(4) Every specification prepared under this chapter, and all alterations, amendments, and enlargements of the same, shall from time to time be published in the *Government Gazette*.

*Insert.*

**35** If land be wanted for keeping water-courses and channels free from obstruction, or for the construction, repair, or improvement of any work connected with irrigation, and there is any hindrance to the acquisition thereof, the Governor may declare that the land is needed for public purposes, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, and such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the purview of Ordinance No. 3 of 1876 and any other Ordinance that may hereafter be in force providing for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Acquisition of land for irrigation purposes.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

### Cost of Irrigation Works, and of their Maintenance.

**36** ∧The sum expended in the execution of any irrigation work, together with interest thereon at 4 per cent. per annum, shall be payable in ten equal yearly instalments. The government agent shall assess the proportion due for each allotment, including such allotments as may belong to the Crown, by dividing the sum expended in executing the work by the total

Contribution by proprietors in repayment of sums expended.

*Insert* "(1)"

number of acres of the several allotments [benefited by the work as appearing in the specification as aforesaid,] and thus apportion the amount due upon each allotment. And the government agent shall thereupon transmit to the proprietor of each land a requisition calling upon him to pay to such government agent, on the days in each year specified in the said requisition, the amount of the contribution due for the allotment of which he is proprietor, to make up the amount expended. If the proprietor be absent from the village, or if there be more than one proprietor for any allotment, or if from any cause the requisition cannot be served on the proprietor, the government agent shall cause such requisition to be affixed in some conspicuous part of the allotment, and the government agent shall further cause a notice to be published in the village, by beat of tom-tom, on three different occasions, specifying the allotments which will have to contribute towards the cost, the sum each allotment is assessed at, and the time within which the different instalments due upon each allotment are to be paid to the government agent.

*Omit* and *insert* "as irrigable by the work as appearing in the specification,"

(2) The Governor in Executive Council may with reference to any irrigation work by order direct that the proprietors may be allowed to repay the sum expended in executing the work by contributing instalments of a fixed proportion, not exceeding quarter of the produce of their allotments, to be delivered at such time and place as the government agent may appoint until the whole amount, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum, has been repaid in kind. The price at which such produce shall be received for this purpose shall be named in the order, and may be varied from time to time by the Governor. Provided that—

(*a*) If any irrigable allotment is left uncultivated the proprietors shall be liable to pay such sum as the government agent shall assess as the equivalent in money of the contribution in kind which ought to have been made in respect of the allotment if cultivated, such assessment being based on the area of the allotment and the average yield of similar allotments.

*Insert.*

(*b*) If default is made in the delivery of produce at the time and place appointed, the value of the produce which ought to have been delivered computed at the rate aforesaid shall be recovered in manner provided by chapter IX. of this Ordinance.

Proprietors may determine either that the sum expended may be repaid in ten annual instalments, or that the lands may be liable to a charge in perpetuity for interest and cost of upkeep.

Such charge to be fixed by the Governor in Executive Council.

**37** Provided that it shall be competent to a majority of the proprietors, at a meeting of the proprietors of the allotments of land [benefited or to be benefited] by any proposed work convened under section 30, or at any other meeting to be held for that purpose (and which said meeting it shall be lawful for the government agent to convene) to determine either that the sum to be expended [from the irrigation fund] in the execution of any work shall be repaid in ten annual instalments, as hereinbefore provided, or that the lands [benefited or to be benefited] by the said work shall be liable to a charge in perpetuity for interest on the sum so expended and the cost of upkeep. Such charge in perpetuity shall be at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and shall not be in excess of [two] rupees per acre per annum.

*Omit* and *insert* "capable of being irrigated"

*Omit and insert* "by government"

*Omit* and *insert* "capable of being irrigated"

*Omit* and *insert* "five"

Provided further, that whenever Crown lands are [benefited] by any irrigation work it shall be lawful for the Crown to sell [either by public auction or by private contract] the whole or any portion or portions of such Crown lands, and to impose such charge in perpetuity on the lands so sold not exceeding [two] rupees per acre per annum as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may from time to time fix, notwithstanding that a charge in perpetuity at a different rate per acre has been fixed and agreed to by a majority of the proprietors of the lands [benefited] by such work, or that the meeting of proprietors has elected to pay by ten annual instalments. Notice that such Crown lands will be sold subject to such higher charge in perpetuity shall be given to intending purchasers by publication in at least three consecutive issues of the *Government Gazette* prior to any such sale. Provided further, that the provisions of chapter IX. of [the principal] Ordinance shall in all respects apply to

*Omit* and *insert* "capable of being irrigated"

*Omit.*

*Omit* and *insert* "five"

*Omit* and *insert* "capable of being irrigated"

*Omit* and *insert* "this"

such higher charge in perpetuity imposed under the [provisions of this Ordinance] as well as to the charge fixed and agreed to by a majority of the proprietors [under the provisions of the principal Ordinance].

*Omit* and *insert* "this section"

*Omit* and *insert* "as aforesaid"

Such option may be exercised even as respects works already constructed, commenced, or determined upon.

**38** In any case in which any irrigation work shall have been already constructed or commenced, or determined upon for construction with Government aid under any Ordinance hereby repealed, it shall be lawful for a majority of the proprietors of the allotments of land [benefited or to be benefited by such irrigation work], at a meeting to be convened as provided for in the last preceding section, to convert the repayment by annual instalments into a charge in perpetuity, as hereinbefore provided.

*Omit* and *insert* "appearing in the specification as being capable of being irrigated by such irrigation work, subject to the approval of the Governor in Executive Council"

Annual rate for maintenance.

**39** It shall be lawful for the government agent to receive in kind instead of in money the ten annual instalments or payments in perpetuity. Such payment in kind shall be made at such rate of commutation and shall be collected in such manner as the Governor shall from time to time direct and appoint. Provided that if default be made in delivery of produce at the time and place appointed by the government agent the amount of the instalment or the rate in perpetuity for which such payment in kind shall have been substituted shall be recovered in the manner provided in chapter IX. of this Ordinance.

*Insert.*

Annual rate for maintenance.

[**39**] Whenever any irrigation work has been or shall hereafter be constructed, and it has not been or shall not be determined in manner provided by section [43 that the lands benefited] by such work shall be liable to a charge in perpetuity, such lands and the proprietors thereof shall forthwith become and be severally bound and liable to an annual charge or rate for the maintenance of such irrigation work. The said rate shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and shall be a first charge upon the several lands benefited as aforesaid, and shall take precedence over all mortgages, hypothecations, and encumbrances whatsoever.

*Omit* and *insert* "**40**"

*Omit* and *insert* "37 that the lands capable of being irrigated"

Government agent to assess rate to be contributed by lands benefited by irrigation works for maintenance of same.

[**40**] The government agent of the province in which any such irrigation work has been constructed shall, so soon as the [proprietors are benefited by any work, assess the rate which each land (including Crown lands) benefited] by such work shall contribute annually for the maintenance of such work, and shall revise such assessment once at least in every five years, and a copy of every such assessment and revised assessment shall be served on each of the proprietors, and every such assessment and revised assessment shall be published in the village in the manner prescribed by section 36 of this Ordinance.

*Omit* and *insert* "**41** (1)"

*Omit* and *insert* "'lands become irrigable by any work, assess the rate which each land (including Crown lands) capable of being irrigated"

(2) The government agent may at any time after the commencement of this Ordinance revise in manner aforesaid any rates which may have been assessed for the maintenance of any irrigation work under the provisions of "The Irrigation and Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1889," or any of the Ordinances thereby repealed, and shall thereafter revise such revised rates once at least in every five years.

*Insert.*

Recovery of rate for maintenance.

**41** The rate so assessed shall be due and payable in respect of each land on the thirty-first day of March in every year; and the recovery of the rate shall be made under, and be subject to, the provisions contained in chapter IX. of this Ordinance.

*Omit.*

Procedure in case of default in making specification.

**42** Whenever it appears to the Governor in Executive Council with respect to any irrigation work undertaken or completed under the provision of this Ordinance or of any Ordinance thereby repealed—

(1) That the specification showing the allotments of land likely to be [benefited] by the proposed work, which according to such Ordinance ought to have been made, has not in fact been made; or

*Omit* and *insert* "capable of being irrigated"

(2) That any such specification which has been made is invalid or of doubtful validity by reason of non-compliance with the requirements of such Ordinance—

(*a*) With regard to the calling or holding of a meeting of the proprietors of the allotments of land

[likely to be benefited] by the proposed work or with regard to the passing of any resolution or determination at such meeting; or — *Omit* and *insert* "capable of being irrigated"

(*b*) With regard to making application for Government aid under section 31—

it shall be lawful for the Governor in Executive Council to direct [the government agent to prepare a specification showing the allotments of land which have been or are likely to be benefited] by the work, and every specification so made shall have for all purposes the like force and validity as if it had been duly made under the provisions of the Ordinance under which the work was undertaken. — *Omit* and *insert* "a complete specification to be prepared showing the allotments of land which have been or are likely to be irrigable"

Effect of specification made under foregoing section.

**43** Where a specification has been made under the foregoing [sub-section], the proprietors of the allotments of land shown in the specification as [benefited or likely to be benefited] by the work shall be entitled to determine, in accordance with section 36 of this Ordinance, either that the sum expended [from the irrigation fund] in the execution of the work shall be repaid in ten annual instalments, or that the lands named in the specification shall be liable to a charge in perpetuity for interest on the sum so expended and the cost of upkeep. — *Omit* and *insert* "section" *Omit* and *insert* "irrigable" *Omit* and *insert* "by Government"

## CHAPTER IX.

### Recovery of Money due under this Ordinance.

**44** All rates assessed under this Ordinance or under any Ordinance thereby repealed in respect of lands capable of being irrigated by any irrigation work shall be due and payable on the thirtieth day of June in each year. — *Insert.*

The recovery of such rates shall be made under, and shall be subject to, the following provisions contained in this chapter.

Seizure and sale of property of defaulterers.

[**44**] (1) If default be made in the payment of any instalment, charge, or rate due under this Ordinance in repayment of any amount expended on the construction, repair, improvement, or maintenance of any irrigation work, it shall be lawful for the government agent or any person authorized by writing under his hand to seize the land herein declared specially bound and liable for such repayment [or] any crop or produce thereof, [or] any movables thereon, to whomsoever such land, crop, or movables may belong; and if the amount of such instalment, charge, or rate, together with any costs payable under section [46], shall not be sooner paid or tendered, to sell the property so seized by public auction at any time not less than twenty-one days from the date of such seizure. — *Omit* and *insert* "**45**" *Omit and insert* "and" *Omit* and *insert* "and" *Omit* and *insert* "47"

(2) If default be made in the payment of any other sum payable under this Ordinance, it shall also be lawful for the government agent or any person authorized by writing under his hand to proceed to seize any property whatsoever belonging to the defaulter, wheresoever the same may be found, and to sell the same by public auction at any time not less than twenty-one days from the date of seizure, if such sum, together with any costs payable under section 46, shall not be sooner paid or tendered. — *Insert* "or of any fines imposed for breach of rules make thereunder,"

Proviso.

Provided that no seizure of any land shall be made under this section if the defaulter surrenders sufficient free and unclaimed movable property to satisfy the total amount due by him.

Proviso.

Provided also that no land seized under sub-section (1) shall be sold until and unless the crop or produce thereof, and the movables thereon, if any, shall have been first sold, and shall have failed to realize sufficient to cover the total amount due.

(3) In all cases the sale of immovable property shall be conducted on the spot, unless the government agent shall otherwise direct, or unless the defaulter shall consent to the sale being conducted elsewhere.

Keeping a person in charge of property seized.

[**45**] It shall be lawful for the person making the seizure to place and keep a person in possession of the property so seized as aforesaid pending such sale if authorized thereto by general or special instructions issued by the government agent. — *Omit* and *insert* "**46**"

Costs of seizure and sale.

[**46**] It shall be lawful for the government agent, or any person authorized by him as aforesaid, to demand, take, and receive from such defaulter, or from the owner or any joint — *Omit* and *insert* "**47**"

owner of any property lawfully seized the several sums of money mentioned as follows :

(*a*) For cost of proceeding to seize property,—a charge not exceeding fifty cents for every ten rupees due.

(*b*) For keeping a person in possession,—a charge not exceeding fifty cents per day.

(*c*) For the expenses of sale,—a charge not exceeding twenty-five cents for every ten rupees of the nett proceeds of the sale.

Return of overplus to owner or person making default.

[47] In the event of a sale of property seized, the government agent at whose instance such seizure was made shall, after deducting the amount due as aforesaid, and also the costs payable under section 46 (which said costs such agent is hereby authorized to retain), restore the overplus, if any, arising from such sale to the owner or joint owners of the property sold.

*Omit* and *insert* "**48**"

Certificate of sale.

[48] (1) If land be sold, a certificate substantially in the form given in schedule II. hereto, signed by the government agent, shall be sufficient to vest the land sold in the purchaser, and in the case of land sold under sub-section (1) of section [44 or section 54], the same shall so vest free from all incumbrances whatsoever, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. Such certificate shall be liable to the stamp duty fixed on conveyances of immovable property, and to any registration or other charges authorized by law, such duty and charges being payable by the purchaser.

*Omit* and *insert* "**49**"

*Omit* and *insert* "45 or section 55"

(2) If the land so sold be purchased on behalf of the Crown by the government agent, who is hereby authorized to bid for and purchase the same, the certificate, which shall not be liable to any stamp duty, shall be substantially in the form given in schedule III. hereto.

*Insert* ", or by any person authorized by the government agent in writing,"

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## CHAPTER X.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Plan or survey of channels, water-courses, tanks, and ponds to be conclusive.

[49 Whereas it is necessary to keep irrigation channels, water-courses, ponds, and tanks free from obstruction and to prevent encroachment thereon : It is hereby enacted that] if by any plan or survey, purporting to have been made under the authority of the Surveyor-General, it shall appear that any channel, water-course, [pond,] or tank has been encroached upon by any person, such plan or survey shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive proof of the facts exhibited therein, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary shall be established.

*Omit* and *insert* "**50**"

*Insert* " or of the Director of Irrigation,"

*Omit.*

Removal of obstruction or encroachment.

[50] It shall be lawful for the government agent to give order verbally, or by notice in writing, to any person obstructing or encroaching upon any channel, water-course, [pond,] or tank situate within his province, forthwith to remove such obstruction or encroachment or abate the same. And if any such person to whom such order shall have been given shall refuse or neglect to comply with the same within a reasonable time, or if there be any doubt as to who is the proper person to whom such order should be given, it shall be lawful for the said government agent to cause any such obstruction or encroachment to be forthwith removed or abated ; and for that purpose it shall be lawful for the said government agent, or any person thereto authorized in writing by the government agent, where necessary, to enter into any garden, enclosure, or other premises, and to cause to enter therein such persons with such instruments and things as may be necessary, and to proceed to do therein, or cause to be done, all such things as may be necessary for such removal or abatement, and for the removal of the earth or substances put into or obstruction made of such channel, water-course, [pond,] or tank. And the government agent shall proceed to recover the costs which have been incurred in effecting such removal or abatement from the party on account of whose non-compliance with any such order such costs were incurred, in manner provided in chapter IX. of this Ordinance.

*Omit* and *insert* "**51**"

*Omit.*

*Omit.*

Notice by government agent to remove obstruction of water-course or ela used for irrigation purposes, and to provide proper drainage works.

[51] (1) If any person by clearing or draining any land or premises, or by doing any act whatsoever in or upon the same, shall cause any channel, water-course, or ela used for irrigation purposes to be blocked up or in any way obstructed by silt, earth, or any other substance, it shall be lawful for the government agent of the province within which such land or premises may be situate to order the owner or occupant thereof, by written notice, within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice, to— *Omit* and *insert* "52"

(*a*) Remove forthwith any such silt, earth, or other substance;

(*b*) Make, lay down, and carry out to the satisfaction of the government agent all such drains, pipes, and other works as may be necessary to carry the water from such land or premises either over or under the channel, water-course, or ela, so as not to injure the same, [or the fields below the same.] *Omit.*

(2) Where the government agent, in order to avoid injuring such fields, requires any drain or channel to be carried through or across any land, the cost of carrying the drain or channel across the land shall be borne by the person required to do such work, and the compensation, if any, due to the owner or occupier of any land in respect of the passage of the drain or channel across such land shall be assessed by the government agent and shall be defrayed by the person required to do the work. *Omit.*

The owner or occupant if aggrieved by such assessment may within ten days from the date when the same is communicated to him by petition appeal to the district judge of the district, who shall summarily determine the amount of compensation payable, and such determination shall be final and conclusive.

(2) The government agent may cause any further drains or other works to be constructed which are necessary in his judgment in order to preserve the fields below the channel, water-course, or ela from being injured by water carried as aforesaid thereunder or thereover. *Insert.*

The cost of constructing such further drains or works shall be defrayed from the public revenue, and any land which may be required therefor may be acquired under the provisions of section 35 of this Ordinance.

Service of notice.

(3) A copy of [such notice] shall be affixed in some conspicuous place on such land or premises, and another copy shall be sent by registered letter through the post, addressed to such owner or occupant, and if so sent shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post. *Omit* and *insert* "the notice referred to in sub-section (1)"

(4) In proving such service, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter was properly addressed and registered at the post office.

Proviso.

Provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall apply to—

(*a*) Any channel, water-course, or ela which has been or may hereafter be cut, opened, or constructed for irrigation purposes within a period of not less than one year after such land or premises or portions thereof shall have been cleared and drained for cultivation, except in so far as such channel, water-course, or ela may be so blocked up or obstructed by reason of any further and additional clearing carried on, or any further and additional drains opened, on such land or premises or portions thereof after such channel, water-course, or ela has been so cut, opened, or constructed as aforesaid; or *Omit.*

[(*b*)] Any channel, water-course, or ela which has been or may hereafter be cut, opened, or constructed for irrigation purposes through, and without payment of compensation to the owner of, any land or premises not cleared and drained for cultivation. *Omit* and *insert* "(*a*)"

Person noticed may apply to district court for injunction.

[52] (1) The owner or occupant against whom any order is made under the last preceding section shall— *Omit* and *insert* "53"

(*a*) Perform within the time specified in the order the act directed thereby; or

(*b*) Apply within ten days from the date of the service of the said notice, by petition to the district judge of

the district in which such land or premises may be situate, for an injunction to restrain the government agent from enforcing such order, on the ground that the same is contrary to law. And every such petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit containing a statement of the facts on which the application is based.

(2) Upon receiving such application the district judge shall forthwith cause copies of the said petition and affidavit to be served on the government agent, and shall fix an early day for inquiry into the matter, and give notice thereof both to the applicant and the government agent. If the district judge, after taking such evidence as the parties may adduce, or he himself may require, is satisfied that the order is contrary to law, he shall issue such injunction as aforesaid, but if he is not so satisfied he shall make absolute the order of the government agent, and in either case he shall award such costs as he shall deem meet.

In default of person noticed, government agent may cause to be removed obstruction by silt, earth, or other substance, and prevent a recurrence of the same.

[53] If such owner or occupant to whom such order shall have been given shall refuse or neglect to comply with the same, the said government agent shall, if no injunction as aforesaid shall have been served upon him within thirty days from the expiration of the time specified in the notice issued under section [51], cause any such silt, earth, or other substance to be forthwith removed, and shall provide such drains, pipes, and other works as may be necessary; and for that purpose the government agent shall have power, and he his hereby authorized, to enter into any land or premises, and to cause to enter therein such persons with such instruments and things as may be required.

*Omit* and *insert* " **54** "

*Omit* and *insert* " 52 "

Costs to be a first charge and recoverable under chapter IX.

[54] (1) The costs which have been incurred by the government agent under section [53] shall be certified under his hand, and shall be a first charge on such land or premises, and on any crop or produce thereof, and on any movables thereon.

*Omit* and *insert* " **55** "
*Omit* and *insert* " 54 "

(2) The government agent shall proceed to recover such costs by seizing and selling such land, premises, crop, produce, or movables, in manner provided in section [47], and the provisions of chapter IX. of this Ordinance shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to every such seizure and sale.

*Omit* and *insert* " 48 "

Offences.

[55] (1) Any person who shall wilfully or maliciously block up or obstruct or cause to be in any way blocked up or obstructed, or who shall encroach on any irrigation tank, channel, or water-course, or who shall breach or cut through the banks or sides of the same, whether the same runs through or is situated on Crown land or private land, shall be guilty of an offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

*Omit* and *insert* " **56** "

(2) Any person who shall wilfully cause waste of water conserved by any irrigation work, or who not being entitled to the use of such water shall wrongfully draw off or convert to his own use any such water, shall be guilty of an offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

(3) If the proprietor of any land irrigated by any irrigation work shall suffer or permit water obtained from such work or from any water-course or channel connected therewith to run to waste on his land, or shall obtain water for such land from such work, water-course, or channel in a manner not authorized thereto, such proprietor shall, in addition to any other punishment, penalty, or liability which he may incur or be liable to under this Ordinance, be liable to pay double the rate for the time being assessed under section 37 of this Ordinance for every year or portion of any year in which he has so suffered or permitted such water to run to waste or has obtained it in an unauthorized manner, and such double water-rate shall be recovered in manner provided by chapter IX.

Jurisdiction when given to village councils and village tribunals.

[56] It shall be lawful for the government agent by an order signed by him to certify that he is content that any offence under the preceding section shall be tried by a village council convened in the same manner as a village council convened to try breaches of rules under this Ordinance, or if he so desires by a village tribunal should such tribunal have been established

*Omit* and *insert* " **57** "

under the authority of "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1889," for the subdivision in which such offence shall have been committed.

Powers given to government agent may be executed by any assistant agent.

[57] All the powers, duties, and obligations entrusted to, or imposed on, the government agent by this Ordinance shall and may be executed and performed by any assistant government agent within the limits of his district.

*Omit* and *insert* "**58**"

Encouragement of paddy cultivation.

[58] (1) Whenever it appears that the inhabitants of any village or group of villages forming a subdivision for the purposes of part IV. of "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1889," are unable, by reason of poverty, sparseness of population, or other cause, to bring into cultivation any Crown lands served by any irrigation work constructed or repaired under the provisions of this Ordinance or any Ordinance thereby repealed, the Governor in Executive Council may, by order to be published in the *Government Gazette*, set apart such allotment of Crown land for the purpose of being brought into cultivation under this section, and may empower [the village committee] of the subdivision to proceed to bring the same into cultivation in manner hereinafter appearing.

*Omit* and *insert* "**59**"

*Omit* and *insert* "one or more village committee"

(2) Subject to the approval of the government agent, any village [committee which has] been authorized as aforesaid may make advances from the funds applicable to village purposes to persons desirous of cultivating the allotment of Crown land so set apart as aforesaid for the purpose of enabling them to purchase seed paddy and other requisites for cultivation.

*Omit* and *insert* "committees which have"

(3) The government agent shall not sanction the making of such advances until he is satisfied that [the] adequate provision has been made, by village rule, for the recovery of such advances.

*Omit.*

(4) When the village committee^ of any subdivision has been empowered as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the inhabitants in the manner provided by part III. of "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1889," and subject to the conditions therein contained, to make rules for all or any of the following purposes:

*Insert* "s"

(*a*) For prescribing the conditions under which advances may be made from the village fund and for securing the repayment of the same with or without interest.

(*b*) For the clearing and cultivation of the Crown land allotted as aforesaid by means of labour contributed by the inhabitants in pursuance of rule passed under section 6 (17A) of the above-named Ordinance.

(*c*) Generally for the cultivation and regulation of the land so allotted.

(5) Breaches of rules made under this section shall be punishable as if such rules were made under section 6 of "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1889."

(6) The Governor may in his discretion issue Crown grants in respect of any land which has been brought into cultivation under this section in such manner and to such persons as may appear equitable.

(7) The particulars of all Crown grants issued under this section shall be published in the *Government Gazette*.

**60** The Governor in Executive Council may, by Proclamation, declare that any irrigation work which has been or may be constructed by the Government or with Government aid shall be placed under the control and management of the Director of Irrigation. Upon such Proclamation the following consequences shall ensue, namely:

(1) The powers and duties which by chapter IV. of this Ordinance are assigned to irrigation headmen shall be exercised and performed by irrigation officers appointed by the Director of Irrigation.

*Insert.*

(2) The provisions of sections 16, 17, and 18 of this Ordinance shall apply to such irrigation officers as well as to irrigation headmen.

(3) The Director of Irrigation may, after consulting the government agent of a province, subject to the approval of the Governor in Executive Council, make rules either generally with regard to irrigation works

placed under his control and management or with regard to any one or more of suchworks—

(*a*) For the appointment, remuneration, and dismissal of irrigation officers;

(*b*) For defining the duties of such officers;

(*c*) For regulating the distribution of water;

(*d*) Generally for the maintenance, conservation, and protection of irrigation works.

*Insert.*

(4) The provisions of this Ordinance with regard to the enforcement of rules framed under chapter III. and for the punishment of contraventions thereof shall be applicable to rules made by the Director of Irrigation.

---

SCHEDULE I.

| No. and Year. | Title. | Extent of Repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 23 of 1889 .. | An Ordinance relating to Irrigation and Cultivation of Paddy Lands | The whole Ordinance |
| No. 6 of 1892 .. | An Ordinance to amend "The Irrigation and Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1889" .. | do. |
| No. 10 of 1901 .. | An Ordinance to amend "The Irrigation and Paddy Cultivation Ordinances, 1889 and 1892" .. | do. |

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SCHEDULE II.

Whereas the sum of ——— rupees was due to our Sovereign Lord the King for ——— in respect of the land ———, hereinafter more fully mentioned and described, and a further sum of ——— rupees was likewise due for costs, which said sums have not been paid by the owner or proprietor thereof; and whereas the said land was seized in conformity with the Ordinance No. ——— of ———, and sold also in conformity therewith, on the ——— day of ———, and the same was purchased by ———, of ———, for the sum of ——— rupees, which has been duly paid by the said ———:

Now know Ye that I, ——— (Government Agent), by virtue and in exercise of the power in me vested in this behalf by the said Ordinance, do hereby certify that the following property, to wit (*here describe the property with special accuracy by metes and bounds*) has been sold to ——— and purchased by the said ———, for the sum of ——— rupees, which he has duly paid, and that the said premises are and shall henceforward be vested in the said ———, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns. (*Add* free from all incumbrances, in the case of land sold under sub-section 1 of section 44 or under section 54.)

Given under my hand this ——— day of ———, 19 —.

*Signed* ———,
Government Agent.

SCHEDULE III.

Whereas the sum of ——— rupees was due to our Sovereign Lord the King for ——— in respect of the land ——— hereinafter more fully mentioned and described, and a further sum of ——— rupees was likewise due for costs, which said sums have not been paid by the owner or proprietor thereof; and whereas the said land was seized in conformity with the Ordinance No. ——— of ———, and sold also in conformity therewith, on the ——— day of ———, and the same was purchased for and on behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King by (the Government Agent) for the sum of ——— rupees, which has been duly credited to Our said Lord the King in part satisfaction (*or* full, *as the case may be*) of the sum due as aforesaid and ——— rupees for costs:

Now know Ye that I, the said (Government Agent), by virtue and in exercise of the power in me vested in this behalf by the said Ordinance, do hereby certify that the following property, to wit (*here describe the property with special accuracy by metes and bounds*) has been sold and purchased by the said ——— for and on behalf of our said Lord the King for the sum of ——— rupees, and that the said premises are and shall henceforward be absolutely vested in our said Lord the King, his heirs, and successors. (*Add* free from all incumbrances, in the case of land sold under sub-section 1 of section 44 or under section 46.)

Given under my hand this ——— day of ———, 19 —.

*Signed* ———,
Government Agent.

# VIII.—1906.

# DESPATCHES

RELATING TO

# THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND DRAFT ORDINANCE.

*(In continuation of Sessional Paper X. of 1905.)*

**Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.**

**Colombo:**
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
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1906.

# WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND.

## No. 1.

The Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P., to Governor Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—No. 100. Downing street, March 3, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to my despatch No. 21 of the 13th January, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter from Messrs. Young and Ryan with regard to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund of the Colony. You will observe that the Actuaries approve the proposal that 75 per cent. should be the proportion to be distributed of the surplus disclosed at the ensuing valuation of the Fund.

2. I also enclose copies of a further letter from Mr. Young and of the reply which has been returned to the two letters. I should be glad if you would give directions for Messrs. Young and Ryan to be furnished with the further particulars asked for in the letter of the 8th February.

3. I have now to transmit a draft of an Ordinance to provide for—

(*a*) The adoption of the new tables;

(*b*) The distribution of 75 per cent. of the surplus after a valuation of the Fund has been made;

(*c*) An alteration in the law so as to enable persons who have left the Service of Ceylon and have ceased to contribute to the Fund to resume in certain cases their contributions;

(*d*) The closing of the Fund to the entry of fresh members as from the date of the passing of the Ordinance and the substitution in the case of all public officers appointed after that date of the system of Government guaranteee and payment of widows' and orphans' pensions on the basis of the new tables in return for the deduction by the Government of 4 per cent. of salaries and pensions, in accordance with the decision contained in paragraph 4 of my despatch referred to above;

(*e*) Quinquennial valuations as recommended by the Actuaries.

4. Unless you and the Directors see any objections to the terms of the Draft Ordinance, I should be glad if you would cause it to be introduced into the Legislative Council and passed as soon as possible.

5. As you will observe, the draft makes no provision for the treatment of any surplus or deficit which may be shown to exist in the Fund at the next valuation on the 31st March, 1909, as I am of opinion that it will be more prudent to leave that question until the valuation has taken place. The Directors will, of course, understand that the special arrangement sanctioned by paragraph 8 of Mr. Chamberlain's despatch No. 279 of the 31st July, 1903, by which existing or prospective pensions which the application of the new tables would have diminished were allowed to remain at their old rates, will not necessarily be again sanctioned after the valuation of 1909, if the Actuaries should then report that some or all of the existing and prospective pensions need to be reduced in order to secure the solvency of the Fund.

6. You will observe that it is suggested that the schedule to the Ordinance should not only contain the new tables, but also the notes and illustrations as to the use of the tables which were published in 1902, and without which the tables themselves cannot be understood. The notes and illustrations should, of course, be adjusted to the new tables. I enclose for facility of reference a copy of Straits Settlements Ordinance No. 19 of 1904,* the schedule of which contains similiar notes, &c., modified to meet the new tables.

7. After the Draft Ordinance enclosed in this despatch has been passed it would perhaps be convenient that a second Ordinance should be enacted dealing separately and fully with the case of officers appointed to the Service after the date of the passing of the first Ordinance. This second Ordinance might repeal sections 6 (after the word "notwithstanding"), 7, and 8 of the first Ordinance, and re-enact with the necessary alterations sections 5, 6, and 7, together with such of the provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of 1898 as amended by Ordinance No. 3 of 1900 as are applicable to the new system. In this way there would be available in a single Ordinance all the legislation applicable to an officer hereafter appointed to the Service. If you agree as to the desirability of the suggestion, I should be glad if such an Ordinance could be prepared and submitted to me in draft form in due course.

8. The schedules transmitted in your despatch No. 39 of the 7th ultimo have been forwarded to the Actuaries

I have, &c.,
ALFRED LYTTELTON.

* Not reproduced.

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 1.

Messrs. T. E. Young and E. H. Ryan to the Under Secretary of State.

London, January 20, 1905.

*Ceylon Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.*

SIR,—WE beg leave to reply to your letter of the 10th instant, No. 41,935/1905.

1. We observe that the Fund will continue upon its present footing in respect of existing contributors and beneficiaries (and future beneficiaries under contracts now current), and that it is proposed to introduce an Ordinance to provide that the abatements from the salaries or pensions of officers hereafter appointed shall form part of the general revenue of the Colony and their prospective widows' and orphans' pensions be guaranteed by the Government. The separate existence of the Fund will, accordingly, gradually disappear.

2. Looking to the duration of the Fund alone, a distribution of 75 per cent. of the surplus resulting from the valuation would under ordinary circumstances appear to be prudent, but it is to be remembered that the ensuing valuation is to be based upon a new table. To some extent accordingly, until it has become practicable to ascertain whether the actual experience approximately coincides with the experience expressed by that table, the valuation will be somewhat experimental, and hence we consider that the proportion of the surplus to be distributed should not exceed 75 per cent. of the total surplus until the working of the Fund has been more thoroughly tested against the experience on which the new tables are based, and a higher or lower proportion shown to be desirable.

3. We recommend that the valuations be made quinquennially. The shorter period allows of any inequalities of experience that may occur being promptly redressed before they have been able to assume an important form.

4. We observe that it is proposed that the present valuation should be made as at the 31st March, 1904, and we shall require for the purposes of the valuation and distribution the particulars mentioned in our letter of the 18th February, 1904 (and in the accompanying memorandum), completed up to the date of valuation.

5. We have received the papers mentioned in paragraphs 5 and 6 of your letter of the 10th instant, and note that further papers will follow?

6. We observe that no Ordinance relating to the Fund has been passed subsequent to No. 3 of 1900, and we assume that it will be necessary for an Ordinance to be passed directing the proposed valuation and distribution to be made. We should be glad to receive for our information a copy of such Ordinance as drafted.

In reference to paragraph 4 of our letter of the 13th July last, may we inquire whether it has been decided whether the widows and orphans of members who have died since the 31st December, 1898 (or other date), are to share in the surplus?

We are, &c.,
T. E. YOUNG.
E. H. RYAN.

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Enclosure No. 2 in No. 1.

Mr. T. E. Young to the Under Secretary of State.

London, February 8, 1905.

*Ceylon Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.*

SIR,—REFERRING to the letter dated the 20th ultimo from Mr. Ryan and myself in reply to your letter of the 10th ultimo, No. 41,935/1905, I understand that further information is desired, and Mr. Ryan being away from England for a short holiday, I beg leave to state as follows.

2. If it be decided that all widows and orphans in receipt of pensions at the 31st March last are to share in the surplus without regard to the date of the commencement of the pension, it will be necessary that the data to be furnished in Schedule H (see our letter of the 18th February, 1904) should extend to all pensions current on the 31st March last.

3. If it be decided that in all cases in which the amount of the pension calculated by the tables formerly in use is in excess of the amount of the pension calculated by the new tables the higher amount shall be allowed, and that account be taken of this provision in the division of the surplus, it will be necessary that we should be furnished with a list of all such cases with the particulars indicated in the enclosed form of schedule.

I am, &c.,
T. E. YOUNG.

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*Form referred to.*

CEYLON WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND.

List giving Particulars respecting all Cases in which the Amount of the Pension calculated by the Tables formerly in use was on the 31st March, 1904, in excess of the Pension calculated by the New Tables.

This Schedule is supplementary to Schedules B, C, D, E, F, and G.

| Registered No. | Initials of Officer. | Amount of Pension on 31st March, 1904, according to Tables formerly in use. | Amount of Pension on 31st March, 1904, according to New Tables. | Excess of the Pension according to Tables formerly in use over the Pension by the New Tables. | Schedule in which Particulars for Valuation are recorded. B, C, D, E, F, or G. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |

Enclosure No. 3 in No. 1.

The Under Secretary of State to Messrs. T. E. Young and E. H. Ryan.

No. 2,144/1905. Downing street, March 3, 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Lyttelton to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th January as to the Ceylon Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, and to enclose for your information copies of a despatch to the Governor of that Colony and of the Draft Ordinance transmitted in it for dealing with this question.

2. In reply to the last paragraph of your letter, you will observe that the Draft Ordinance provides for all existing and prospective pensioners sharing in the surplus.

3. I am also to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Young's letter of the 8th ultimo, and to state that the two points raised in paragraphs 2 and 3 have been decided in the affirmative, and that the Governor has been asked to send home the further information for which Mr. Young asks.

4. I am to take this opportunity of transmitting to you further schedules of particulars just received from the Colony, together with a copy of the despatch in which they were forwarded.

I am, &c.,

C. P. LUCAS.

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Enclosure No. 4 in No. 1.

## DRAFT OF

### An Ordinance to further amend "The Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1898."

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend "The Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1898,": Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

Short title.

1 This Ordinance shall be cited as the "The Widows" and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1905," and shall be read as one with the Ordinance No. 1 of 1898, herein referred to as "the principal Ordinance."

Revision of pensions on basis of new tables.

2 The prospective pensions of the widows and orphans of public officers contributing to the fund on the 31st March, 1904, and the existing pensions of the widows and orphans of any former public officers who died previous to that date shall be revised on the basis of the tables in the schedule attached to this Ordinance as though such tables had been in force since the date of the establishment of the fund; and all existing pensions shall become payable at the revised rate as from the 8th March, 1904, provided that in any case in which the pension already guaranteed under the tables previously in force would be in excess of the amount to be calculated under the tables attached to this Ordinance the higher amount shall be allowed and guaranteed.

Valuation of funds and application of surplus.

3 After the pensions have been fixed according to the preceding section a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the fund shall be made as on the 31st March, 1904, precisely on the same conditions and assumptions as the valuation previously made under section 23 of the principal Ordinance, and 75 per cent. of the surplus disclosed by such valuation shall be applied in increasing the prospective pensions of the widows and orphans of the contributors to the fund at the date of valuation and of former contributors who have ceased to contribute on attaining the age of 65 or on leaving the service and the pensions of all existing pensioners in such shares and proportions as shall be recommended by the actuaries, having due regard to the principles laid down in this Ordinance and the principal Ordinance, account being taken in such division of the said 75 per cent. of the surplus of the fact that under the proviso to the preceding section certain pensions will have been fixed at a higher rate than is provided for by the tables attached to this Ordinance.

Calculation of pensions in respect of increments of salary of existing public officers.

4 All pensions accruing after the passing of this Ordinance in respect of increments of salary of existing public officers shall be calculated according to the tables attached to this Ordinance.

Resumption of payments by defaulting contributors.

5 (1) When the contribution of any person who has continued to contribute to the fund under section 13 or 14 of the principal Ordinance after ceasing to hold office in the public service of Ceylon is not paid for six months it shall be lawful for the directors, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to allow such person to resume his contributions to the fund at the same rate and subject to the same terms and conditions as if he had not made default in paying his contribution as aforesaid, subject nevertheless to the following conditions, namely :

(*a*) The directors shall not extend the benefit of this section to any person unless he satisfies the directors that his default in paying his contribution was due to inadvertence or accident, and unless he has applied to be allowed to resume his contributions within such time as the directors, having regard to the circumstances of the case, shall consider reasonable.

(*b*) No person shall be allowed to resume his contributions to the fund unless he has first paid all arrears of contribution up to date with six per cent. compound interest.

(*c*) The directors may, before allowing any person to resume his contributions to the fund, require him to pay to the credit of the fund, by way of penalty, such sum not exceeding fifty rupees as the directors may think proper.

(2) The provisions of this section shall extend to cases where the default in paying the contribution due to the fund has been made before, as well as to cases where such default shall be made after, the passing of this Ordinance.

Provisions with regard to officers appointed after commencement of Ordinance.

6 Public officers appointed after the passing of this Ordinance shall not be allowed to become contributors to the fund, anything in the principal Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding; but abatements shall be made from the salaries or pensions of such public officers equivalent to the contributions and other payments which would have been levied from them under the provisions of the principal Ordinance, and shall be carried to the credit of the general revenue accounts of the Colony, provided that the sum so received shall not be assessable for military contribution under Ordinance No. 2 of 1898.

Computation of pensions of widows or children of such officers.

7 The pensions to which widows or children of deceased public officers appointed after the passing of this Ordinance are entitled shall be computed according to the tables attached to this Ordinance,* and such tables shall in their case not be subject to any revision as provided in section 23 of the principal Ordinance, and such pensions shall be paid out of the general revenue of the Colony, and are hereby made charges upon such revenue.

Application of principal Ordinance to such officers.

8 The provisions of the principal Ordinance, so far as the same are not modified by the provisions of the two preceding sections, shall apply to all public officers appointed after the passing of this Ordinance.

Quinquennial valuation of fund.

9 The actuarial valuations of the fund contemplated in section 23 of the principal Ordinance shall be made five years after the valuation provided for in section 3 of this Ordinance, and quinquennially thereafter.

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* The Tables have been published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* of February 2, 1906, Part II., pages 144 to 156.

## No. 2.

The Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P., to Governor Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—No. 135. Downing street, April 6, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to my despatch No. 100 of the 3rd March, respecting the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund of the Colony, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copies of correspondence with the Actuaries, Messrs. Young and Ryan, as to the terms of the Draft Ordinance enclosed in that despatch.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED LYTTELTON.

---

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 2.

Messrs. T. E. Young and E. H. Ryan to the Under Secretary of State.

London, March 28, 1905.

*Ceylon Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.*

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter of the 3rd instant, No. 2,144/1905, we beg leave to submit the following observations on the Draft Ordinance which was forwarded to Ceylon with your despatch of the 3rd instant.

*Section 1.*—Ordinance No. 1 of 1898 has been amended by Ordinance No. 3 of 1900, and it appears desirable that some reference to the latter Ordinance should be embodied in this section.

*Section 2.*—This section should provide for the revision of the registered pensions of former contributors who have attained age 65 or left the Service of the Colony.

*Sections 2 and 3.*—If there are any cases of officers who have paid up registered pensions, but who have neither attained age 65 nor left the Service of the Colony, such cases should be included in the scope of these sections.

*Section 3.*—The principal Ordinance does not appear to lay down any principles regulating the shares and proportions by which pensions are to be increased out of surplus.

*Sections 4 and 6.*—The case of officers appointed between the 31st March, 1904, and the passing of the Ordinance does not appear to be provided for; and it is not made clear that pensions accruing in respect of increments of salary between the 31st March, 1904, and the passing of the Ordinance are to be calculated by the new tables.

*Section 9.*—The accounts of the Fund are made up to the 31st December in each year, and it would be convenient for the quinquennial valuations to be made as at the 31st December, 1909, 1914, and so on, instead of reckoning the periods of five years from the 31st March, 1904, as proposed.

*Schedule.*—The notes illustrating the use of the tables which are to be included in the schedule will require some care in their preparation, and we should be glad to have an opportunity of examining them before the Ordinance is passed.

We are, &c.,
T. E. YOUNG,
E. H. RYAN,
Actuaries.

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Enclosure No. 2 in No. 2.

The Under Secretary of State to Messrs. T. E. Young and E. H. Ryan.

No. 9,985/1905. Downing street, April 6, 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Lyttelton to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, on the subject of the Draft Ordinance relating to the Ceylon Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.

2. It appears to Mr. Lyttelton that there is no necessity to mention Ordinance 3 of 1900 in the Draft Ordinance, as it is incorporated with the principal Ordinance of 1898.

3. As regards your 2nd and 5th observations, while it is true that the Draft Ordinance does not provide specifically for these cases, the new tables have already been applied to such cases by the Notification in the Supplement to the *Ceylon Gazette* of the 11th March, 1904, so that further legislation on the point does not seem to be actually necessary.

4. I am to inform you that no cases exist of officers who have paid-up registered pensions, but who have neither attained the age of 65 nor left the Service of the Colony.

5. As regards your remark on section 3 that the principal Ordinance does not appear to lay down any principles regulating the shares and proportions by which pensions are to be increased out of surplus, I am to explain that this reference to principles was of a general character and had no specific reference to the division of surplus.

6. Your suggestion that future valuations should for convenience be made as on the 31st of December so as to coincide with the year as taken in the annual accounts of the Fund will be brought to the notice of the Governor. The next valuations might be made either on the 31st December, 1909 and 1914, or on the 31st December, 1910 and 1915, as he thinks fit.

7. As regards the notes to the tables, I am to explain that they will be simply copied from the notes attached to Mr. Hardy's original tables, the figures in the illustrations being merely altered to suit the new tables.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

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## No. 3.

The Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P., to Governor Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—No. 185. Downing street, May 9, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to my despatch No. 135 of the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to you for your information the accompanying copy of a letter which has been addressed to Messrs. Young and Ryan with regard to the revision of the Rules for calculating Widows' and Orphans' Pensions.

2. Copies of the report of 4th December, 1903, on the "Construction of a General Table of Tropical Mortality" referred to in the enclosed letter were forwarded to Ceylon in my predecessor's despatch No. 469 of the 17th December, 1903.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

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Enclosure in No. 3.

The Under Secretary of State to Messrs. T. E. Young and E. H. Ryan.

No. 11,378/1905. Downing street, May 9, 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—WITH reference to the last paragraph of the letter from this Department of the 6th ultimo on the subject of the Ceylon Widows' and Orphans' Fund, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Lyttelton to inform you that his attention has been drawn to the fact that the rules for calculating widows' pensions in Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements require revision in certain respects.

2. As these three Colonies are adopting the new Ceylon tables prepared by you in July, 1903, and as these tables are incomplete without proper explanatory rules, Mr. Lyttelton would be glad if you would advise as to the manner in which the rules should be amended so as to conform to the principles on which the new tables are based.

3. I am to transmit to you a copy of the existing Ceylon rules (at the beginning of the enclosed volume entitled "Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinances"), of the Hong Kong rules attached to Ordinance No. 15 of 1900, and the Straits Settlements rules attached to Ordinance No. 19 of 1904, together with a copy of Mr. R. P. Hardy's letter to the Crown Agents of 6th February, 1882, enclosing his scheme for the Ceylon Fund. I am also to enclose a copy of Mr. Pattison's letter of 22nd November, 1876, which is referred to by Mr. Hardy, and a copy of the Mauritius rules.

4. I am to observe that in each of the Colonies the rules are based upon paragraphs 9 to 16 of Mr. Hardy's scheme, but that the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Mauritius have adopted one material amendment, viz., by providing that bachelors' contributions to the Fund should be "accumulated without interest" instead of being accumulated at 6 per cent. compound interest. This change was made on the recommendation of the late Mr. A. J. Finlaison, who in reporting on the Straits Fund in 1895 stated as follows:—"I am of opinion that in view of the extension of the pensions to orphans, the original recommendation of Mr. Pattison, on page 4 of his report on the Ceylon Fund, should be adhered to, namely, that on the marriage of a bachelor his past contributions should be accumulated without interest." A similar recommendation was made in Mr. Finlaison's report on the Mauritius Fund of 11th March, 1898, which has already been communicated to Mr. Young.

5. It will be seen, however, that this change has not been made in the Ceylon rules, and I am to inquire whether in your opinion, in using the new Ceylon tables in Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements, the rule as to bachelors' contributions should be that they should be added together without interest or accumulated at 6 per cent. compound interest.

6. I am further to point out that the rules in each of these Colonies—other than Mauritius—ought not to have followed paragraphs 14 and 15 of Mr. Hardy's scheme without modification, since those paragraphs are based upon the assumption that officers transferred to service in other colonies would necessarily cease to contribute to the Fund (see paragraph 3 of Mr. Hardy's scheme). The Colonial Ordinances, however, all provide that *married* officers so transferred shall have the option of continuing to contribute, and that bachelors on retirement or transfer receive back half their contributions.

7. No. 5 of the Mauritius rules appears to deal with the case of transferred officers more correctly than the rules of the three other Colonies.

8. A further mistake was made in the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong when the change referred to in paragraph 4 above was introduced, since that part of paragraph 4A of the Straits Settlements rules (5A of the Hong Kong rules) which refers to further accumulations of bachelors' contributions "without interest" has no meaning, since the bachelor makes no further contributions.

9. It also appears that paragraph 14 of Mr. Hardy's scheme itself is defective in its references to second and third wives, since it does not make the distinction made in paragraph 10 of his scheme between cases where the second wife is at the time of marriage younger or older than the first wife would have been if then alive.

10. The 3rd sub-paragraph of paragraph 12 of the Ceylon rules should have been omitted, because the Colonial Ordinance adopts the rule allowing "such member to continue his old rate of contribution" without requiring the medical evidence suggested by Mr. Hardy, and because the case of the higher officials is covered by the provision in the Ordinance that no pension should for the present exceed Rs. 3,000.

11. The last paragraph of the Hong Kong rules (though taken from Mr. Hardy's scheme) should have been omitted, because the practice there indicated is not in fact adopted.

12. The notes as to the use of the tables at the beginning of the Ceylon rules and at the end of the Straits rules require some correction in figures, as the tabular results in the new tables are shown for different ages from those of the old tables. In the same notes the words "Ages below or beyond should be taken at the limit shown" should perhaps be expanded and amended on the lines of Appendix D of your report of 4th December, 1903, on "The Construction of a General Table of Tropical Mortality."

13. There may possibly be further points in the rules which in your opinion require to be modified.

14. I am to request that the enclosures to this letter may be returned with your reply.

I am, &c.,

C. P. LUCAS.

## No. 4.

Governor Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P.

*Miscellaneous.*—No. 180.

Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya,
Ceylon, May 13, 1905.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 100 of 3rd March, 1905, with regard to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, and enclosing a Draft Ordinance which you desire me to introduce into the Legislative Council and pass as soon as possible if the Directors of the Fund and I see no objection to its terms.

2. The Draft Ordinance having accordingly been transmitted to the Directors, I have now the honour to forward for consideration copy of their report, and to inquire whether there is any objection to the proposal in paragraph 2 of the report.

3. I shall also be obliged if you will be good enough to procure from the Actuaries the assurance asked for in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the report.

4. It will be seen from paragraph 7 of the enclosure that the additional particulars asked for by the Actuaries in their letter of 8th February, transmitted with your despatch under acknowledgment, will shortly be furnished.

5. I am having the Ordinance printed and laid before the Executive Council for consideration in the usual course, and it will probably be ready for introduction into the Legislative by the time I have received your reply to my 3rd paragraph.

I have, &c.,
HENRY A. BLAKE.

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Enclosure in No. 4.

The Directors, Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Office of the Directors of the Widows'
and Orphans' Pension Fund,
Colombo, April 20, 1905.

No. 24.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 25 of 29th March, 1905, forwarding copy of Secretary of State's despatch No. 100 of 3rd March, 1905, with copies of correspondence with Messrs. Young and Ryan and of a Draft Ordinance, and asking for an opinion and report of the Directors on the proposals made by the Secretary of State.

2. As regards (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*e*) in the third paragraph of the despatch, the Directors see no objection to the legislation proposed, and would only suggest a small verbal amendment in section 5 (1) of the Draft Ordinance, and that is that, after the words "has continued" in the second line, there should be added the following: "or has signified his intention of continuing to."

3. With reference, however, to (*d*), the closing of the Fund to the entry of fresh members, the Directors stated in their letter No. 20 of 22nd March, 1905, that they were not in a position, without actuarial advice, to know what effect the proposal would have upon the Fund. Their letter was written under the impression that the Actuaries would express an opinion when they replied to the questions put to them by the Under Secretary of State in his letter of 10th January, 1905.

4. The reply does not help in this direction, and the Directors think that no legislation affecting the constitution of the Fund should be undertaken until an assurance has been given by the Actuaries that the proposed change is not likely to affect the Fund prejudicially.

5. In the appendix to their report of 14th November, 1900, Messrs. Young and Ryan set out Mr. Hardy's original outline of rules and proposed them for adoption in connection with the scheme.

6. No. 2 of these rules makes membership compulsory for all future entrants to the Service, and appears to be a component part of the scheme, and the Directors submit that till an assurance has been given as suggested in paragraph 4 no fundamental alteration in the scheme should be made.

7. The particulars referred to in the 3rd paragraph of your letter are being prepared and should be ready for transmission in about three weeks.

I am, &c.,
HILGROVE C. NICOLLE,
for Directors.

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## No. 5.

Governor Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P.

*Miscellaneous.*—No. 236.

The King's Pavilion, Kandy,
Ceylon, June 20, 1905.

SIR,—IN continuation of my despatch No. 180 of 13th May, 1905, I have the honour to inform you that the Directors of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund have revised the figures in the tables referred to in the schedule of the proposed Draft Ordinance, but they point out that the Actuaries in their letter of 28th March, 1905, addressed to the Under Secretary of State, stated that the rules illustrating the use of the tables, which are to be included in the schedule, will require some care in preparation, and asked that they may have the opportunity of examining them before the Ordinance is passed.

2. In the 7th paragraph of Mr. Lucas's reply, dated 7th April, 1905, it was said that the notes will be simply copied from the notes attached to Mr. Hardy's original tables, the figures in the illustrations being merely altered to suit the new tables.

3. The Directors, however, think that the notes will require revision, especially as regards Nos. 12, 13, and 14, and that the advice of the Actuaries should be sought in revising them, and this view appears to be confirmed by Mr. Lucas's letter No. 11,378 of 9th May, 1905, to the Actuaries, copy which accompanied your despatch No. 185 of 9th May.

4. The Directors further request that in view of the points raised in their report of 20th April, 1905 (a copy of which was enclosed in my despatch No. 180 of 13 May), and of the observations now made in regard to the revision of the notes, the Ordinance be not introduced until a reply is received from the Actuaries as to the effect on the Fund of the proposed change in its constitution, and considered, and until the Actuaries have had an opportunity of revising the notes.

5. I shall be glad if the requests of the Directors can be complied with.

I have, &c.,
HENRY A. BLAKE.

## No. 6.

The Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P., to Governor Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—No. 233. Downing street, June 30, 1905.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 180 of the 13th and 186 of the 16th May with regard to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund of the Colony.

2. I enclose for your information copies of correspondence with the Actuaries on the proposed changes in the Fund, and I have to convey to you my approval of the addition to section 5 (1) of the Draft Ordinance which is proposed by the Directors.

3. As regards the closing of the Fund to the entry of fresh members, I am not prepared to reconsider my decision that future Public Servants should not be allowed to contribute to the Fund.

4. I should be glad if you would inform me what reply should be returned to the Actuaries as regards the 3rd paragraph of their letter, and as regards paragraph 4 I would refer you to my despatch No. 185 of 9th May.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED LYTTELTON.

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 6.

The Under Secretary of State to Messrs. T. E. Young and E. H. Ryan.

No. 19,287/1905. Downing street, June 9, 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 3rd ultimo, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Lyttelton to transmit to you further schedules for the purpose of the valuation of the Ceylon Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, giving the information asked for by you in your letter of 8th February last.

2. I am also to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Governor on the subject of the proposed Draft Ordinance, and to ask if you will be so good as to give the assurance desired by the Directors that the proposed changes cannot affect the Fund prejudicially. I am to observe that the Secretary of State has already indicated that this is the case in paragraphs 4 to 7 of his despatch of 28th July last, where he pointed out that the new tables, like the old tables, are based on the assumption that the pensions of the widows and orphans of past and present contributors will be met out of the contributions of those contributors, and not out of the contributions of persons who may or may not hereafter join the Fund. I am to take this opportunity of enclosing a copy of the despatch in question, which was based on the draft despatch sent to you on the 11th June, 1904, and returned with certain suggested emendations in your letter of 13th July.

3. Section 5, sub-section (1), of the Draft Ordinance will be amended as proposed by the addition, after "has continued" in the second line, of the words "or has signified his intention of continuing to." A copy of the Draft Ordinance in question was enclosed in the letter from this Department of the 3rd March last.

I am, &c.,
H. BERTRAM COX.

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 6.

Messrs. T. E. Young and E. H. Ryan to the Under Secretary of State.

London, June 26, 1905.

*Ceylon Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.*

SIR,—WE have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, No. 19,287/1905, and of the schedules giving the information asked for by us in our letter of the 8th February last for the purpose of the valuation of the Fund.

2. We have further to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the despatch No. 180, dated the 13th ultimo, from the Governor on the subject of the Draft Ordinance, together with a copy of the report of the Directors of the Fund, No. 24, dated the 20th April last. In reply to the inquiries and comments contained in these two documents we beg leave to state—

(*a*) That the valuation of the Fund (treated as a continuing separate body, but without the admission of further entrants) will involve (i.) the pensions actually payable to widows and orphans, (ii.) the pensions payable to the prospective widows and orphans of the existing members exclusively and the future contributions of those members;

(*b*) That assuming the experience of the Fund to conform to the basis of the valuation, the amount found to be necessary as the present value of these pensions will, with the future contributions of existing members, prove sufficient to discharge the pensions as they mature;

(c) That as the members diminish in number by death and withdrawal a time will ultimately arrive when the members will be too few to furnish average results (on which the final fulfilment of the obligations of this and Funds of a similar character depends). The Fund will then require to be transferred to the Government, or to some cognate institution, to which the present value of the then existing obligations would be handed, and to which future contributions would be paid. This feature is characteristic of all closed Funds, and the date of its advent will depend especially upon the rate of mortality during the later stages of the Fund's existence;

(d) The need of such ultimate transfer would be avoided by the present conversion of the Fund into a Government guarantee, the Government by the addition of new members possessing the requisite basis of adequacy of numbers;

(e) With this explanation the assurance required by the Directors can be confidently given by us, namely, that the proposed change by the closing of the Fund to the entry of fresh members will not affect the Fund prejudicially.

3. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the despatch No. 260, dated the 28th July, 1904, to the Governor, respecting paragraph No. 17, of which we beg leave to observe that we await definite instructions on the question of the expenses incumbent on the Fund in future.

4. With reference to paragraph No. 5 of the Directors' report of the 20th April last, the Directors have misunderstood the meaning of paragraph No. II. of Appendix A (page 17) of our report of the 14th November, 1900. The paragraph in question might have been more explicitly expressed as follows:—"In the first of the columns set out below is printed Mr. R. P. Hardy's original outline of rules, which were dated the 6th February, 1882, and which were proposed by him for adoption in connection with the scheme." We are now considering the revision of the rules for present application.

We are, &c.,

T. E. YOUNG.
E. H. RYAN.

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## No. 7.

The Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P., to Governor Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—No. 307. Downing street, August 24, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to my despatch No. 185 of the 9th May last and your despatch No. 236 of the 20th of June, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter dated 28th July from Messrs. Young and Ryan, forwarding copies of revised rules for use in calculating the pensions of widows and orphan children of the members of the Ceylon Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.

2. In paragraph 3 (*a*) of this letter the Actuaries raise the question whether the contributions to the Fund of a bachelor should on his marriage be accumulated at interest or be added together without interest. This question is also dealt with in a further letter, also dated 28th July, a copy of which I enclose. I am clearly of opinion that the rules in force in Ceylon of accumulating bachelors' contributions at 6 per cent. must be maintained in the case of present members of the Fund, and I also think it should be maintained in the case of officers appointed to the Service in future who will come under the new arrangement by which their contributions will be received and their pensions paid by the Colonial Government, since it is not desirable that they should be in any worse position than they would be if the Fund were not abolished in their case. Moreover, it appears from paragraph 2 of Messrs. Young and Ryan's second letter that Mr. Finlaison had no sufficient reason for recommending, in his report on the Straits Settlements' Fund, copy of which was enclosed in the Secretary of State's despatch No. 296 of 23rd October, 1895, that no interest should be allowed on bachelors' contributions.

3. I am informed by the Actuaries that the only amendments required in the rules, if it is decided to adopt the suggestion in paragraph 3 (*b*) of their first letter, that the second or subsequent wife's pension should be proportionately increased when such wife was born before the previous one, are those shown in red ink on page 5 of the rules (copy marked B). I am inclined to think that this alteration should be adopted, but I leave it to your discretion after consulting the Directors.

4. The rest of the rules embody no new point, but only make the existing rules clearer, and they should, if you see no objection, be inserted in the schedule to the Ordinance about to be passed either with or without the amendment mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

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Enclosure No. 1 in No. 7.

Messrs. T. E. Young and E. H. Ryan to the Under Secretary of State.

London, July 28, 1905.

SIR,—WE have now considered the various questions submitted to us in your letter of the 9th May last, No. 11,378/1905, and we beg leave to supply you with the new scheme of rules and examples for use by the Ceylon Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund in connection with the tables prepared by us in July, 1903.*

2. A consideration of these rules in detail will show that several of the questions contained in your letter have already been dealt with and provided for. With reference to your paragraph 6, the question of transferred officers of a Colonial pension fund is dealt with by our paragraph E on page 8 of the enclosed rules, and you will find that our regulation conforms with that of the Mauritius rules referred to in your paragraph 7. Again, the points referred to in your paragraphs 8 to 12, which are duly noted by us, are covered by the new rules.

* Not reproduced.

3. There remain, however, two points arising out of your letter which we will now briefly consider.

(*a*) The first relates to your suggestion that we should advise the Colonial Office whether, in calculating the registered pension on marriage, past contributions should be accumulated at interest or added together without interest. This appears to us to be a matter of policy or of contract, and should be decided by the authorities, having regard to the conditions on which Civil Servants join the Fund. Whichever way the question may be decided, the tables prepared by us hold good and require no modification, inasmuch as they merely show what pension any given amount, however arrived at, will produce.

We refrain from expressing the opinion that the Government should accumulate the bachelors' contributions at 6 per cent. compound interest, as this might be construed into the expression of opinion that that rate of interest is a suitable one for use in Colonial funds under present conditions. The Ceylon Fund was estimated in 1898 to prove sufficient to provide pensions based on the bachelors' contributions accumulated at interest as before mentioned, and if the basis of such pensions be changed to the aggregated contributions without interest, the Fund on an acturial valuation would show a surplus from time source, as the registered pensions would naturally be smaller than those allowed for. These remarks cover the observations contained in your paragraphs 4 and 5.

(*b*) A second point to which your attention may be called is the following :—

In applying the rules it has hitherto been the custom to diminish the second (or subsequent) wife's pension where her age at marriage was less than that which the preceding wife would have attained had she been alive ; but where the age was older the pension has remained at its registered amount. We venture to suggest that in the former case the existing practice should continue, but that, on grounds of consistency and equity, the pension in the latter case should be proportionately increased. There is no reason why the true age of the second (or subsequent) wife should not be used in both cases.

4. Accompanying this letter you will find twelve prints of the rules for the application of the new tables to the Ceylon Fund. If any alteration be made with respect to either of the points discussed in 3 (*a*) or 3 (*b*) above, a suitable modification of the enclosed rules will be necessary.

We are, &c.,
T. E. YOUNG,
E. H. RYAN,
Actuaries.

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Enclosure No. 2 in No. 7.

Messrs. T. E. Young and E. H. Ryan to the Under Secretary of State.

London, July 28, 1905.

*Widows' and Orphans' Pension Funds.*

SIR,—TO paragraph 3 (*a*) of our letter of to-day's date we beg leave to add the following remarks :—

1. We consider that, if any interest be allowed on bachelors' contributions, a rate of 6 per cent. is excessive and is not justified by present circumstances.

2. We do not consider that the question of an allowance of interest is now affected by the element of the amount of pensions to orphans, as suggested in Mr. Finlaison's report in 1895 upon the Straits Settlements Fund. The new tables, in our judgment, contain an adequate provision for those pensions as prescribed by the Ordinances.

3. The question, as stated in our letter, is one of contract, or where a contract does not exist of expediency. Speaking, however, from a business point of view, some allowance would be reasonable, and we should be disposed to fix the scale of accumulation at 3 per cent. per annum, or one-half the rate on which the calculations are based.

While the bachelor contributors continue unmarried, their contributions are of the nature of a deposit of money in the fund pending the creation of a pension ; when they marry, those deposits, like the annual contributions of members who enter married, are at once converted into pensions at 6 per cent. ; hence during bachelorhood it seems fair that some moderate allowance (by way of accumulation) might be granted in compensation of the interest which the bachelors could otherwise obtain by investment.

4. In giving effect to the above suggestions it would no doubt be deemed fit and proper to apply the reduced rate of accumulation to new entrants only in the case of Funds now allowing 6 per cent. for accumulation ; and to grant the benefit of 3 per cent. interest in the case of Funds where no accumulation is at present allowed as from the date of the new regulation or subsequent entry.

We are, &c.,
T. E. YOUNG,
E. H. RYAN,
Actuaries.

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No. 8.

Lieutenant-Governor Mr. A. M. Ashmore, C.M.G., to the Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P.

*Miscellaneous.*—No. 432.

Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya,
Ceylon, October 17, 1905.

SIR,—IN reply to your despatch No. 233 of the 30th June, 1905, paragraph 4, I have the honour to enclose the proposal made with regard to the future expenses of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund by the Directors of the Fund, and to advise that it be adopted.

2. I attach, in explanation of the necessity for the continuance of an expensive establishment for the purpose of calculating the future pensions, a copy of a note of reference to the Directors and a copy of Mr. Nicolle's reply and explanation.

3. The continuance of the staff appears to be necessary, but while the matter is under discussion it seems to me to be possible that the Actuaries might be able to devise for future use something simpler than the inconvenient complexity of the present mode of computation. They may perhaps be assisted to do so by the consideration that future members of the Public Service will not have exact rights to precise shares in a Fund calculated in proportion to their contributions, but only an equitable right to fair pensions for their widows and orphans in return for the 4 per cent. deductions from their salaries.

4. I should be very much obliged in this connexion if I might be favoured with a statement of the reasons which led the Secretary of State to the decision embodied in paragraph 7 of the despatch No. 36 addressed to Sir H. Blake on the 22nd January, 1904, and confirmed by paragraph 3 of the despatch under reply. I do not ask this with any desire or intention of questioning the propriety or necessity of the course which the Colonial Government has been directed to follow, but because I wish to avoid the appearance of discourtesy to the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, necessarily involved in placing before the Council a simple direction to pass a law of which they are not unlikely to disapprove, and in favour of which the local Government has no arguments to offer. The reasons adverted to in paragraph 5 of Lord Onslow's despatch of 2nd January, 1903, appear no longer applicable.

5. The practice of the Legislative Council prescribes that drafts of Bills should be laid before it accompanied by a printed exordium of the nature of an *exposé des motifs*, and it would be convenient to include in it in this instance such reasons as you may think it proper to favour me with. Past discussion, as you are aware, has turned entirely on the rights of existing contributors and not on the question of the creation of a fresh liability of the Colony on the lines now prescribed to it.

6. I would venture, with regard to the Ordinance itself, to make a suggestion for your consideration with the object of averting what appears to me to be a not inconsiderable financial risk.

7. It is clear with regard to the new state of things which the proposed Ordinance will introduce, that this Colony will commence (as the now condemned Fund began) with a rapidly rising revenue from this new source of 4 per cent. deductions, against which it will have at first few liabilities to set.

8. In the case of the condemned Fund the surplus so accruing has been laid by against the inevitable time when the early conditions are to be reversed and the outgoings are to exceed the incomings.

9. No such step is prescribed by the proposed Ordinance in the case of the Government, though it is obvious that the like liability attaches to the intended procedure. The Colonial Government may spend with a lavish hand the income from its 4 per cent. deductions, and leave to the Governments of posterity the care of the coming deficit. If experience is any guide, we know they will do this.

10. The risk is in my opinion one that should be guarded against, and I submit that it would be proper to require that the surplus of income over outgoings on this new account be annually paid to the credit of the Colony's Sinking Fund, and be expended by the Crown Agents on the purchase of the Colony's stock, and so be devoted to the reduction of the Colony's indebtedness.

I have, &c.,
A. M. ASHMORE.

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Enclosure in No. 8.

The Directors of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 38.

Office of the Director of the
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund,
Colombo, August 17, 1905.

* * * * *

3. The only other matter calling for reply appears to be the question of expenses now and in the future.

4. By section 7 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1898 5 per cent. of the annual contributions may be applied to meeting the cost of administration, but, as the Actuaries point out in paragraph 23 of their report of 14th November, 1900, the expenses have always fallen short of 5 per cent.

5. The expenses are (1) the cost of staff, (2) a small amount for contingencies and office expenses, (3) the cost of extra clerical assistance for preparing from time to time schedules, &c., required by the Actuaries, (4) pensions to officers, (5) payments to the Actuaries for work done.

6. However the accounts and contributions are dealt with, whether as hitherto by their being kept as a distinct fund or whether, as regards future entrants to the Service, by the contributions being carried to revenue, the Government guaranteeing the pensions, it is clear that full detailed accounts must be kept.

7. The alteration of system will necessitate the opening of a second set of books on the same lines as the present ones, and I am confident that there are not officers in the employment of Government who would be in a position, in addition to their ordinary work, to devote the necessary time to keeping the accounts and records.

8. The present staff is not at all too large for the work there is to be done, but from the time the new system comes into force the work as regards the old Fund will constantly decrease.

9. It is entirely a matter for the Government to decide how the expenses under the new arrangement are to be met, and whether the same Directors are to have charge of the old Fund and of the work under the new system, and also whether the Directors are to be paid for their work.

10. I am of opinion that the present staff could keep the double set of accounts and records without any addition of strength for some time to come, and I think the Government might carefully consider whether some such arrangement as the following would not be the most economical both for the old Fund and for the Government.

11. The limit of time for which any contributor is liable to pay is 35 years, and therefore 35 years from the introduction of the new scheme no contributions will be coming in to the old Fund, and from that time there will practically be only pensions to compute and pay.

12. During this 35 years under the new scheme contributions will be coming in and pensions will be being paid, and my suggestion is that from the coming into force of the new scheme the old Fund in the first year bear 39-40ths of the total expenses, the Government bearing 1-40th, and that in each succeeding year the old Fund's share be reduced by 1-40th and the Government's increased by a like proportion, so that at the end of 40 years the whole cost will fall on Government.

13. The expenses would for the 40 years be paid out of the old Fund in the first instance, a settlement with Government being made at the close of each year.

14. I attach for the information of the Actuaries a statement of the present actual local current expenses, the pensions accrued although not yet payable, and of extra staff for preparation of the schedules recently sent home.

I am, &c.,
HILGROVE C. NICOLLE,
for Directors.

*Annexure.*

(1) Present actual local current expenses :—

| | Salaries. Rs. | Pensions. Rs. c. | Contingencies. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Secretary ... | 1,200 a year | — | — |
| Chief Clerk ... | 2,400 „ | — | — |
| Clerk ... | 700 „ | — | — |
| Clerk ... | 500 „ | — | — |
| Audit Clerk ... | 180 „ | — | — |
| Binder and Peon | 180 „ | — | — |
| Peon ... | 150 „ | — | — |
| | Rs. 5,310 + | 38 80 + | 200 0 = Total Rs. 5,548·80 a year. |

(2) Pensions accrued although not yet payable :—

Secretary for 10 years' service, Rs. 300 a year.*
Chief Clerk, 16 years' service, Rs. 840 a year.
Clerk on Rs. 700, 6 years, a gratuity of one month's pay for each year.

* The Secretary has notified his intention to retire during this year.

(3) Cost of extra staff for preparation of the schedules recently sent to the Actuaries, Rs. 2,857·94.

## No. 9.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir A. M. Ashmore, K.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P.

*Miscellaneous.*—No. 467.

Queen's House, Colombo,
Ceylon, November 11, 1905.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 307 of the 24th August, forwarding copies of revised rules for calculating pensions according to the tables dated July, 1903, prepared by the Actuaries, Messrs. Young and Ryan.

2. In reply I have the honour to inform you that after consulting the Directors I have decided to adopt the suggestion contained in paragraph 3 (*b*) of the Actuaries' first letter, viz.:—"That the second or subsequent wife's pension should be proportionately increased when such wife was born before the previous one," and that the necessary alteration as indicated in paragraph 3 of your despatch will be made in the rules.

I have, &c.,
A. M. ASHMORE.

## No. 10.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., to Governor Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—No. 1.

Downing street, January 2, 1906.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir A. Ashmore's despatch No. 432 of the 17th October with regard to the Ceylon Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.

2. As regards the future expenses of management of the Fund, my predecessor caused the Actuaries to be informed that in making the present valuation of the Fund with a view to the distribution of a portion of the surplus they should allow a reserve for future expenses, as was done in their valuation of 14th November, 1900. A copy of the letter is enclosed.

3. As regards the closing of the Fund to future members of the Service, my predecessor, in whose opinion I concur, decided that this step should be taken because, as the experience of Ceylon and other colonies where such Funds exist has shown, it is difficult to satisfy the members, who, when the Fund has reached a large figure, expect that the pensions ought to be considerably increased beyond the amounts which the Actuaries consider safe; while, on the other hand, if the Fund shows a deficit, as has occurred in some colonies, and may possibly occur in the event of future valuations in Ceylon, some hardship and dissatisfaction may be caused by the reduction of pensions which must necessarily follow. I therefore consider it to be more satisfactory that the Government

should take the whole responsibility and guarantee pensions which will not be liable to either increase or decrease, and there appears sufficient reason for being satisfied that the revised Ceylon tables, which are based upon the experience of Ceylon and other tropical colonies, will provide pensions of an amount which on the one hand is fair to the contributors and the recipients, and on the other runs little risk of throwing an undue burden upon the Government. The pensions are so calculated that the Government will, it is estimated, still be making a contribution towards the pension, equivalent to paying about 6 per cent. if the Fund had been continued, but the Government will be relieved from the necessity (inherent in the old system of these Funds) of contributing 6 per cent. interest on surpluses, should such exist, which had the effect of continuously increasing the surpluses and of throwing on the Government a larger burden than appears to be reasonable.

4. As regards paragraph 3 of the despatch under acknowledgment, I doubt whether any much simpler method of computing the pensions could be devised so long as they are based upon (1) the annual rate of contribution (not upon the number of such annual contributions) and (2) the respective ages of the husband and wife when the contributions are first made. Any other system would give an unduly large pension in the case of a widow of an officer who married a young wife when he was old. It is true that the present system involves a good deal of arithmetic, but it is not of a difficult character; the staff required for the work is not expensive, considering the size of the Fund; and the form of register which has been adopted makes the calculations comparatively easy. I do not therefore propose to consult the Actuaries as to the adoption of a new system of computing the pensions.

5. In the last paragraph of his despatch Sir A. Ashmore proposes that if the Fund is closed to newly appointed officers, the Government shall devote the difference between the contributions to the Treasury and the pensions paid therefrom (plus the expenses of management) to reducing the Public Debt of the Colony. To this proposal I see no objection. If you agree with it also, no continuous separate account of the result of the new system need be kept, but a new head should be opened on the Revenue side of the Estimates for receipts from abatements from salaries of new officers appointed after the Ordinance has been passed, and a new head opened on the Expenditure side for pensions to widows and orphans and refunds to bachelors as soon as such begin to fall due and for expenses of management. Subject to this condition I approve your proceeding as proposed by Sir A. Ashmore. There is no necessity to provide for such appropriation towards reduction of debt in any new Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance.

6. The Draft Ordinance enclosed in Mr. Lyttelton's despatch No. 100 of the 3rd March last should now be submitted to the Legislative Council without further delay.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

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Enclosure in No. 10.

The Under Secretary of State to Messrs. T. E. Young and E. H. Ryan.

Downing street, December 2, 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—WITH reference to the 3rd paragraph of your letter of the 26th June last, respecting the valuation of the Ceylon Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Lyttelton to transmit to you a copy of a Minute by the Directors as to the expenses of the Fund.

2. You will observe that this Minute is concerned chiefly with the division of the expenses between the Fund and the Government in the future, and does not deal with the question referred to in the note at the head of the revised Ceylon tables prepared by you, namely, that as the contributions do not contain any subscription towards the necessary expenses of conducting the Fund the members should be required to pay a proportionate amount each year sufficient to defray expenses of management. The Directors appear to assume that having regard to the smallness of these expenses no additional contribution need be levied from members to meet them, and as at present advised Mr. Lyttleton is disposed to concur in this view.

3. In these circumstances all that is necessary appears to be that you should in making the present valuation with a view to the distribution of a proportion of the surplus allow a reserve for future expenses of management, as was done in paragraph 13 of your valuation dated 14th November, 1900.

I have, &c.
C. P. LUCAS.

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IX.—1906.

# COLOMBO GRAVING DOCK.

REPORT by Messrs. COODE, SON, & MATTHEWS on the Excess of Expenditure over Estimates in connection with the construction of the Colombo Graving Dock.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

1906.

# COLOMBO GRAVING DOCK.

## No. 1.

| | £ | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| I.—Original estimate of cost of Graving Dock ... | 318,000 at 1*s.* 2⅝*d.* = | 5,218,380* |
| (One half, £159,000, payable by Admiralty.) | | |
| II.—Approved subsequent addition :— | | |
| (1) Lengthening of Dock by 100 ft. ... | 28,700 at 1*s.* 4*d.* = | 430,500† |
| | Rs. | 5,648,880 |
| III.—Additions referred to in letter from the Consulting Engineers dated December 15, 1905, printed below :— | | |
| (1) Additional cost of pumping machines and contingent works ... | 18,000 | |
| (2) Additional bollards ... | 600 | |
| (3) Additional hydraulic capstans ... | 2,000 | |
| (4) Rubble berm to protect temporary cofferdam, and its subsequent removal ... | 11,500 | |
| (5) Additional cost of caisson ... | 5,000 | |
| (6) Excess over estimate of cofferdam ... | 6,600 | |
| | £43,700 at 1*s.* 4*d.* = | Rs. 655,500 |
| IV.—Present estimated cost :— | | Rs. |
| Expenditure up to 31st December, 1904 ... | ... | 4,832,690 |
| Estimated further expenditure to complete work ... ... | ... | 1,678,400 |
| | Total—Rs. | 6,511,090 |
| Deduct amount of estimate ... | ... | 5,648,880 |
| | Excess—Rs. | 862,210 |

* Approved by Resolution of Legislative Council on February 6, 1897.
† Approved by Resolution of Legislative Council on December 3, 1902.

## No. 2.

Messrs. Coode, Son, & Matthews to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Engineer's Office, Harbour Works,
Colombo, December 15, 1905.

*Excess of Expenditure over Estimates.*

SIR,—SINCE Mr. Matthews arrived in the Colony he has carefully considered the correspondence in connection with the foregoing, and we have now the honour to submit the following report thereon.

2. It would appear that in connection with the construction of the Graving Dock and the works associated therewith there is an anticipated excess of expenditure, over the estimates, of Rs. 862,210, or, at 1*s.* 4*d.*, say, £57,480.

3. The chief reasons for this excess are as follows :—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| A.—Additional cost of pumping machinery and contingent works, as compared with the estimated cost ... ... ... ... | 18,000 |
| B.—Additional cost of the caisson ... ... ... | 5,000 |
| C.—Additional bollards required by the Admiralty ... ... | 600 |
| D.—Additional hydraulic capstans required by the Admiralty ... ... | 2,000 |
| E.—Provision of rubble berm to protect the temporary cofferdam, and the subsequent removal of such barrier ... ... ... | 11,500 |
| F.—Cofferdam, excess over estimate ... ... ... | 6,600 |
| £ | 43,700 |

4. In explanation of the foregoing additions we have to submit the following remarks:—

The estimate for the Graving Dock was given in our report of 30th January, 1896, and amounted to £317,700, say, £318,000. The Admiralty, in January, 1897, as will appear from a despatch from the Secretary of State to His Excellency Sir West Ridgeway, agreed to pay half this sum, say, £159,000. We have not here the means of referring to the official correspondence bearing on this subject, but we believe that the agreement to contribute this half sum of the cost of the Dock was made contingent upon the plans for the work being subsequently approved by the Admiralty.

5. On 16th January, 1899, the Admiralty intimated to the Colonial Office that the profile and general plan of the Dock and of the entrance, as shown on drawings which we had prepared in the meantime and submitted to them, were concurred in; but that additional bollards of a heavier type than we had proposed were considered necessary; also that two additional hydraulic capstans, in lieu of hand capstans, were deemed to be essential at the head of the Dock, and that certain modifications in the nature of hand railings around steps and slides were required.

6. Paragraph 6 of the letter in question also stipulated that "in view of the small range of tide, viz., 2 feet, it is desirable to provide ample pumping power, and before the contract for the pumping machinery is let the Engineers should submit the drawings and specification to the Admiralty for their consideration."

7. When it became necessary to ascertain from the Admiralty what their views were with regard to the nature of the pumping plant required, it was found that the machinery which was considered essential by that Department was of a much more expensive character than was provided by us in our original design; also that duplicate drainage or leakage pumps were necessary, whereas in our original design, on which the estimate of £318,000 was based, we only provided for one such pumping plant. The Admiralty, however, considered that a stand-by drainage pump and appliances were required in the event of a breakdown to a single pump just prior to the possible docking of a warship requiring immediate attention.

8. We may observe that at the official trial of the pumps the most satisfactory results were obtained, 66,000 tons of water having been discharged from the Dock, and the work rendered dry in three and a half hours, as compared with four hours, the contract period.

9. The foregoing modifications in the design, power, and duplication of the pumping plant, coupled with the not inconsiderable rise in the prices of material and labour for work of this description, which occurred subsequent to the preparation of the estimate given in our report of January, 1896, sufficiently account for the addition of £18,000 in item A.

10. With regard to item B, the sum included in our first estimate as the cost of the caisson was undoubtedly low, as we now find we did not include a sufficient allowance for the considerable cost attendant upon the delivery of the materials for the caisson and its erection in place; or rather, in other words, for the large sums included by the contractors to cover these items and the risks attendant thereon, which allowances were more than we considered necessary to cover all expenses, although deemed essential by the contractors for the caisson. The contract was based on competitive tenders, and the lowest offer was accepted. The rise in the price of materials and labour to which we have referred in connection with the pumping installation also largely affects the excess on the caisson.

11. Items C and D with regard to the cost of additional bollards and additional hydraulic capstans have been referred to in the extract given above from the letter addressed by the Admiralty to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, dated 16th January, 1899.

12. The existence of boulders on the site of the temporary cofferdam, as shown during the construction of that work, and not brought out by the detailed borings, greatly contributed to its cost; and this fact, coupled with the exposed position of the site, as experience showed, necessitated the construction of a temporary protection or barrier of rubble stone, the construction and removal of which is referred to under head E.

13. In the construction of the Dock, when baring the excavation, a considerable dip was developed in the surface of the rock at the south wing of the Dock entrance, which much delayed the work and very materially increased the cost, necessitating, as it did, the provision of a piled grid, carried down to the rock bed, which it was found could not be reached at a less depth than 105 feet below low water level. Before the preparation of the designs upon which our estimates were based the Dock area was bored in the usual manner; but this spot, running down to the great and considerable depth of 105 feet below low water level occurred between borings, and therefore was not anticipated.

14. Although we much regret the additions to the cost of the Graving Dock, as compared with the estimate formerly given, we are not aware of any extravagant expenditure during the carrying out of the works, which have been most minutely supervised and watched by an efficient staff, as well as by ourselves.

15. We also submit that it should be taken into consideration that as far as can be now ascertained there is every reason to believe that the whole of the large and important works which have been sanctioned and completed, or are now drawing towards completion, will be carried out with little or no excess of expenditure over the total estimates which have been submitted from time to time.

16. We beg to return herewith the original papers received with your letter of 8th instant.

We have, &c.,
COODE, SON, & MATTHEWS.

## No. 3.

The Resident Engineer, Colombo Harbour Works, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Engineer's Office, Harbour Works,
Colombo, July 4, 1905.

No. 117.

*Graving Dock.*

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to state that the estimates for the construction of the Graving Dock are :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Original estimate ... ... ... ... | Rs. | 5,218,380 |
| Additional estimate to lengthen Dock from 600 to 700 feet ... | „ | 430,500 |
| | Rs. | 5,648,880 |

2. The expenditure on account of this work, including all plant, &c., to 31st December, 1904, was Rs. 4,832,689·28, leaving a balance then to be expended of Rs. 816,190·72.

3. I have gone into the matter and find that I shall require a sum of Rs. 1,678,400·68, approximately, to complete the work, an excess of expenditure over estimates of Rs. 862,209·96, or £57,480 13*s.* 5*d.*

4. This excess is largely due to the considerable advance in the prices of materials and labour in England for the caisson and pumping machinery since the estimates were made, additions by the Admiralty under the heads of "Capstans and Bollards, &c.," and the provision of a protecting berm in front of the cofferdam.

5. As I mentioned before, the expenditure to 31st December, 1904, includes plant amounting to Rs. 552,801·11 (£36,853 8*s.* 2*d.*), which should be of considerable value on the completion of the work.

6. While drawing your attention to the excess over the estimates for the construction of the Graving Dock, I beg to state that, so far as can be estimated approximately at present, taking the whole of the Harbour Works together, there will be, I trust, little or no excess of expenditure over the total sanctioned estimates.

I have, &c.,

J. H. BOSTOCK,
Resident Engineer.

X.—1906.

# COMPLETION REPORT

OF

# THE UDA PUSSELLAWA RAILWAY.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

1906.

# UDA PUSSELLAWA RAILWAY.

## No. 1.

The Chief Resident Engineer, Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railways, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 338.

Railway Extension Office,
Kandy, September 15, 1905.

*Completion Report upon the Construction of the Uda Pussellawa Railway.*

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor the following final report upon the construction of the Uda Pussellawa Railway.

2. I will preface my report with a short history of the line.

3. In December, 1895, the Director of Public Works (Mr. R. K. MacBride, C.M.G.), reported on the feasibility of a railway on the Nanu-oya to Nuwara Eliya road of the Darjeeling Railway type and gauge (2 feet). The trace was not, however, for the whole way on the road, as the gradients were in places too steep. The length of the line was 5·284 miles, the limiting gradient was 1 in 27, the sharpest curve was 80 feet radius, the width of formation both for cuttings and embankments was 10 feet, and the rails were to be 41¼ lb. to the yard. The cost was estimated to be Rs. 264,259, equal to Rs. 50,011 per mile. This survey was afterwards extended to Kandapola, making the total distance 11·44 miles, the cost per mile for the whole length being Rs. 50,555.

4. In December, 1895, Mr. F. J. Waring, C.M.G., Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions, also reported on a line of railway (2-feet gauge) running generally at the side of the Nanu-oya-Nuwara Eliya road. This line, including a branch to the goods shed at Nanu-oya station, would have been 5·0477 miles. The curves were not sharper than 70 feet radius and gradients not steeper than 1 in 26; the width of formation in cuttings was to be 11 feet and of embankments 9 feet. The rails were to be 41¼ lb. to the yard. The estimated cost was at the rate of Rs. 63,965 per mile. In the following year Mr. Waring submitted a report on an extension of this line to Kandapola. The conditions were that the line should be located, when found convenient or economical, at the edge of the public road, which, however, at the same time was to be kept open for other traffic. The estimate for the whole line, 11·267 miles, was at the rate of Rs. 56,694 per mile.

5. In 1896 the survey was extended by Mr. Mackintosh beyond Kandapola down to Ragalla (Uda Pussellawa). His estimate for this piece of the line worked out at Rs. 26,772 per mile. The steepest gradient was 1 in 23·4, the sharpest curve was 60 feet radius, and the rails were to be 28 lb. to the yard.

6. In March, 1897, the Hill Tramways Commission reported on this and other lines and recommended "the construction of a 2 feet 6 inch gauge line from Nanu-oya to Nuwara Eliya and Uda Pussellawa, subject so far as the latter section is concerned to the conditions mentioned in paragraph 6 being adhered to." The conditions referred to are the following:—

"This route is approved of by the witnesses examined, and it is convenient for the extension to Uda Pussellawa. That extension follows, with some deviations, the existing cart road the whole way to Ragalla, but it is understood that the first section, to Lover's Leap bridge, is not to encroach upon or injure the driving road. From Kandapola to Ragalla the road will have to be greatly given up to the railway. Of the various schemes this is the only one where the project of using the existing cart road is feasible without extensive deviations. The road will be of great use nearly all the way, and between Lover's Leap bridge and Kandapola is well suited for a hill railway. From Kandapola down to Ragalla the road is steep, but a gradient of 1 in 26 can be got, and it is hoped few, if any, curves will be less than 100 feet radius."

7. In August, 1897, Mr. Mackintosh submitted a report on and estimate for a 2 feet 6 inch gauge line from Nanu-oya to Ragalla. This line was not marked out on the ground. The formation widths of both cuttings and embankments were 10 feet 6 inches, the steepest gradient was 1 in 23·4, the sharpest curve was 80 feet radius, and the rails were to be 36 lb. to the yard. The total length was 19·245 miles, and the estimated cost per mile Rs. 47,164.

8. The final survey was made in the year 1900 under my supervision. This trace had certain improvements on the previous one. The straight portions between curves were longer, the line when running on the road was placed on the outside, and some deviations were made. The width of formation in cuttings was 14 feet and on embankments 12 feet. The sharpest curves were of 80 feet radius, the steepest gradient 1 in 24, and the rails were 46¼ lb. to the yard. The length was 19¼ miles, and the estimate as revised by the Consulting Engineers was Rs. 1,301,352, or Rs. 67,602 per mile.

9. Construction work was begun in November, 1900, on the Crown lands. The Nanuoya-Nuwara Eliya section was opened for goods traffic on the 1st August, 1903, and for passengers on the 14th December of the same year. The Nuwara Eliya-Kandapola section was opened for goods traffic in December, 1903, and for passengers in the following month. The Kandapola-Ragalla section was opened for goods traffic on 1st July, 1904, and for passenger traffic on the 15th of the same month. Thus it will be seen that the total time taken for the construction of the whole line was a little more than three and a half years.

10. It is only fair to state that the principal reason why the work was not completed in a shorter time was the delay in gaining possession of the land. One or two instances only will be given :—

(*a*) Application was made for the land on Edinburgh estate, Nanu-oya, the beginning of the line, in October, 1900. Possession was given in December, 1901.

(*b*) The line runs through military land for some distance at Nuwara Eliya, and this land was applied for in March, 1900. Permission was given to enter on it in September, 1900, and work was begun shortly after, but the work was ordered to be stopped in January, 1901, and permission to resume work was not given until October, 1902.

11. It should also be mentioned that the present site for Nuwara Eliya station was not decided upon until October, 1902.

12. A revised estimate of cost of this railway was made in April, 1903; the amount was Rs. 1,678,837.

13. The line as constructed is 19 miles 21 chains, equal to 19·2625 miles in length; with the sidings the length is 20 miles 18·57 chains.

14. The total cost of the railway, including charges which were not allowed for in the estimate viz. :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Extension of Carriage Shop, Colombo ... ... ... | 6,627 | 34 |
| Expenses and part Interest on part of Loan by Crown Agents .... | 20,104 | 76 |
| Equipment for Stations ... ... ... ... | 10,209 | 32 |
| Cost of above-mentioned Surveys and preliminary Engineering Expenses ... | 47,237 | 2 |
| Total—Rs. | 84,178 | 44 |

is Rs. 1,653,452·02, equal to Rs. 85,838 per mile. The amounts still to be expended on Brookside station and additional rolling stock are included in these sums.

15. In the following table the estimates and probable total cost are given in detail :—

| Description of Work. | Estimate on Final Survey, 1900. | Revised Estimate, April, 1903. | Probable Total Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Schedule No. 1.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Earthwork ... ... | 200,384 | 184,000 | 171,731 |
| Bridges ... ... ... | 35,761 | 44,000 | 39,156 |
| Culverts ... ... | 73,513 | 86,000 | 90,995 |
| Retaining Walls ... ... | 12,498 | 13,000 | 12,427 |
| Permanent Way, Switches and Crossings | 76,289 | 122,000 | 158,677 |
| Fencing... ... ... | — | 4,000 | 1,639 |
| Level Crossings ... ... | 6,000 | 11,000 | 4,798 |
| Metalling Roads ... ... | 27,708 | 34,000 | 26,709 |
| Stations ... ... | 104,829 | 195,000 | 214,516 |
| Miscellaneous Works ... ... | 14,000 | 24,000 | 33,042 |
| Contingencies ... ... | 55,098 | 25,000 | 76 |
| Total Schedule No. 1—Rs. | 606,080 | 742,000 | 753,766 |
| *Schedule No. 2.* | | | |
| Electric Telegraph ... ... | 6,650 | 6,000 | 5,923 |
| Land and Compensation ... | 58,310 | 194,000 | 128,871 |
| Engineering and Administration ... | 50,000 | 60,000 | 71,522 |
| Bridge and Culvert Girders ... | 14,732 | 14,600 | 14,369 |
| Permanent Way Materials ... | 340,459 | 366,000 | 349,184 |
| Rolling Stock ... ... | 163,703 | 224,000 | 245,639 |
| Contingencies ... ... | 61,417 | 25,000 | — |
| Total Schedule No. 2—Rs. | 695,271 | 889,600 | 815,508 |
| Total Schedule No. 1—Rs. | 606,080 | 742,000 | 753,766 |
| Total—Rs. | 1,301,351 | 1,631,600 | 1,569,274 |
| Extraneous and Preliminary Charges ... | — | 47,237 | 84,178 |
| Total—Rs. | | 1,678,837 | 1,653,452 |

the final result being an expenditure of Rs. 352,101 in excess of the estimate made in 1900, and of Rs. 25,385 less than the revised estimate made in April, 1903.

16. I have in my letters to your address, No. 18 of the 12th January, 1903, No. 101 of the 17th February, 1903, No. 200 of the 3rd June, 1905, and No. 227 of the 21st June, 1905, given the reasons why the estimate made in the year 1900 has been exceeded, so it will not be necessary for me to do

more than briefly refer to them here. The following table shows the savings and the excesses under the different headings of the estimate :—

| Description of Work. | Estimated Cost, 1900. | Total Amount of Estimate. | Probable Total Expenditure. | Saving. | Excess. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Schedule No. 1.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Earthwork ... | 200,384 | — | 171,731 | 28,653 | — |
| Bridges ... | 35,761 | — | 39,156 | — | 3,395 |
| Culverts ... | 73,513 | — | 90,995 | — | 17,482 |
| Retaining Walls ... | 12,498 | — | 12,427 | 71 | — |
| Permanent Way, Switches and Crossings ... | 76,289 | — | 158,677 | — | 82,388 |
| Fencing ... | — | — | 1,639 | — | 1,639 |
| Level Crossings ... | 6,000 | — | 4,798 | 1,202 | — |
| Metalling Roads ... | 27,708 | — | 26,709 | 999 | — |
| Stations ... | 104,829 | — | 214,516 | — | 109,687 |
| Miscellaneous Works ... | 14,000 | — | 33,042 | — | 19,042 |
| Contingencies ... | 55,098 | 606,080 | 76 | 55,022 | — |
| *Schedule No. 2.* | | | | | |
| Electric Telegraph ... | 6,650 | — | 5,923 | 727 | — |
| Land and Compensation | 58,310 | — | 128,871 | — | 70,561 |
| Engineering and Administration ... | 50,000 | — | 71,522 | — | 21,522 |
| Bridge and Culvert Girders ... ... | 14,732 | — | 14,369 | 363 | — |
| Permanent Way Material ... ... | 340,459 | — | 349,184 | — | 8,725 |
| Rolling Stock ... | 163,703 | — | 245,639 | — | 81,936 |
| Contingencies ... | 61,417 | 695,271 | — | 61,417 | — |
| | — | 1,301,351 | 1,569,274 | 148,454 | 416,377 |
| | | | | Deduct savings—Rs. | 148,454 |
| | | | | Excess—Rs. | 267,923 |

17. *Bridges and Culverts.*—Together the excess is Rs. 20,877, due to extra work in foundations and the use of cement mortar in much of the masonry instead of lime mortar.

18. *Permanent Way, Switches and Crossings.*—In this item the estimate has been exceeded by Rs. 82,388. This excess has been caused by the expense of carting permanent way material 3¼ miles up from Nanu-oya, because work could not be begun at the beginning of the line (see paragraph 10 (*a*) ), by the scarcity of ballast on parts of the line and the heavy cost of transporting it by train, and by the cost of bending the rails for the sharp curves. The cost of the transport of ballast and of the work of bending the rails was under-estimated.

19. *Fencing.*—No fencing was considered necessary when the estimate was made.

20. *Stations.*—The excess for stations is Rs. 109,687. Superior and ornamental buildings were required at Nuwara Eliya ; special designs were made for them by Mr. Tomalin of the Public Works Department ; an additional station was ordered to be made at Brookside in July, 1904, after the revised estimate was made ; then at Nanu-oya there were additions required to the alterations of that station.

21. *Miscellaneous Works.*—These are buildings for the maintenance staff. The excess Rs. 19,042 has been caused by the bungalows for foreman and overseer at Nuwara Eliya being of special design, like the station at that place, thus costing much more than the amounts intended to be expended on them when the first estimate was made ; also an additional bungalow was ordered to be erected at Kandapola, and additional lines for coolies were found necessary.

22. *Land and Compensation.*—Excess Rs. 70,561. When the estimate was made in 1900 it was expected that some of the land required for the railway would be given free of charge, as stated before the Hill Tramways Commission in 1897. The prices paid for the tea land were high, reaching to as much as Rs. 2,280 per acre.

23. *Engineering and Administration.*—The excess under this head is Rs. 21,522, and is due to the long time taken to make the line referred to in paragraph 10. Under favourable circumstances the line should have been made in about two and a half years.

24. *Permanent Way Material.*—The expenditure of Rs. 8,725 in excess of the estimate in this item is due to the Karri sleepers costing more than the price originally put down for them.

25. *Rolling Stock.*—This item shows an expenditure of Rs. 81,936 in excess of the estimate. This is due partly to alterations in designs after the estimate was made and to additional rolling stock, to cost Rs. 38,465, provision of which was sanctioned in June, 1903, after the revised estimate was made.

26. Below a statement is given of the quantities executed in some of the principal classes of work.

Earthwork.

| | Cubic Yards. |
|---|---|
| Rock ... ... ... ... ... | 63,358 |
| Earth ... ... ... ... ... | 247,510 |

Bridges.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Excavation in foundations | Rock ... ... ... | 863 |
| | Earth ... ... ... | 2,125 |
| Cement concrete ... ... ... ... | | 143 |
| Masonry of all sorts ... ... ... ... | | 1,558 |

Culverts.

| | | Cubic Yards. |
|---|---|---|
| Excavation in foundations | Rock ... ... ... | 1,853 |
| | Earth ... ... ... | 5,578 |
| Cement concrete | ... ... ... ... | 219 |
| Masonry of all sorts | ... ... ... ... | 6,124 |

Retaining Walls.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cement concrete | ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| Masonry of all sorts | ... ... ... ... | 1,416 |

Permanent Way.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ballast ... | ... ... ... ... | 37,389 |

| | | M. | C. | | M. | C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Platelaying | Main Line ... | 19 | 21 | ... ... ... | 20 | 18·57 |
| | Sidings ... | 0 | 77·57 | | | |

Level Crossings.

| | | No. |
|---|---|---|
| First Class ... | ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Second Class ... | ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| Third Class ... | ... ... ... ... | 47 |

Metalling Roads.

| | | Super. Yards. |
|---|---|---|
| Metalling ... | ... ... ... ... | 18,510 |

Stations.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alterations at Nanu-oya | ... ... | — |
| Nuwara Eliya ... | ... ... | Passenger and goods. |
| Kandapola ... | ... ... | Do. do. |
| Brookside ... | ... ... | Do. do. |
| Ragalla ... | ... ... | Do. do. |

27. Mr. F. Stewart was Chief Assistant Engineer, and the Assistant Engineers engaged on the work at different times were Messrs. C. B. Bell, G. E. Hooper, N. de C. Walker, and J. R. Disanayaka. Mr. J. J. Finlayson was the Foreman of Works for the alterations at Nanu-oya station.

I have, &c.,

H. OLIVER,
Chief Resident Engineer,
Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railways.

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## No. 2.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 600 E/275-2. Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.,
November 23, 1905.

*Ceylon.—Uda Pussellawa Railway.*

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to enclose for the information of the Colonial Government a copy of a letter which we have received from the Consulting Engineers commenting on the report by Mr. Oliver, dated 15th September, 1905, on the completion of the Uda Pussellawa Railway.

2. We are forwarding a copy of Messrs. Gregory, Eyles & Waring's letter to the Colonial Office.

I have, &c.,

M. A. CAMERON.

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Enclosure in No. 2.

The Consulting Engineers to the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

November 16, 1905.

*Ceylon Government Railway.—Uda Pussellawa Extension.*

GENTLEMEN,—WE have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the final report on the construction of the Uda Pussellawa Railway addressed by the Chief Resident Engineer to the Colonial Secretary in Ceylon. The total cost of the line as given in the report is an estimated one, as there is yet some work to be finished before the railway is completed, but the amount is small and the figures set down by Mr. Oliver may be accepted for all practical purposes as the total cost of the Extension.

2. The Chief Resident Engineer in this report refers to the different surveys made for this line, the last being carried out by him in the year 1900, and it is on the estimate based on this survey, as amended by us, that he makes comparison with the actual cost of the undertaking. The report is sufficiently comprehensive to place you in possession of all material facts in connection with the construction and equipment of the railway, and as we agree with the facts and conclusions expressed, it is only necessary to deal with the question of the increase of actual cost over that estimated by us.

3. His Excellency the Governor Sir W. Ridgeway desired that the line should be built on as economical lines as possible; it was to be laid as far as practicable along the existing road, and both stations and rolling stock were to be of the cheapest character; it was for a line of this description that our estimate was framed. Since then station buildings have been required to be made more elaborate and ornamental, carriage stock, instead of being light open stock, as in use on the Darjeeling Railway, has been constructed of a much superior character, and these and other reasons, with which we will deal in detail, are responsible for more than the difference between the actual cost and our estimate.

4. It is perhaps desirable to explain here that the amount of 10 per cent. set down for contingencies is meant to cover only increased expenses incidental to work estimated for, such as a rise in market prices, extra cost due to local conditions proving unfavourable, such as bad foundations in bridges and culverts, difficulties, as in the present instance, in procuring ballast, &c.; indeed it provides for all expenses incidental to construction for which had the work been carried out by a contractor he would not be able to claim extra payment beyond the contract amount.

5. The following sums which have now been charged to the cost of the line were not included in the original estimate, which was only for the construction of the line as finally surveyed by Mr. Oliver in the year 1900, viz.:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Extension of Carriage Shop, Colombo ... ... | 6,627 |
| Expenses and part interest on part of Loan by Crown Agents ... | 20,105 |
| Cost of surveys and preliminary Engineering Expenses ... | 47,237 |
| | 73,969 |
| And to this may be added ... ... ... ... for fencing, as at the time the estimate was made there was no intention of fencing any part of the line. | 1,639 |
| Total — Rs. | 75,608 |

6. Another important increase in cost is in the item Land and Compensation, in which it is manifest that we had no option but to accept the figures prepared in the Colony; these were set down as ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 58,310
and as the 10 per cent. for Contingencies was added to this sum in the estimate, we now increase this amount by ... ... ... ... „ 5,831

bringing it to ... ... ... ... ... „ 64,141

but the actual cost of this item was ... ... ... ... „ 128,871

or an increase over the estimate of .. ... ... ... „ 64,730

7. It was considered that the line would take two and a half years to construct, and this in our opinion was a liberal allowance, but owing to difficulties in procuring possession of land both near Nanu-oya, the beginning of the line, and also at Nuwara Eliya, where it was only finally given over some two and a half years after construction was commenced, considerable increased cost was entailed, and two items are directly affected by it, viz., increase in Engineering and Administration, and the cost incurred in carting permanent way material some 3¼ miles, while had the land been acquired in reasonable time no such expense would have been necessary. The first of these amounts to Rs. 21,522, which is almost in direct proportion to the increased time occupied, Rs. 20,000 per annum being set down in the estimate for supervision. We have no definite figures as to the second item, it being included in an excess of Rs. 82,388 under the heading Permanent Way, Switches and Crossings under Schedule 1 in the amount incurred on these items in the Colony, and not including the cost of any material supplied from this country; this excess was principally due, as explained by Mr. Oliver, to the scarcity of ballast on parts of the line and the heavy cost of transporting it by train, and the cost of bending the rails on sharp curves, both of which were under-estimated, and these are excesses which should be charged to the Contingency account. We should, however, consider that a sum of Rs. 6,000 would be a modest one to set down for the cartage, bringing the excess amount of these two items to Rs. 27,522.

8. Taking the other increases in the order named on pages 8 and 9 of the Chief Resident Engineer's report, there is an excess in cost of Bridges and Culverts of Rs. 20,877 due to extra work in foundations and the use of cement mortar in much of the masonry instead of lime mortar; the first of these is clearly chargeable to Contingencies, but the second is additional to the estimate; as however the amounts have not been divided we do not propose to put down any sum for the substitution of cement for lime by which the work has no doubt been materially improved.

9. We understand from Mr. Oliver's report that he attributes the whole of the increased cost of stations, amounting to Rs. 109,687, to superior and ornamental buildings being required at Nuwara Eliya, to an additional station at Brookside, and to additions to the alterations to the Nanu-oya station, all extra requirements by the authorities after the estimate was framed, which provided for what was deemed to be adequate at the time, and it must therefore be considered as an extra to a contract and added to the estimate.

10. The excess of Rs. 19,042 for Miscellaneous Works is clearly not chargeable against the estimate prepared in 1900.

11. Rolling stock such as originally contemplated could have been procured for the sum set down in our estimate, and therefore the addition of Rs. 43,471 for the improved type of stock subsequently decided upon, as well as the Rs. 38,465 for an increase in the quantity of stock beyond that considered necessary by the Administration when the estimate was framed cannot form a charge against the estimate.

12. The total of these sums additional to our estimate, all of which would have had to be defrayed by the Government in addition to the contract payments had the work been carried out on the contract system, amount to Rs. 378,525. Our estimate on the final survey in 1900 was Rs. 1,301,351; adding to this the sum of Rs. 378,525 the estimate would become Rs. 1,679,876. Mr. Oliver's final estimate of the probable total cost, as given in his report dated 15th September, 1905, is Rs. 1,653,452, a result which will we trust be considered satisfactory by the Secretary of State, the Government of Ceylon, and yourselves.

We have, &c.,
GREGORY, EYLES & WARING.
Consulting Engineers.

# XI.—1906.

# INQUEST PROCEEDINGS

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

# RAILWAY ACCIDENT BETWEEN OHIYA AND HAPUTALE.

*(In continuation of Sessional Paper L. of 1905.)*

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

1906.

# RAILWAY ACCIDENT BETWEEN OHIYA AND HAPUTALE.

## No. 1.

The Inquirer into Deaths, Udukinda District, to the Police Magistrate, Badulla-Haldummulla.

No. 37/103. Haputale, October 9, 1905.

SIR,—IN forwarding the annexed inquest proceedings I beg to inform that I had to travel to Pinnaketiya and back on the 7th, and on the 8th to Bandarawela and back to hold this inquest.

I have sent the death report to the District Registrar, Bandarawela. I could not send a report about the other fireman who is said to be buried under the railway engine, as his corpse has not taken out as yet. I have given full particulars in my annexed report.

I beg to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
D. A. JAYASINGHE,
Inquirer.

Enclosures in No. 1.

At an inquiry taken at Haputale and Bandarawela on the 7th and 8th days of October in the year 1905, upon the view of the body of Richard Adams, aged 19 years, by me, D. A. Jayasinghe, a person appointed to hold inquiries into deaths for the district of Udukinda, and with whom are duly associated for the purposes of the said inquiry:—(1) P. E. Fonseka, (2) T. Don Hendrick, (3.) G. A. Perera, all of Haputale, respectable householders of the said district, who record their opinion on the evidence given, that the deceased Richard Adams died of injuries sustained on his body owing to the accident which happened to the railway engine.

P. E. FONSEKA,
T. DON HENDRICK, } Householders.
G. A. PERERA,

I, D. A. Jayasinghe, Inquirer into Deaths for the district of Udukinda, hereby report that I proceeded to Pinnaketiya, and there held an inquiry into the death of Richard Adams then lying dead before me, that I examined three witnesses. And from the evidence adduced before me, and after duly considering the opinion of the three householders, I hereby record my verdict that the deceased died from the injuries caused on his body by the falling of the railway engine to a bank of the railway line that had been washed away owing to the recent rains.

D. A. JAYASINGHE,
Inquirer.

EVIDENCE of Witnesses examined.

Haputale Hospital, October 7, 1905.

Statement made by FRANK ALCOCK, 35 years, Engine Driver, Kandy :—

Yesterday I brought the last train. I passed Ohiya station and came as far as 150th or 140th milepost as I think. There was heavy rain last evening and line was washed away and the engine got into the water-course. Myself and my two firemen went down with the engine, and thus this accident took place. I do not know what happened to the two firemen. I think that they must have died. I sustained serious injuries on my body, and now I am in a bad state. Whatever I possess may be given to my wife. It was so dark I could not see the line till I was close upon it.

D. A. JAYASINGHE, Inquirer. F. ALCOCK.

Bandarawela, October 8, 1905.

HENRY RICHARD BARKER, 39 years, Railway Guard, Colombo, sworn and states :—

I was guard in charge of No. 7 Up passenger train on the 6th instant. There was heavy rains from Pattipola and very thick mist. At 148 miles 12 chains I heard the driver whistle a danger whistle. Train was immediately stopped and I went out and found the engine with the driver (Alcock) and the two firemen over a bank about 25 feet deep. The hole the engine had fallen in was full of steam and smoke. I could not get down to the engine until about one hour after the accident on account of escape of steam. About half an hour of the accident the driver made a noise, and I found he had managed to crawl up the hanging sleepers about three sleeper lengths. Mr. Wickham, a passenger in the train, went down the sleepers and held him up. I assisted him from the top. We got him out and found he had been injured. After the steam escaped Mr. Wickham went down to the engine and found Fireman Adams dead. The body was left in the same position until the arrival of Dr. Piries, and he took charge of the body. The second fireman, whose name I do not know, was searched for then, and afterwards, in daylight, but I was unable to find any trace of him. I think the man must be buried under the *débris*.

D. A. JAYASINGHE, Inquirer. HENRY R. BARKER.

GEORGE HENRY LOUCH, 32 years, Under Guard, Kandy, sworn and states :—

I was the under guard of No. 7 Up passenger train on the 6th instant. At 148th mile the driver whistled for brakes, which were immediately applied and train stopped. I went outside and found engine and two firemen and Driver Alcock over the bank. Head Guard Barker handed a message to me (after we had looked round and found we could not do anything) to be taken to Haputale to ask for assistance. The night was very heavy with rain and thick mist. I do not know the names of the firemen.

D. A. JAYASINGHE, Inquirer. GEORGE H. LOUCH.

INQUIRER'S REPORT.

On the 7th morning the doctor informed me by letter that a Railway engine driver was brought to hospital having serious injuries on his body owing to the accident which happened to the engine whilst coming from Ohiya station, and requested me to take the necessary steps.

I at once proceeded to the hospital. There I saw Engine Driver E. Alcock lying having serious injuries on his body. He was able to speak in a whispering tone. I recorded the statement made by him (*re* proceedings).

The doctor informed me that three of his ribs were broken. I saw a cut wound dressed by the doctor.

I then learned the serious accident happened to the engine driver and the two firemen. I saw the body of the deceased R. Adams brought to the hospital. I examined the body. I saw several fractures of bones on the head and body and cut marks here and there. His lower extremities were all burnt with hot water and the skin had been peeled away. I then returned and wired to the Government Agent in charge of Police and to your honour.

I at once proceeded to the 148th railway milepost beyond Pinnaketiya gap to find out the body of the other fireman. There search was made, but could not find the body. Every one suspects that the body of the missing fireman must be lying under boiler of the engine, which is lying sunk under the earth. Until the engine is removed by pieces the body could not be taken out.

The Engineers of the Railway and principal officers are busy in opening a temporary rail line. I returned in the night.

On the following morning I went to the station, where I met the District Superintendent of the Railway and the Station Master. I questioned them about the two guards who came in that train. They informed me that they were gone to Bandarawela, and that they were ordered to go back by midday train to Colombo, and requested me to go to Bandarawela and to take their statements. I at once went and took their statements and returned to hospital, where I held the inquest and ordered the body to be given to the parents of the deceased to be buried.

J. D. JAYASINGHE,
Inquirer.

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REPORT of Inquiry into Death.

Inquiry by whom held: D. A. Jayasinghe of Haputale.

Inquiry when and where held: This inquest was held in two places, Haputale and Bandarawela, on the 7th and 8th days of October, 1905.

Name, Sex, and Age of the Deceased: Richard Adams, male, age 19 years.

Finding of the Householders: Richard Adams died of injuries sustained on his body owing to the accident which happened to the railway engine.

D. A. JAYASINGHE,
Inquirer.

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INQUEST No. 31 OF 1905.

*Verdict.*

Died by accident. Slip on railway and fall of engine.

Approved:

A. C. ALLNUTT,
Police Magistrate.

D. A. JAYASINGHE,
Inquirer.

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No. 2.

The Inquirer into Deaths, Udukinda District, to the Police Magistrate, Badulla-Haldummulla.

No. 128. Haputale, October 19, 1905.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 77/4 of the 17th instant I beg to forward herewith the statement made by Mr. E. W. Head, District Locomotive Superintendent, and with my report thereon. I have sent the death report of Koyambu to District Registrar, Mahapalata, in which I have mentioned the cause of death was the same verdict given in the death of the other fireman, R. Adams.

I beg to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
D. A. JAYASINGHE,
Inquirer.

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Enclosures in No. 2.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO.

Idalgashenne, October 16, 1905, 3 P.M.

E. W. HEAD, District Locomotive Superintendent of Nawalapitiya, sworn and states:—

When excavating for the purpose of lifting the tender at 148th mile slip I found the body of Koyambu, fireman, who was on the engine at the time of accident. The body was found lying under the left side of the tender, between logs of wood and coal. He had a jacket, trousers, banian, and a cap which was on his head. His clothes were searched in my presence by the Coroner. Nothing of any value was found. Gopal, a relation of the deceased, was also present.

E. W. HEAD,
District Locomotive Superintendent, Nawalapitiya.

D. A. JAYASINGHE,
Inquirer.

INQUIRER'S REPORT.

On the 16th instant I received letter No. 512/514 from the Station Master here informing that there were signs of the body of the fireman that went down the slip at the 148th mile and requested me to proceed to the slip. I at once went to the spot. I met Mr. E. W. Head, the District Locomotive Superintendent, and Foreman Plate-layer. We then got down some coolies and went to the place near the capsized tender of the railway engine. There I noticed the stinking smell. I then ordered the coolies to excavate the earth. Then we saw the two legs, but the body was under the tender, pressed by firewood logs, coal, and stones. After about three hours' working the coolies took out the body; all the while we were watching. I then got the coolies to search his dress, but nothing valuable was found except the things I mentioned in my letter No. 127. The whole body was much decomposed and had the bones crushed into splinters. I at once got the body buried and took the statement of Mr. E. W. Head and I returned to my station. I sent the death report giving the same verdict as that of the other fireman, R. Adams, to the District Registrar.

D. A. JAYASINGHE,
Inquirer.

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## No. 3.

The Inquirer into Deaths, Udukinda District, to the Police Magistrate, Badulla-Haldummulla.

No. 127. Haputale, October 16, 1905.

SIR,—REFERRING to my to-day's telegram I beg to inform you that I went to Idalgashenne, where the railway accident had occurred. There was District Locomotive Superintendent Mr. E. W. Head, who showed me the place where the corpse of the other fireman lying. I at once engaged some Tamil coolies and excavated the body. It was lying under the left side of the tender of the engine, covered with firewood logs, coal, and stones. There was a relation of the deceased named Gopal. In our presence the body was searched. He had a coat, banian, a cap, and a pair of trousers on. We only found a small penknife, three keys, and a piece of paper. The body was much decomposed and smashed. I got the body buried. I learnt from Gopal that the deceased name was Koyambu, about 28 years of age. I took the statement of Mr. Head, Locomotive Superintendent. I could not hold the inquest, as the two guards, Messrs. Barker and Louch, who brought the train on the 6th instant (where the accident took place), being in Colombo. I have taken their evidence, and in my inquest No. 37/103 of the 8th instant, which I held on the body of the other fireman named R. Adams. I, therefore beg for instructions whether I am to recall the witnesses, or to forward the statement which I took from Mr. E. W. Head.

I beg to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
D. A. JAYASINGHE,
Inquirer.

77/4.

I DO not think another inquest is necessary to recall Messrs. Barker and Louch. Let him send the statement he has already recorded.

B. L. P.
Acting Police Magistrate.
17-10-05.

---

INQUEST No. 33 of 1905.

*Verdict.*

Died by accident. Slip on railway and fall of engine.

Approved:
A. C. ALLNUTT,
Police Magistrate.
D. A. JAYASINGHE,
Inquirer.

---

XII.—1906.

# REPORT

ON THE

# EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHŒA IN THE SOUTHERN SUBURBS OF COLOMBO.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price, with charts, 15 cents.

1906.

# EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHŒA IN THE SOUTHERN SUBURBS OF COLOMBO.

No. 206.

The Municipal Office, Public Health Department,
Colombo, November 15, 1905.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo.

*Epidemic of Diarrhœa in Southern Suburbs.*

SIR,—WITH reference to your letters Nos. 464 S of 7th November, 1905, 8,116 of 2nd November, 1905, 7,905 of 26th October, 1905, 436 of 20th October, 1905, and the various newspaper cuttings forwarded, I have the honour to submit the following report, in which I have endeavoured to deal with the various points referred to.

2. It has been represented that an outbreak of dysentery of a virulent type has been prevailing in Colpetty Ward, particularly the southern part. The cause of this has been ascribed to the Night Soil Depôt.

3. A considerable amount of alarm has consequently been created amongst the residents of Colpetty Ward, who held a public meeting at which they expressed their anxiety. Various arguments were brought forward in support of the theory that this outbreak was traceable to the Night Soil Depôt, the chief being that Colpetty Ward was the part of the town first and most affected; that it was the part of the town closest to the depôt; and that it was infested with flies which were bred at the depôt.

4. Inquiry has shown that all these assumptions upon which the depôt theory is founded are wrong.

5. The mortality is not due to dysentery alone, but to a number of diarrhœal diseases, including dysentery.

6. Colpetty Ward was not the part of the town first affected, nor most affected; the depôt is better kept now than it has ever been in my experience before, and the plague of flies which affected the houses are neither bred at the depôt, nor are they confined to Colpetty Ward.

7. Further, an increase in the mortality from diarrhœal diseases throughout the town during the third or fourth quarter is not an unusual occurrence, but one of almost yearly recurrence; moreover such a rise during the third or fourth quarter of the year is the common experience throughout the tropics.

8. Having shortly stated these facts, I propose to consider the matter in detail.

*Past History of Colombo as regards Dysentery and Enteritis.*

9. The mortality statistics for the last eleven years show that diarrhœa and dysentery are endemic in Colombo, and that in eight out of the eleven years 1894–1904 there was a rise in the mortality from these causes during the third or fourth quarter.

10. I have not got the complete figures for two out of the three years not included in the eight mentioned, so cannot say whether there was a rise in these also or not.

11. It is not surprising, therefore, that there should be a rise this year also.

*Date of Present Outbreak.*

12. The mortality statistics for this year show that during the forty weeks from 1st January to 7th October the deaths from these causes averaged 17·5 per week, with a maximum for any one week of 27. The number rose suddenly from 26 during the week ending 7th to 44 during the week ending 14th October.

*Distribution of Deaths by Wards.*

13. Upon tabulating these 44 deaths I found that not only was Colpetty Ward not the chief site, as supposed, but that it played a comparatively insignificant part, since it only contributed 4 out of the 44 deaths, as against 11 in Maradana, 8 in Kotahena, 6 in St. Paul's, 5 in hospitals, 4 in cases from outside the town, 3 in New Bazaar, 2 in Slave Island, and 1 in the Pettah. Expressing these as a ratio to the population of each ward, we again find Colpetty in a comparatively insignificant position, viz., Maradana 16·9 per 1,000, St. Paul's 14·08, Kotahena 11·5, and Colpetty only 10·00 per 1,000.

14. These figures for the first and most fatal week of the epidemic entirely dispose of the depôt theory.

15. What occasioned so much alarm was, I believe, the prominence given in the papers to the deaths in this ward, and the fact that three deaths occurred within a week in one family. These three deaths occurred during the second week of the epidemic, during which Colpetty headed the list with nine deaths; but there is every probability that this was a case of direct infection from one case to another, and all three had just had measles; furthermore, the house where they occurred is not situated neary the depôt, but is in Colpetty road, nearly a mile and a half away from the depôt, and separated by an almost continuous growth of timber.

16. During the third and fourth weeks of the outbreak Maradana Colpetty coming third on the list during the third week and second during the fourth. I have not yet received the returns for last week.

*Causes of the Outbreak.*

17. As has been stated, an increase in the mortality from diarrhœal diseases during the latter half of the year is a matter of almost yearly occurrence, not only in Colombo but throughout the tropics.

18. The rise was more or less general, this not only throughout the town but in districts far beyond the town, if one may judge from the various outstation reports in the newspapers, and there is in the file a letter from the Government Agent of the Western Province forwarding a complaint that it was marked in the Kolonnawa district. In ascribing causes one must bear in mind the recognized facts in regard to the causation of diarrhœal diseases in the tropics. In India the mortality always rises with the onset of the cold weather, and of all the facts which have been observed to bear a close relation to the mortality from these cases, none are more clear than the influence of sudden variations in temperature and exposure to cold.

19. Other facts which have been observed to bear a part in the mortality from these causes are contaminated water, contaminated soil, improper food, and the presence of infectious diseases.

20. Bearing these points in mind, it is not, I think, difficult to understand the rise in the mortality during October.

21. The history of the mortality from enteritis and dysentery this year is graphically shown n the chart. The close connection between the climate conditions and the rise in the mortality is at once apparent, and may shortly be stated as follows.

22. Following two months of very hot dry trying weather in July and August, during which time drains were imperfectly flushed, and scavenging rubbish continued to be deposited on the grass fields and at the authorized depôt, where putrefaction went on comparatively slowly, there came a few small showers in September, which moistened the filth and rendered it suitable for the breeding of flies.

23. The life cycle of the fly takes somewhat less than ten days, so that by the third week in September they had become a regular plague, and so continued until about the middle of October or later.

24. This fly pest was not peculiar to Colpetty Ward, as has been supposed, but was more or less general throughout the town, being most marked in places where the conditions for their development were best, *e.g.*, in the vicinity of the various scavenging depôts, at the Night Soil Depôt, and in the vicinity of grass fields where scavenging rubbish had been deposited—notably the grass fields adjoining Gregory's road and Torrington place.

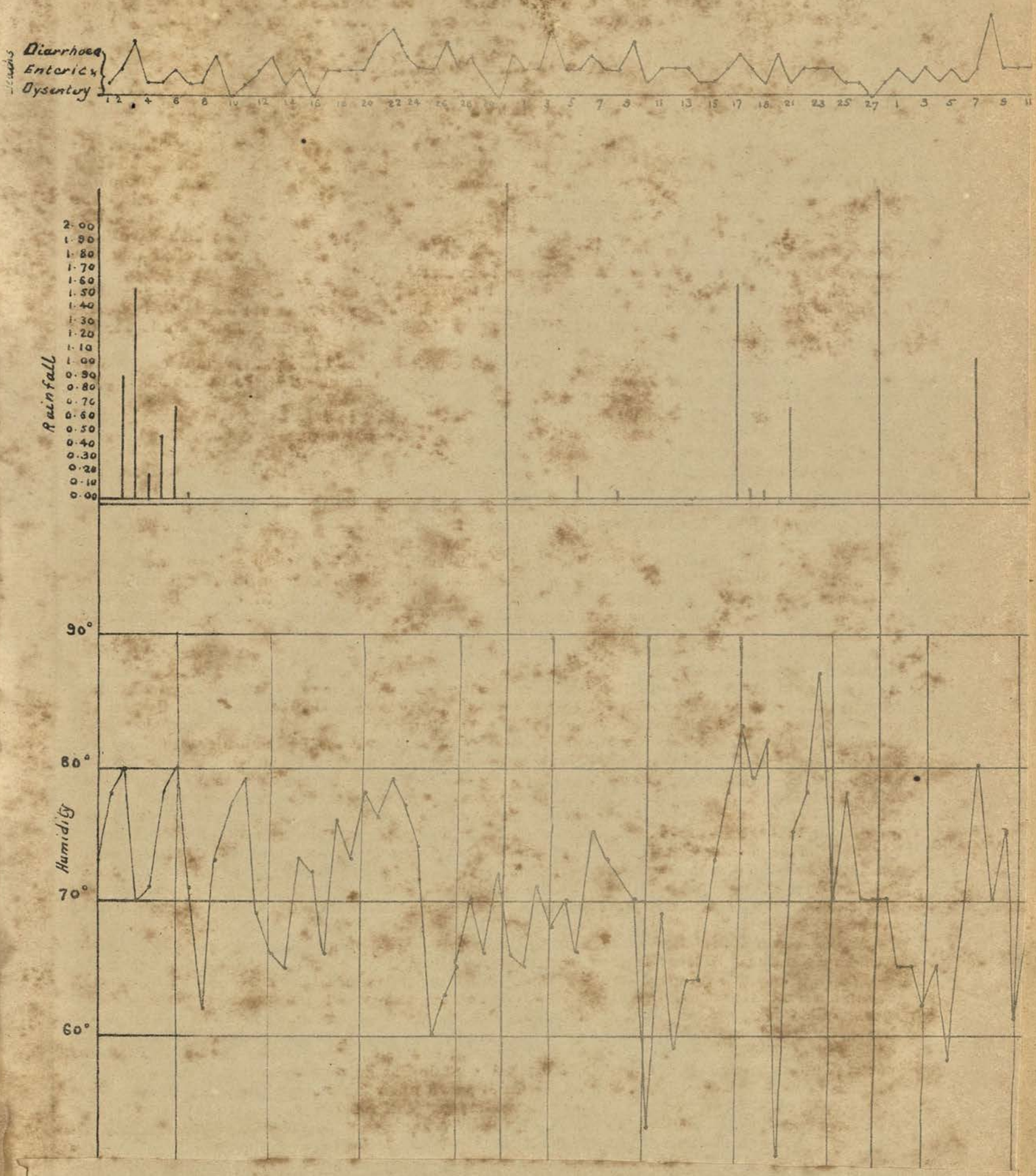
25. Considering that this scavenging rubbish consists of house and street refuse and is of the most highly contaminated and dangerous kind, it goes without saying that the flies constitute a grave source of danger to the public health in that they are liable to carry the contamination into food and water. In connection with this point I would point out that although the fly pest was naturally very marked at the depôt, since there is an unlimited supply of food for them there, still the conditions at the depôt are such as to practically preclude their causing a nuisance elsewhere than in the depôt itself and its immediate neighbourhood, since the depôt is separated from the town by a thick belt of timber nowhere less than half a mile in depth, and in many places much more than this. Further it is generally held that flies do not travel far, and that they are readily impeded from migration by a very narrow belt of timber a few rows of trees in depth. It is therefore extremely improbable that the flies bred at the depôt would start upon a journey of exploration for food through a belt of timber nowhere less than half a mile in depth, when they can get all the food they want in the depôt itself. In the view of these facts and the fact that there was and always is abundance of food for them in the filth deposited upon the grass fields, it may fairly be taken for granted that the flies which infested the houses were bred, not at the depôt, but in the immediate neighbourhood of the houses infested.

26. I therefore consider that the question of the depôt being n any way responsible for the recent outbreak may be set aside once and for all.

27. The mere breeding of the flies did not however immediately occasion any noteworthy rise in the mortality from diarrhœal diseases. Something more was required, and the missing factor was supplied when the heavy rains in October fell, and were accompanied by a sudden drop in the temperature and cold winds. At the same time the vitality of a large number of persons, especially children, was lowered by the prevalence of influenza and measles, as pointed out by the President of the Ceylon Branch of the British Medical Association at its recent meeting. In addition the shallow wells were exposed to pollution by filth thrown upon the ground being washed down into the subsoil water by the rain and so into the wells; that this constantly occurs is shown by a large number of analyses of wells which have been made during the last two years.

28. This polluted water supply cannot be excluded from the list of factors probably concerned in the seasonal rise in the mortality from diarrhœal diseases. The town water has been accused of being responsible for the recent outbreak, but there is nothing to support such a theory. To say so is in no way a contradiction of my previous remarks upon the desirability of improving the quality of the town water, especially in regard to the amount of suspended matters which from time to time becomes excessive. I cannot conclude this report without urging the necessity for an improvement in the present method of disposal of the scavenging rubbish. As I have already brought to your notice in a previous report it is disposed of in two main ways—(1) by means of unauthorized grass field carts which tip it in grass fields adjoining dwellings; (2) by means of the Council's staff which tip it in authorized depôts.

29. (1) In my report No. 286 of 22nd July, 1903, I urged the necessity of making it illegal for unauthorized carts to collect or carry filth through the streets. This has been provided for by by-law No. 33 of chapter VIII. of the recently sanctioned by-laws, and it is highly desirable that this law should be rigorously enforced, as it has been found practically impossible to check this grass field nuisance by prosecuting the lessees of the grass fields. The fines are quite inadequate to act as any check upon them, the manurial value of the filth being far in excess of any fines which have hitherto been imposed by the Municipal Magistrate.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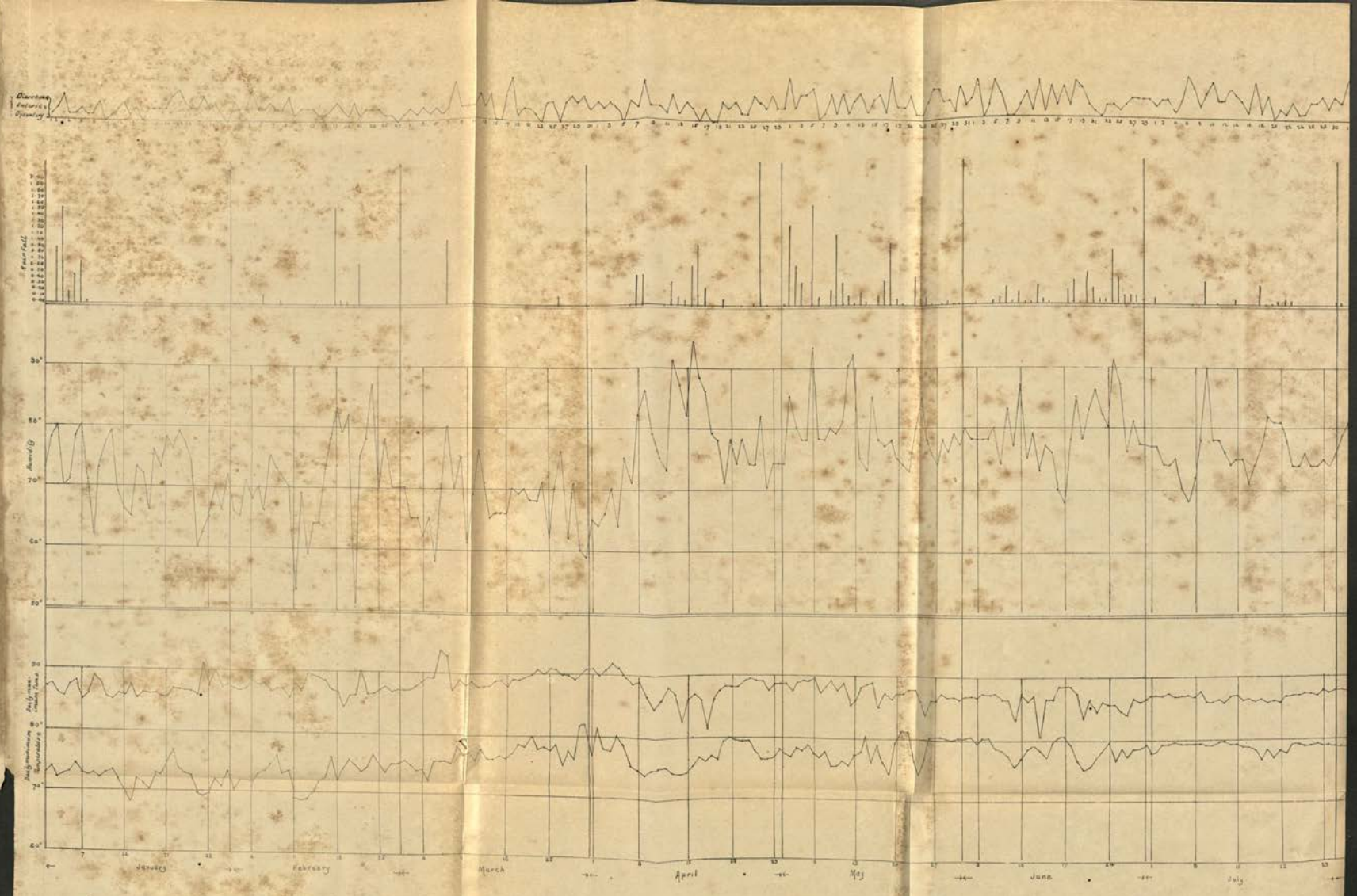
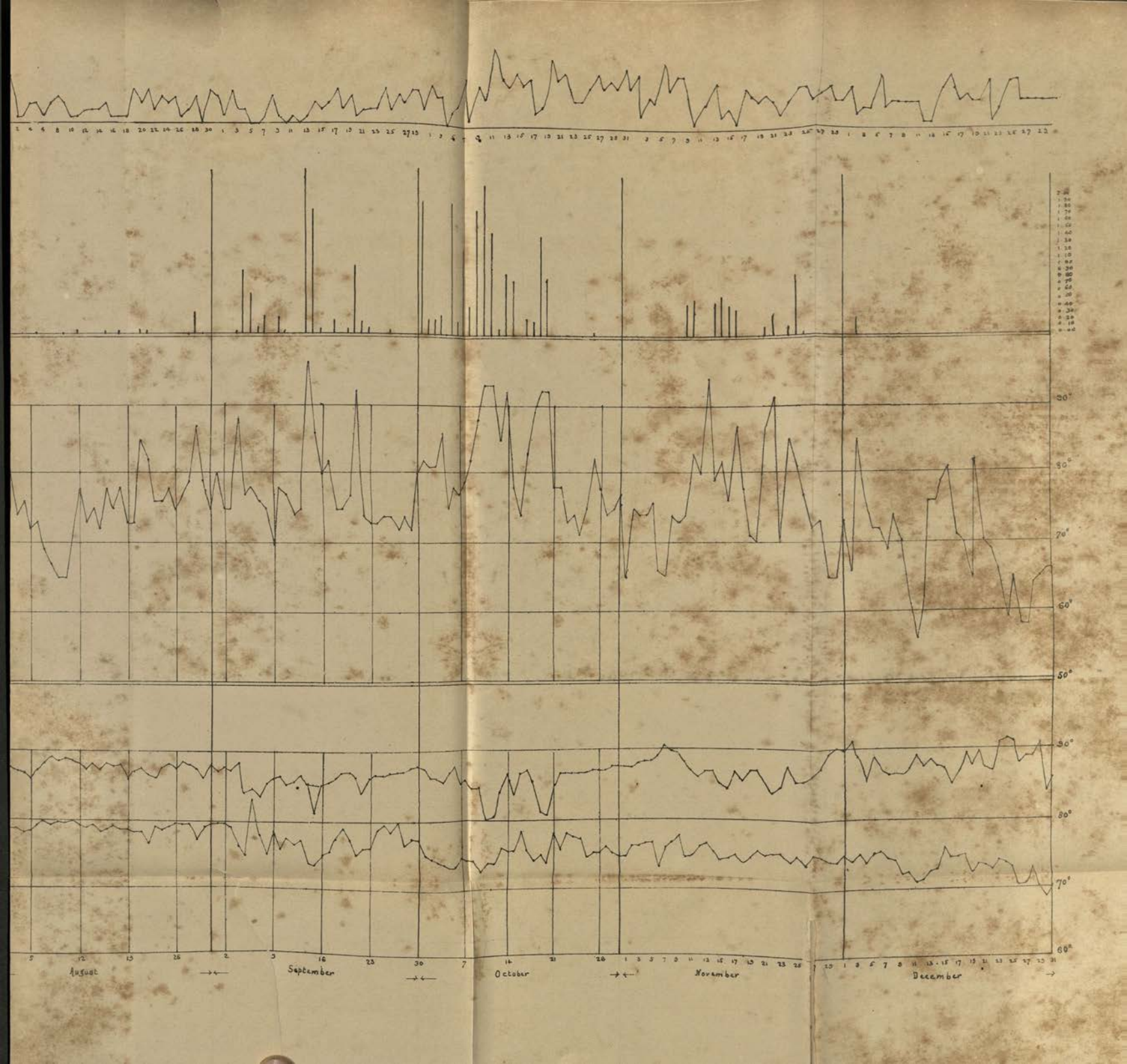



Accompanying Medical Officer of Health's Report

1905.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30. The most notorious example of this nuisance is the Crown land which adjoins Gregory's road and Torrington place. These streets are rapidly acquiring an unenviable reputation for unhealthiness, largely, if not entirely, owing to this grass field nuisance. I would urge the desirability of approaching Government with a view to dealing with the lessee, who is after all the principal culprit, since he is the principal gainer by this dangerous practice in that his land is manured at the expense of the health and safety of the residents in the neighbourhood.

31. (2) Municipal scavenging depôts. There is at present one authorized depôt within the town at Daniel's fields in Kotahena and two outside the town.

32. One of which is close to the Havelock Park, and no doubt is responsible for a great many of the flies which infest this neighbourhood, while the other is beside the canal at Kolonnawa, where it is rapidly becoming a source of nuisance, and has been the subject of complaint (*vide* Government Agent's letter in file). There used to be a depôt at Blomendahl, but I recommended discontinuance of it in 1904, as I had reason to believe it was to some extent responsible for the unhealthy condition of the neighbouring district of Layard's broadway. The closure of this depôt was bitterly complained of by the contractor, who urged that it increased enormously the cost of cartage to have to take the filth out to Daniel's fields, &c. The Municipal Engineer has since drawn attention to the same fact.

33. This system of tipping is highly insanitary, and should be discontinued at the earliest possible opportunity.

34. It should be replaced by refuse destructors, as is done in Singapore and elsewhere.

*Summary.*

35. The recent outbreak is a matter of yearly occurrence, in greater or less degree. It is due to a variety of diarrhœal diseases. It is largely dependent upon climatic conditions beyond control, but is aggravated by such conditions as the pollution of the soil, the pollution of wells, the pollution of food by flies (which are mainly the result of insanitary conditions associated with the disposal of town refuse), the prevalence of infectious diseases.

*Action necessary.*

36. The climatic conditions cannot be controlled. The polluted wells can be closed; this is being steadily progressed with.

37. The disposal of town refuse can be placed upon a more sanitary footing by enforcing by-law 33 of chapter VIII. and by dealing with the lessees of grass fields, and by substituting incineration in place of tipping.

38. The soil can be protected by (*a*) improved drainage—the Mansergh scheme will do this; (*b*) closure of cesspits—this is proceeded with with painful slowness; (*c*) cleansing of premises—the sanitary staff is endeavouring to improve this; (*d*) the improvement of the scavenging—this is being rapidly placed on a better footing.

39. Food, especially milk, can be protected from flies; this is a matter for the householder.

40. Precautions can be taken to avoid chills during the monsoon season; this is a matter for individual attention.

41. Precaution can be taken to prevent spread of infection from one member of the family to the others; this is a matter in regard to which we must rely chiefly on the family physician to advise and the responsible householder to carry out.

I am, &c.,

W. MARSHALL PHILIP,
Medical Officer of Health.

XIII.—1906.

# DESPATCHES

REGARDING THE

# LEASING OF THE PEARL FISHERIES OF CEYLON.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 15 cents.

1906.

# LEASING OF THE PEARL FISHERIES OF CEYLON.

## No. 1.

Governor Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P.

The King's Pavilion, Kandy,
*Confidential.* Ceylon, June 14, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to your telegram of 16th May I have the honour to forward six copies of a lease that I propose shall be executed between me and the Ceylon Pearl Fishery Syndicate, after certain preliminary payments have been made to this Government.

2. The position of this Government is that certain expenditure has been incurred in obtaining scientific opinion and advice, upon which the regular development of the fishery has begun, and which will undoubtedly bear rich fruit in the future by the systematic culture of the oysters.

3. This expenditure is exactly what any Syndicate would be bound to take as the preliminary step in development, and I am of opinion, in which my Executive Council agree, that the money so expended from Colonial funds should be borne by the Syndicate. Paragraphs 6 and 7 of the lease provide for this payment. A schedule showing the amount expended is enclosed.

4. The fishery this year has been very successful, seventy-eight and a half millions of oysters having been recovered. This result is due to the careful and methodical examination of the banks by Mr. Hornell. According to his report there will be twenty millions of mature oysters available for next year's fishery, and, with the regular transplantation of spat, there seems no reason to apprehend a failure of an annual fishery in future years.

5. I visited the pearl fishery in March and observed all the operations, from the diving to the recovery of the pearls from the rotted oysters. There were 300 boats employed in the fishery, each boat carrying from 12 to 20 divers. This fleet of boats left the shore at the firing of a gun about 2 A.M., and proceeded to the portion of the banks marked out for that day's fishing. At noon a gun signal was given, when the diving ceased and the fleet returned to the shore laden with their take of oysters, which were at once taken to an enclosure, where each diver's take was divided into three portions, two of which were retained by Government and one given to the divers, who immediately proceeded to sell their share outside the enclosure, the buyers forming an estimate from their examination of the value of the remaining oysters that were sold by auction at 7 P.M. by the Government Agent. At the same time Mr. Hornell was conducting dredging operations, the resulting oysters being sent to be rotted in the Government enclosure and the pearls recovered by means of Mr. Dixon's machine. I enclose Mr. Hornell's report, which shows that so far as the dredging has been carried out it has been successful.

6. The result of my examination is a conviction that in naming £15,000 as the annual sum to be paid by the Syndicate, plus the expenses of the camp, this Government has been very moderate in its answer to the proposal: indeed, had I fully realized the possibilities when discussing the matter with my Executive Council, a larger sum would have been demanded.

7. I understand that there is sometimes difficulty in controlling the fleet on the banks. This is a matter that will, in the interests of the Syndicate, require consideration.

8. The limits, as laid down in paragraph 1 of the lease, are the limits of the banks that have hitherto been fished. It is not considered desirable that they should be extended to the south, as it would probably bring the Syndicate into conflict with the fishermen of Chilaw and Negombo.

9. The portion of the shore included in the lease is that portion now devoted to the reception and division of the oysters, and the large enclosure in which the pearl-washing machine is erected.

10. The annual camp at Marichchukkaddi is a town built entirely of "cadjan," or palm matting, and wattles, and containing about 40,000 people, divers and boat-owners from India, divers and boat-owners from the Persian Gulf, pearl merchants and shopkeepers from India and Ceylon, pearl gamblers, and loose characters who manage to escape detection and come down with the boats, carrying coolies, water-drawers, and all the other human material of a town in being.

11. I feel that it would not be prudent to hand over the management of such a town, requiring most careful regulation and supervision, to any private Syndicate or Company, and I am satisfied that such a charge would gravely increase their difficulties. I propose, therefore, that the formation of the camp and all its arrangements, including sanitation, police, magistracy, and hospitals and water supply, shall continue as at present exclusively in the hands of the Government—the entire cost of this supervision, sanitation, police, &c., to be borne by the Syndicate, to whom will be credited all sums received from the sale of boutique sites or water-rates.

12. During my visit I had two practical demonstrations of the necessity for close supervision of the camp and of stringent regulations for prevention of fire. On the first night of my visit the fleet of boats did not arrive from the banks until very late, as there was an off-shore wind. Almost the entire police force were on duty at the beach seeing that the oysters were duly conveyed to the Government enclosure. This was the opportunity for which a determined band of Indian dacoits were waiting. A large number suddenly attacked the boutique of a wealthy merchant, who, with his seven assistants, were seriously injured, overcame the two police constables on duty in that part of the street, and carried off money and property to the value of Rs. 34,000. A small amount of the money has since been recovered; one of the gang has been convicted in Ceylon, and six others have been arrested in India and Ceylon.

13. The next night, on looking out of my bungalow at midnight, I found that a large square of the divers' quarter of the camp was on fire. When I arrived I found all the cadjan houses completely burnt out, and had it not been for the exertions of Mr. Ashmore, the Lieutenant-Governor, who visited the fishery with me, Mr. Denham, and some other gentlemen who arrived before I did, a great portion of the immense camp would have been burnt. There was great terror and excitement among the pearl merchants, who feared that the dacoity of the previous night might be repeated ; but the police arrangements made by Mr. Lewis were admirable, and confidence was quickly restored.

14. The average cost of the Government supervision for the past five years has been Rs. 58,745, but to this will have to be added the salaries of the officers employed.

15. The terms in which by clause 1 of the draft lease the right of fishing for pearl oysters is proposed to be conceded to the Syndicate have been carefully chosen by the Attorney-General in order to protect the Government from any liability which might otherwise have been incurred by it in case any international question should arise as to its power to grant an exclusive right of fishing over the banks outside the 3-mile limit. The question of this Government's exclusive right was raised in connection with the Ordinance relating to Chanks, No. 18 of 1890, and was the subject of some correspondence, terminating with your despatch No. 322 of 27th October, 1891. I understand that the ultimate result of consideration at that time was to sufficiently establish the rights of the Colony, but I have thought it proper to refer to the difficulty.

16. Mr. Ellis, who is at present at home on leave, will represent this Government in making the necessary arrangements and settling the details with the Syndicate. I enclose, for your information, a copy of the instruction sent to him.

17. Should the terms and conditions be approved by you and accepted by the Syndicate, I propose before finally assenting to the lease to lay it before the Legislative Council of the Colony for confirmation, as the matter so nearly concerns the Colonial Revenue, and I also think that it will be necessary by means of a short Ordinance to give the Governor in Executive Council the power to frame regulations for the management of the temporary settlement of Marichchukkaddi, and perhaps also of the fishery itself. It is true that no such Ordinance has been necessary in the past, when the fishery and camp have been in one charge, that of the Government itself, but it is not unlikely that so important a change as is in this respect to be introduced may alter the conditions and may make it necessary to appeal to the law, in circumstances such as in the past would have called for no more than the order of the local Executive Officer in charge of the camp and fishery.

I have, &c.,

HENRY A. BLAKE.

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**Enclosure No. 1 in No. 1.**

**DRAFT.**

THIS INDENTURE, made the ——— day of ———, 190—, between Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor of Ceylon (who with his successors in office as Governors of Ceylon is hereinafter referred to as "the Lessor"), of the one part, and ——— (who with their executors, administrators, and assigns are hereinafter referred to collectively as "the Syndicate"), of the other part, witnesseth, and it is by these presents agreed and declared as follows ; that is to say :—

1. In consideration of the rent hereinafter reserved, and of the conditions and agreements on the part of the Syndicate hereinafter contained, the Lessor hereby concedes and demises to the Syndicate for the term of twenty years from the First day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Five, firstly, all that right or privilege which the Government of Ceylon has heretofore exercised and enjoyed of fishing for and taking pearl oysters on the coasts of Ceylon between Talaimannar and Dutch Bay Point, to the intent that the Syndicate so far as the Lessor can secure the same may have exclusive right, liberty, and authority to fish for, take, and carry away pearl oysters within the said limits ; and secondly, all that parcel of land situate at Marichchukkaddi which as to its position, dimensions, and boundaries is shown and delineated in the Schedule hereto.

2. The Syndicate shall pay in respect of the premises a yearly rent of Rs. 225,000, which shall be paid into the Colonial Treasury on or before the First day of July in each year, the first of such payments being due and payable on the First day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Five.

3. The Syndicate will not use or permit the parcel of land hereby demised or any part thereof, or any buildings erected thereon, to be used as a tavern or for the sale of intoxicating liquors, or for any other purpose whatsoever other than that of landing, cleaning, and storing pearl oysters, or other purpose incidental to or connected with the carrying on the pearl fishery.

4. The Syndicate shall in every year in which it is proposed to fish for pearl oysters give not less than forty-five days' notice in writing to the Colonial Secretary of the date when the fishery will commence, and shall state the limits within which it is proposed to fish as aforesaid.

5. The Lessor shall make such provision as may appear to him to be necessary for the maintenance of good order and sanitation at the fishery, and the Syndicate shall pay into the Colonial Treasury such amount as the Colonial Secretary shall from time to time certify has been expended for the said purposes within forty-five days from the date when the amount so certified has been communicated to the Syndicate. The amount payable by the Syndicate as aforesaid shall include the cost of stationing and maintaining at the fishery a Police Magistrate and an adequate force of police; of establishing, equipping, and maintaining a hospital and dispensary with a proper staff of doctors, dispensers, and attendants ; of maintaining the vicinity of the fishery in a wholesome and sanitary condition ; and of providing and maintaining a proper supply of pure water.

6. The Syndicate shall purchase from the Lessor the apparatus constructed by Mr. Dixon for extracting pearls from pearl oysters, together with all the machinery and plant connected with the same, at the price of Rs. 161,529·47, which shall be paid within forty-five days from the execution of these presents.

7. The Syndicate shall purchase from the Lessor the Steamship "Violet" at the price of Rs. 62,501·36, which shall be paid within the like period.

8. The Lessor shall be at liberty during the continuance of this concession to take from time to time free of charge by dredging or otherwise from any place within the area to which this concession applies (which area is hereinafter referred to as the "conceded area") such number of immature oysters as the Lessor may require for experimental purposes.

9. It shall be lawful for the Lessor whenever and as often as he thinks fit, during the continuance of this concession, to cause the pearl banks within the conceded area to be inspected by a skilled person for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the condition of the same, and the person so employed shall be at liberty to take by means of divers, dredging, or otherwise, such pearl oysters as may be necessary for the purpose of such inspection.

10. It shall be lawful for the Lessor, whenever in his judgment the holding of a fishery or the continuance of a fishery already begun will, owing to the imminence of plague, cholera, or other epidemic disease, involve serious danger to the public health, to prohibit the holding of a fishery, or to order that any fishery which has already been commenced shall be forthwith discontinued.

11. The Syndicate shall in each year expend not less than Rs. 100,000 on the experimental or practical culture of the pearl oyster and on the improvement of the pearl banks within the conceded area and the maintenance thereon of a proper breeding stock, or otherwise in the improvement and development of the fishery, and shall on or before the First day of July in each year submit to the Colonial Secretary a statement showing the particulars of such expenditure.

Any sum which the Syndicate may have reasonably expended in obtaining scientific advice and assistance shall be taken to have been expended as aforesaid on the improvement and development of the fishery.

In the event of any question arising between the Syndicate and the Lessor as to whether the said sum has been properly expended in accordance with this clause, such question shall be determined by a skilled person to be nominated by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the decision of such person shall be final.

12. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to fish for and take pearl oysters by means of divers or by steam dredgers or by other mechanical means as may appear most advantageous, and to carry on such experiments and to take such measures, whether by removing immature oysters from one part of the conceded area to another or otherwise, as are in their judgment most conducive to the profitable working of the fishery. Provided that the Syndicate shall not do any act or thing tending or likely to render the fishery less valuable or productive at the expiration of the term hereby granted.

13. If any question shall arise between the Syndicate and the Lessor as to whether any means employed by the Syndicate to take or remove pearl oysters, or any experiment or act or thing carried on or done by the Syndicate is injurious to the fishery, or is calculated to render the same less productive or valuable at the expiration of the term hereby granted, such question shall be submitted to a skilled person nominated as provided by clause 11 of these presents; and if such person reports that the means employed or the experiment or act or thing carried on or done as aforesaid is injurious to or calculated to make the fishery less productive or valuable as aforesaid, the Syndicate shall forthwith discontinue the employment of such means or the carrying out or doing of such experiment or act or thing as the case may be.

14. The Syndicate shall within a period of one year from the date when any rock, stone, or similar substance has been dredged up cause the same to be returned to the sea.

15. The Syndicate shall distribute annually among the pearl banks within the conceded area a quantity of not less than 500 tons of cultch.

16. The Syndicate shall not hold any fishery during the last three years of the period for which this concession is granted unless they have previously satisfied an officer appointed for the purpose by the Lessor that there is an adequate breeding reserve of immature oysters at the portion of the conceded area where it is proposed to hold the fishery, or, if there be no such breeding reserve, unless they have arranged to the satisfaction of such officer to leave for breeding purposes an adequate supply of mature oysters, or to lay down spat in such quantity and in such manner as to secure an adequate breeding reserve.

17. The Syndicate, before the execution of these presents, will provide security to the satisfaction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies for the due observance and performance by them of the conditions and stipulations herein contained.

18. The Lessor will use his best endeavours to secure to the Lessee within the conceded area the same exclusive right and privilege of fishing for pearl oysters as has heretofore been exercised and enjoyed by the Government of Ceylon; but nothing in these presents shall be taken to import any warranty on the part of the Lessor that he is able to secure the same or to make the Lessor answerable in damages, or to entitle the Lessee to any deduction from the rent hereby reserved, if owing to any cause beyond the control of the Lessor the Syndicate is prevented from fully exercising and enjoying such exclusive right and privilege.

19. The Syndicate shall on the execution of these presents give an address in Colombo for the receipt of notices and communications under and in connection with these presents, and any notice or communication delivered or left at such address shall, unless a further address in Colombo shall have been given, be deemed to have been duly served on or made to the Syndicate.

20. The Syndicate shall not assign, transfer, or under-let the rights, privileges, and premises hereby conceded and granted, or any part thereof, without the previous consent in writing of the Lessor.

21. If the said yearly rent by these presents reserved or any part thereof shall be at any time in arrear or unpaid for forty-five days after the same shall have become due (whether any formal or legal demand thereof shall have been made or not), or if the Syndicate should at any time fail or neglect to perform or observe any of the conditions or agreements herein contained and on their part to be performed or observed, or if any member of the Syndicate, whilst the rights and privileges and premises hereby granted remain vested in the Syndicate, shall become subject to the bankruptcy laws or make any arrangement or composition with his creditors, or if the assigns of the Syndicate being

a Company should enter into liquidation, whether compulsory or voluntary, then and in any such case it shall be lawful for the Lessor or for any person acting under his direction by notice in writing served on the Syndicate to terminate the rights and privileges hereby granted and to re-enter upon the same and upon the premises hereby demised, and the said rights, privileges, and premises peaceably to enjoy and hold thenceforth as if these presents had not been made, without prejudice to any right of action or remedy of the Lessor in respect of any antecedent breach of any of the conditions and agreements hereinbefore contained.

22. The Syndicate shall not be liable to the payment of the rent hereby reserved or to the performance of any of the conditions or agreements hereby contained any longer than the rights and privileges and premises hereby granted and demised are vested in them, if they shall have assigned the same with the consent of the Lessor as hereinbefore provided to some responsible person or Company, and an attested copy of such assignment shall have been supplied to the Lessor at the cost of the Syndicate.

23. At the expiration or sooner determination of the said term hereby granted the Syndicate may take down and remove all sheds, buildings, erections, machinery, and plant which the Syndicate may have made and set upon the premises hereby demised for the purpose of carrying on the pearl fishery or for any purpose incidental thereto, unless the Lessor shall elect to retain the same under the clause next following.

24. The Lessor shall have the option of taking all the said sheds, buildings, erections, and machinery and plant at a valuation by giving not less than three months' previous notice in writing to the Syndicate to that effect; and in such case the value thereof shall be ascertained by three competent persons, one to be chosen by the Lessor and another by the Syndicate, and the third by the two arbitrators so chosen, the award of whom or of any two of them shall be conclusive as to such value, and in the notice on the part of the Lessor to avail himself of the option aforesaid the name and address of his valuer shall be inserted, and the costs of such valuation shall be borne equally between the said parties, and the value awarded shall be paid within one calendar month after notice of the award shall be given to the Lessor.

SCHEDULE.

*Particulars of Parcel of Land demised at Marichchukkaddi.*

Exact particulars and plan to be inserted and attached hereafter. But area leased will include sufficient to provide space for the operations of the Syndicate only; the Government retaining in its own possession and control the site of the native town, site of public buildings, and everything not necessary for the actual use of the Syndicate itself.

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 1.

Expenditure in connection with the Pearl Separating Machinery, including Salary and Allowances of Mr. G. G. Dixon.

| | Local. Rs. c. | | Crown Agents. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salary and allowances of Mr. G. G. Dixon ... | 35,626 65 | ... | — |
| Cost of machinery ... ... | — | ... | 76,689 62 |
| Mr. Dixon's travelling expenses in England and passage money, &c. ... ... | — | ... | 1,669 66 |
| Wages, passage money, &c., of Dredge Master and his assistant, and hire of block barge "Ready" | 22,412 91 | ... | 1,261 75 |
| Cost of dredgers and fittings ... ... | 5,683 73 | ... | — |
| Expenditure at Marichchukkaddi on account of buildings, wages of Mr. Dixon's assistant and workmen, and other miscellaneous expenses ... | 18,185 15 | ... | — |
| | 81,908 44 | | 79,621 3 |
| | Rs. 161,529·47 | | |

Cost of Steamship "Violet" and fitting her as a Dredging Steamer.

| | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount paid for the "Violet" ... ... | — | 50,000 0 |
| *Expenses incurred in fitting her up for Pearl Fishery work.* | | |
| Repairs by C. A. Hutson & Co. ... ... | 3,984 0 | |
| Do. do. ... ... | 2,506 36 | |
| Cost of putting her on the Patent Slip ... ... | 1,000 0 | |
| Repairs to boilers ... ... ... | 2,450 0 | |
| Cost of dredging nets taken over from Noorbhai ... | 700 0 | |
| Cost of dredging nets obtained from England ... | 361 0 | |
| Self-recording barometer ... ... ... | 150 0 | |
| Compass ... ... ... | 150 0 | |
| Deep sea thermometer ... ... ... | 40 0 | |
| Twenty new dredgers (being made) estimate sanctioned ... | 1,160 0 | |
| | | 12,501 36 |
| | | Rs. 62,501 36 |

## No. 2.

The Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P., to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

*Ceylon.—Confidential.* Downing Street, October 4, 1905.

SIR,—SINCE the receipt of Sir Henry Blake's confidential despatch of the 14th of June negotiations have been proceeding continuously with the Syndicate which has been formed with a view to leasing from the Colonial Government the Pearl Fisheries of Ceylon, and in this despatch I propose to relate the course of these negotiations and to make you acquainted with the position which has now been reached.

2. The original suggestion made by Sir West Ridgeway was that the fisheries should be leased for a term of thirty years in consideration of an annual rental of £13,000 or Rs. 195,000 a year, together with a share of the profits after payment of a reasonable rate of interest on the capital. Lieutenant-Colonel Foss afterwards suggested a rental of Rs. 100,000 a year and a 20 per cent. share of the profits after 7 per cent. on capital had been paid to the shareholders. It seems to me that from these proposals a reasonable basis for negotiations might be obtained, and I accordingly forwarded the correspondence to the Governor and asked him whether he was prepared to consider the matter.

3. In reply Sir Henry Blake telegraphed that he was prepared to negotiate for the lease of the Pearl Fisheries for a period of twenty years at a minimum payment of £15,000 per annum without any rights to share in the profits made.

4. The Syndicate then sent a representative to Ceylon and negotiations took place in the Colony which resulted in a draft lease being drawn up and forwarded to me for consideration in Sir Henry Blake's above-mentioned despatch. The most important financial points of this draft were—

(*a*) Lease to be for twenty years at a rental of Rs. 225,000 per annum without any share in profits.

(*b*) Government to be reimbursed the amount spent on policing, sanitation, and hospital services at the fishery camp.

(*c*) The oyster-washing machinery invented by Mr. Dixon to be purchased by the Syndicate for Rs. 161,529·47.

(*d*) The steamship "Violet" to be purchased by the Syndicate for Rs. 62,501·36.

(*e*) The Syndicate to expend in each year not less than Rs. 150,000 on the development of the fisheries.

(*f*) The Syndicate to provide security for the due performance by them of the terms of the lease.

5. After carefully considering this draft I came to the conclusion that there was no reason why negotiations should not proceed, if a more satisfactory rent could be obtained. As you are aware, since the draft lease had first been framed in Ceylon the "record" fishery of this year had been held. In view of the fact that this one fishery had brought in a nett profit to the Ceylon Government of over £150,000, and bearing in mind that, though the recurrence of so profitable a fishery could hardly be reckoned upon, yet by scientific culture of the pearl oyster on the lines laid down by Professor Herdman a more continuous succession of fisheries than has hitherto been experienced might reasonably be anticipated, I came to the conclusion that the proposed rent of Rs. 225,000 a year, or £15,000, was not as much as Ceylon had a right to expect.

6. I accordingly caused a letter to be addressed to the Syndicate stating that while the terms of the draft lease required modification in certain respects, I should be prepared, with one exception, to approve the main conditions embodied in the draft, if they commended themselves to the Legislative Council of Ceylon. That exception was the amount of the rent, which must be increased to Rs. 310,000 per annum, the approximate average nett profits to Government of the fisheries for the last twenty years including 1905.

7. In reply, the Syndicate asked for an interview, which was arranged. At this interview the representatives of the Syndicate, while provisionally accepting the proposed increased rent, stated their objections to certain of the provisions of the draft. A further interview then took place, and on 20th September a new draft of the lease was submitted to the Syndicate. Copies of the new draft (marked "First Draft")* and of the letter† which accompanied it are transmitted to you herewith. They show the position of the negotiations on the arrival in this country of Sir Henry Blake. The modification of clause 11 is explained in the correspondence, and I hope you will agree that it is reasonable. The security to be given by the Company has, you will note, been fixed at £10,000.

8. On the 29th ultimo—a reply dated 27th September from the Syndicate having been received—another interview took place at which Sir Henry Blake was present. At this last interview it was explained to the representatives of the Syndicate that the course which would probably prove the quickest would be for the lease, if finally approved, to be signed in this country—the Crown Agents signing on behalf of the Colonial Government. The same desire to avoid further delay in submitting the matter to the Legislative Council led to the relegation to a subsequent agreement of the definition of the plots of land at Marichchukkaddi to be leased to the Syndicate.

9. The representatives of the Syndicate also accepted the Governor's view that the demand for a maximum limit to expenditure payable by the Company under Article 5—in connection with which subject telegrams were sent to and received from you—was really contrary to the true interests of the Company itself; and the proviso to this Article, which had been inserted at the instance of the Syndicate, was accordingly deleted.

10. Considerable discussion then took place as to the price to be paid for Mr. Dixon's machinery. Sir Henry Blake did not see his way to agree to the proposal that it should be bought at a valuation, while the representatives of the Syndicate argued that the apparatus was of littte real value, and that to require the Company to take it over at the price of Rs. 161,529·47 was equivalent to demanding a considerable premium for the lease. Finally a compromise was agreed upon by which the Company will purchase the machinery for the reduced sum of Rs. 120,000. I do not think that this arrangement is unfair to the Ceylon Government, as, though it involves a substantial reduction on the total expenditure connected with the machinery (including Mr. Dixon's remuneration), it is, I understand, considerably in excess of the actual original cost of the machinery itself.

* Not reproduced. † Not printed.

11. The terms which have thus been arrived at with the concurrence and approval of Sir Henry Blake have been embodied in a letter to the Syndicate, dated the 4th instant, forwarding copies of a new draft of the lease.

12. Agreement has thus been reached on all the points of substance contained in the lease; and the Solicitors to the Crown Agents have been instructed to put themselves into communication with the Syndicate's Solicitor for the purpose of preparing a preliminary agreement with the Syndicate and revising from a legal point of view the wording of the draft lease. The above-mentioned preliminary agreement will provide that as soon as a Company has been duly registered, and the capital fully subscribed and paid up to the extent which may be considered necessary in the first instance, and the lease has been approved by the Legislative Council, the Crown Agents on behalf of the Government of Ceylon will execute the lease to the Company. The Crown Agents' Solicitors will also insert in the draft lease a provision that failure to carry out the development work under Article 11 as required by the Government (or in case of dispute by the Board of Arbitration) shall involve the forfeiture of the lease, unless the Board shall decide that such default can be adequately met by payment by the Company of pecuniary damages.

13. As soon as the legal advisers have finished their work the preliminary agreement will be signed, and revised copies of the lease as settled in accordance with their advice will be forwarded to you. You will then submit the whole question to the Legislative Council and ask them whether or not they will approve the lease, the result to be communicated to me by telegraph.

14. I should be glad if you will ascertain from Sir C. P. Layard whether he has any objection to becoming the Chairman of the Arbitration Board. I trust that he will find it possible to oblige the Government by undertaking this duty, as his presence on the Board will be of great advantage to both parties to the lease.

15. I may add that if you consider that any point of importance has been overlooked, you will doubtless let me know by telegraph.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

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## No. 3.

The Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P., to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

*Ceylon.*—No. 451. Downing Street, December 1, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to my despatch of the 4th October (which need no longer be regarded as confidential) on the subject of the proposal to lease the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries, I have now the honour to transmit to you twenty-four copies of the following documents:—

(*a*) The Preliminary Agreement with the Gulf Syndicate, Limited, which was executed on the 30th ultimo;

(*b*) The Draft Lease of the Fisheries in its final form; and

(*c*) A Draft of an Ordinance to sanction the leasing of the Fisheries.

2. The Preliminary Agreement will, I think, explain itself, and I need only say that the Syndicate have agreed to pay the sum of £210 upon the conclusion of the lease in satisfaction of all the legal and other expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Ceylon Government in connection with the whole proceedings, and to insert in the Articles of Association of the Company a clause providing that £150,000 of the capital of the Company shall not be expended for any purpose other than the Pearl Fishery or in connection therewith.

3. The differences between the draft lease in its final form and the "Second Draft" enclosed in my above-mentioned despatch are mainly changes made to improve the drafting, but there are also the following differences in substance:—

In Article 2 the rent is made payable by the Company in London. This will save the Colonial Government the cost of remitting to the Crown Agents for the Colonies a corresponding amount of money for the general requirements of the Colony.

In Article 11 a paragraph has been added (in accordance with paragraph 12 of my despatch of 4th October), providing that failure by the Company in any year to carry out the work of improving the fisheries will render the Company liable in damages or to have the lease cancelled.

In Article 17 an alteration has been made to enable the Crown Agents to decide at the outset the nature of the securities to be deposited by the Company—thus avoiding the delay in the signature of the lease (if approved by Council) which reference to Ceylon on this point might entail.

4. The passing of an Ordinance confirming the agreement, though perhaps not absolutely necessary, seems desirable, and I hope that the draft now enclosed will meet the case. Should it prove necessary to give the Governor in Executive Council statutory powers to frame regulations for the management of the settlement at Marichchukkaddi and of the fishery itself, it can be done by a subsequent Ordinance.

5. The matter should now be brought before the Legislative Council at the first available opportunity, and though I do not wish in any way to fetter their decision I hope that they may be willing to pass the draft Ordinance and thus sanction the lease, which has been the subject of the most anxious and laborious consideration, and the terms of which are, as far as I can judge, distinctly advantageous to the Colony.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

Enclosure in No. 3.

## DRAFT LEASE.

THIS INDENTURE made the ——— day of ——— 190—Between SIR ERNEST EDWARD BLAKE K.C.M.G. MAURICE ALEXANDER CAMERON C.M.G. late a Major in His Majesty's Corps of Royal Engineers and WILLIAM HEPWORTH MERCER C.M.G. all of Whitehall Gardens in the City of Westminster the Crown Agents for the Colonies hereinafter referred to as "the Crown Agents" (which expression shall in this Lease include the persons or person for the time being acting as Crown Agents or Agent for the Colonies in London) acting for and on behalf of the Government of the Colony of Ceylon (hereinafter referred to as "the Lessors" of the one part and THE CEYLON COMPANY OF PEARL FISHERS LIMITED whose Registered Offices are situate at 11 Cornhill in the City of London (hereinafter referred to as "the Company" which expression shall in this Lease include its permitted assigns) of the other part.

WITNESSETH that in consideration of the rent hereinafter reserved and of the conditions and agreements on the part of the Company hereinafter contained the Crown Agents on behalf of the Lessors hereby concede and demise to the Company for the term of twenty years from the date of this Lease Firstly all that right or privilege which the Lessors have heretofore exercised and enjoyed of fishing for and taking pearl oysters on the coasts of Ceylon between Talaimannar and Dutch Bay Point to the intent that the Company so far as the Lessors can secure the same may have the exclusive right liberty and authority to fish for take and carry away pearl oysters within the said limits and Secondly such plot or plots of land situate at Marichchukkaddi as shall be specified and described in an agreement intended to be hereafter made between the Lessors or the Crown Agents on their behalf and the Company. The said plot or plots of land shall be suitable and adequate for the operations of the Company under this Lease. Provided that the Lessors with the concurrence or at the instance of the Company may from time to time substitute for any land for the time being comprised in or subject to this Lease any other land which may seem desirable but so that on any such substitution an agreement in such form as the Lessors may require shall be made between the Lessors or the Crown Agents on their behalf and the Company for the purpose of duly effecting such substitution.

AND IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED as follows :—

1. In this Lease the following expressions or terms shall respectively have the following respective meanings :— *Interpretation.*

(*a*) "The Colony" means the Colony of Ceylon. *"The Colony."*

(*b*) "The Governor" means the Governor or Acting Governor for the time being of the Colony. *"The Governor."*

(*c*) "The Colonial Secretary" means the Colonial Secretary or Acting Colonial Secretary for the time being of the Colony. *"The Colonial Secretary."*

(*d*) "The Board of Arbitration" means the Board of Arbitration for the time being constituted under and in accordance with this Lease. *"The Board of Arbitration."*

(*e*) "The fishery" means the Pearl Fishery authorized to be carried on under this Lease. *"The fishery."*

(*f*) "The conceded area" means such parts of the coast of the Colony as are comprised in this Lease. *"The conceded area."*

(*g*) "The land" means the land for the time being comprised in or subject to this Lease. *"The land."*

(*h*) "Month" means calendar month. *"Month."*

2. The Company shall pay in respect of the premises a yearly rent of Rs. 310,000 and the equivalent of such rent shall be paid in English currency according to the current rate of exchange for the time being to the Crown Agents in London on behalf of the Lessors in each year on or before the ———* free of all deductions the first of such payments being due and payable on the execution of this Lease. *Yearly rent payable by the Company.*

* *The day and month of the date of the Lease.*

3. The Company will not at any time during the continuance of this Lease use the land or any part thereof or any buildings erected thereon or permit the same or any part thereof to be used as a tavern or for the sale of intoxicating liquors or for any other purpose whatsoever other than that of landing cleaning storing and selling pearl oysters or other purpose incidental to or connected with the carrying on of the fishery. *Purposes for which the land comprised in the Lease may be used.*

4. The Company shall in every year in which it is proposed to have a public fishery give not less than 45 days' notice in writing to the Colonial Secretary specifying the date when such fishery will commence and the limits within which it will be held. Provided that the Governor may in his discretion at the request of the Company from time to time reduce the length of notice required under this Clause. *Notice to be given of public fishery.*

5. The Lessors shall make such provision as may from time to time appear to them to be necessary for the maintenance of good order and sanitation at every or any such fishery as aforesaid and the Company shall pay into the Colonial Treasury such amount as the Colonial Secretary shall from time to time certify has been expended for the said purposes within 45 days from the date when the amount so certified has been communicated to the Company. The amount *Maintenance of order and sanitation at public fisheries.*

payable by the Company as aforesaid shall include the actual cost (as certified by the Colonial Secretary) of stationing and maintaining at the fishery a Police Magistrate and an adequate force of police; of establishing equipping and maintaining a hospital and dispensary with a proper staff of doctors dispensers and attendants; of maintaining the vicinity of the fishery in a wholesome and sanitary condition; and of providing and maintaining a proper supply of pure water.

The Company is to purchase Mr. Dixon's pearl-extracting apparatus.

6. The Company shall purchase from the Lessors the apparatus constructed by Mr. Dixon for extracting pearls from pearl oysters together with all the machinery and plant connected with the same at the price of Rs. 120,000 which shall be paid within 45 days from the date of this Lease.

The Company is to purchase the steamer "Violet."

7. The Company shall purchase from the Lessors the steamship "Violet" at the price of Rupees 62,501·36 which shall be paid within 45 days from the date of this Lease.

Lessors may take immature oysters for experimental purposes.

8. The Lessors shall be at liberty during the continuance of this Lease to take from time to time free of charge by dredging or otherwise from any place or places within the conceded area such number of immature oysters as the Lessors may require for experimental purposes.

Power for Lessors to inspect the pearl banks.

9. It shall be lawful for the Lessors whenever and as often as they think fit during the continuance of this Lease to cause the pearl banks within the conceded area to be inspected by a skilled person for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the condition of the same and the person so employed shall be at liberty to take by means of divers dredging or otherwise such pearl oysters as may be necessary for the purpose of such inspection. All pearls found in the course of such inspection shall be handed over to the Company.

Power for Lessors to order a fishery to be discontinued in special circumstances.

10. It shall be lawful for the Lessors whenever in their judgment the holding of a fishery or the continuance of a fishery already begun under this Lease will owing to the imminence of plague cholera or other epidemic disease involve serious danger to the public health to prohibit the holding of a fishery or to order that any fishery which has already been commenced shall be forthwith discontinued and the Company shall duly comply with every such prohibition or order.

Annual expenditure to be made by the Company for improvement and other purpose.

11. The Company shall in each year expend such sum (being not less than Rs. 50,000 or more than Rs. 150,000) as the Lessors may reasonably require on the experimental or practical culture of the pearl oyster and on the improvement of the pearl banks within the conceded area and the maintenance thereon of a proper breeding stock or otherwise in the improvement and development of the fishery and shall on or before the ———* in each year submit to the Colonial Secretary a statement showing the particulars of such expenditure.

* *The Day and month of the date of the Lease.*

Any sum which the Company may have reasonably expended in obtaining scientific advice and assistance shall be taken to have been expended as aforesaid on the improvement and development of the fishery.

In the event of any question arising between the Company and the Lessors as to whether the said sum has been properly expended in accordance with this clause such question shall be determined by the Board of Arbitration whose decision shall be final. If the Company shall make default in expending in any year such sum as ought to be expended by it in such year under or by virtue of the preceding provisions of this clause then the Lessors may by reason of such default exercise the power of determining this Lease given to them by clause 21 hereof unless the Board of Arbitration shall decide that the Lessors will be sufficiently compensated for such default by pecuniary damages and in that event the amount of such damages shall be fixed by the Board of Arbitration and shall be paid by the Company to the Lessors within 30 days thereafter.

For the purposes of this clause years shall be reckoned from the date of this Lease.

Mode of fishing for pearl oysters.

12. The Company shall be at liberty to fish for and take pearl oysters under and in accordance with the provisions of this Lease by means of divers or by steam dredgers or by other mechanical means as may appear most advantageous and to carry on such experiments and to take such measures whether by removing immature oysters from one part of the conceded area to another or otherwise as are in their judgment most conducive to the profitable working of the fishery. Provided that the Company shall not do any act or thing injurious to the fishery or tending or likely to render the fishery less valuable or productive at the expiration of the term hereby granted.

The Board of Arbitration is to decide whether any operations of the Company are injurious to the fishery.

13. If any question shall arise between the Company and the Lessors as to whether any means employed by the Company to take or remove pearl oysters or any experiment or act or thing carried on or done by the Company are or is injurious to the fishery or are or is calculated to render the same less productive or valuable at the expiration of the term hereby granted such question shall be submitted to the Board of Arbitration and if the Board of Arbitration reports that the means employed or the experiment or act or thing carried on or done as aforesaid is injurious to or calculated to make the fishery less productive or valuable as aforesaid the Company shall forthwith discontinue the employment of such means or the carrying out or doing of such experiments or act or thing as the case may be.

As to the return of dredged materials to the sea.

14. The Company shall if required by the Lessors within a period of one year from the date when any rock stone or similar substance has been dredged up cause the same to be returned to the sea.

15. The Company shall distribute annually among the pearl banks within the conceded area a quantity of not less than 500 tons of cultch.

As to the distribution of cultch.

16. The Company shall not at any time during the last three years of the said term of 20 years hold any fishery or authorize or permit any fishery to be held within the conceded area or any part thereof or directly or indirectly take or authorize or permit the taking of any pearl oysters from any part of the conceded area without the previous consent in writing of the Lessors who may give such consent upon any terms or conditions and in particular may require the Company (*a*) to satisfy the Lessors that there is an adequate breeding reserve of immature oysters at the portion of the conceded area where it is proposed to hold the fishery or from which it is proposed to take pearl oysters or if there be no such breeding reserve (*b*) to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Lesssors to leave for breeding purposes an adequate supply of mature oysters or to lay down spat in such quantity and in such manner as to secure an adequate breeding reserve. Provided that if it should appear to the Company that the consent of the Lessors to the holding of a fishery or to the taking of pearl oysters has been unreasonably withheld they shall be at liberty to appeal to the Board of Arbitration.

No fishery to be held or pearl oysters taken during the last three years of the term.

17. The Company on the execution of this Lease will deposit in the joint names of the Crown Agents and two of their Directors as Trustees securities approved by the Crown Agents and being of the market value of £10,000 upon the trusts and subject to the powers and provisions hereinafter mentioned. The said Trustees shall apply such securities and the income thereof in payment of any rent damages or other monies which shall be payable by the Company under or by virtue of this Lease or any decision of the Board of Arbitration and shall not have been paid within 21 days after the date on which the same shall have become payable. The said Trustees may from time to time vary any of the investments for the time being subject to the trusts of this clause into or for any investments for the time being authorized by the law of England for the investment of trust funds or any other investments approved by the Lessors and the Company. All income arising from any such securities or investments as aforesaid shall be paid to the Company if and whilst it shall not be in default in the performance of any of the obligations imposed on it by this Lease and on the expiration or sooner determination of this Lease the said securities and investments or so much thereof as shall not have been applied or be applicable under the preceding provisions of this clause shall at the request and cost of the Company be transferred to it.

Security to be given by the Company.

The English statutory power of appointing new Trustees shall apply to the trusts created by this clause and the power of appointing a new Trustee or new Trustees in the place of any Trustee or Trustees succeeding either mediately or immediately to the place of either of the said Directors shall be vested in the Company and the power of appointing a new Trustee or new Trustees in the place of any Trustee or Trustees succeeding either mediately or immediately to the place of any of the Crown Agents shall be vested in the Crown Agents.

18. The Company shall exercise and enjoy within the conceded area the same exclusive right and privilege of fishing for pearl oysters as has heretofore been exercised and enjoyed by the Lessors; but nothing in this Lease shall be taken to make the Lessors answerable in damages if owing to any cause beyond the control of the Lessors the Company is prevented from fully exercising and enjoying such exclusive right and privilege. In such a case it shall rest with His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies on the application of the Company to determine whether any and if so what relief shall be accorded to the Company.

Lessors not to be liable for interference (beyond their control) with the fishery.

19. The Company shall from time to time during the continuance of this Lease furnish to the Lessors an address in Colombo for the receipt by the Company of notices and communications under or in connection with this Lease and any notice or communication delivered or left at the address for the time being so furnished shall be deemed to have been duly served on or made to the Company

Notices to the Company.

20. The Company shall not assign transfer or under-let the rights privileges and premises hereby conceded and granted or any part thereof without the previous consent in writing of the Lessors.

Company not to assign etc. without Lessors' consent.

21. If the said yearly rent hereby reserved or any part thereof shall be at any time in arrear or unpaid for 45 days after the same shall have become due (whether any formal or legal demand thereof shall have been made or not) or if the Company shall at any time fail or neglect to perform or observe any of the conditions or agreements herein contained and on their part to be performed or observed or if the Company shall enter into liquidation whether compulsory or voluntary except in the case of permitted reconstruction then and in any such case it shall be lawful for the Lessors or for any person acting under their direction by notice in writing served on the Company to determine this Lease and the rights and privileges hereby granted and to re-enter upon the premises hereby demised and the said rights privileges and premises peaceably to enjoy and hold henceforth as if this Lease had not been made without prejudice to any right of action or remedy of the Lessors in respect of any antecedent breach of any of the conditions and agreements hereinbefore contained.

Provision in case of default by the Company.

22. At the expiration or sooner determination of the said term hereby granted the Company may take down and remove all sheds buildings erections machinery and plant which the Company may have made and set upon the land for the purpose of carrying on the fishery or for any purpose incidental thereto unless the Lessors shall elect to retain the same under the next succeeding clause hereof.

Power for Company to remove buildings etc. at the expiration or determination of the Lease.

But subject to a right of pre-emption on the part of the Lessors.

23. The Lessors shall have the option of taking all the said sheds buildings erections and machinery and plant at a valuation by giving not less than three months' previous notice in writing to the Company to that effect; and in such case the value thereof shall be ascertained by the Board of Arbitration and the costs of such valuation shall be borne equally between the said parties and the value awarded shall be paid within one month after notice of the award shall be given to the Lessors.

Constitution of the Board of Arbitration.

24. For the purposes mentioned in this Lease a Board of Arbitration shall from time to time be constituted. The Board of Arbitration shall consist of three Members of whom one shall be the Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice for the time being of the Colony or (if he shall be unable or unwilling to act) such other person as shall be agreed upon between the Lessors and the Company or as in default of such Agreement shall be nominated by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and the two other Members of the Board of Arbitration shall from time to time be respectively nominated by the Lessors and the Company respectively either for a fixed period or otherwise. Any nominated Members of the Board of Arbitration may at any time (except during the progress of any proceedings of the Board of Arbitration) be removed by the party by whom such Member has been nominated. The decision of the majority of the Board of Arbitration shall be treated as the decision of the Board of Arbitration. The Board of Arbitration may from time to time regulate their own meetings and procedure as they may think fit and they shall not be subject to any Ordinance or other statutory provisions with respect to Arbitration.

If either of the said parties the Lessors or the Company shall for 30 days after being requested by the other party so to do fail to nominate a Member of the Board of Arbitration to fill any vacancy in the Board of Arbitration which ought to be filled by a nomination to be made by such party then the other Members of the Board of Arbitration may act notwithstanding such vacancy.

The Governor and the Crown Agents not to be personally liable.

25. Nothing herein contained shall impose any personal liability on the Governor or the Crown Agents or any of them or on any Member or Officer of the Government.

Marginal notes.

26. The marginal notes hereto are for the purpose of convenience only and shall not form part of this Lease or affect the interpretation thereof.

IN WITNESS whereof the Crown Agents have hereunto set their respective hands and seals and the Company hath caused its common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

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XIV.—1906.

# CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO A

# DETENTION CAMP AT TUTICORIN.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

1905.

# PROPOSED DETENTION CAMP AT TUTICORIN.

## No. 1.

The Chairman, Plague Committee, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Audit Office,
No. 36. Colombo, April 27, 1904.

*Detention Camp proposed to be erected by the Madras Government at Tuticorin or Tataparai.*

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to annex for your information copy of a letter received from Dr. V. van Langenberg, Quarantine Medical Officer, Tuticorin, together with connected papers, regarding a detention camp at Tuticorin to be located at Tuticorin or at Tataparai.

2. While in favour of the Indian Government erecting a detention camp in Tuticorin, the Plague Committee are of opinion that such a camp in the vicinity of the Tataparai Immigration Station would be very undesirable, and suggest that the Madras Government be asked not to agree to its erection.

I am, &c.,
W. H. JACKSON,
Chairman, Plague Committee.

## Enclosure in No. 1.

The Quarantine Medical Officer, Tuticorin, to the Chairman, Plague Committee, Colombo.

No. 105/A. Tuticorin, April 21, 1904.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to submit herewith a letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly and connected papers calling for an estimate of the probable outlay for a detention camp at Tuticorin to be located at Tuticorin or at Tataparai, together with my reply thereto.

No details of the scheme are available, but I understand from the Sub-Collector at Tuticorin that the camp will in all probability be a segregation camp with compulsory detention within its boundaries.

I have taken the liberty in my letter to the Sub-Collector of Tuticorin of pointing out certain objections to Tataparai as a possible site for the proposed camp, which, I trust, will meet with your approval.

The establishment of a camp at Tuticorin will have the following advantages :—

(1) Segregation of suspects is better than allowing them to roam at will in the insanitary slums of Tuticorin.
(2) Better supervision and more systematic observation of suspects.
(3) Less chance of Tuticorin as a port becoming infected, with its paralysis of trade as a sequel and the danger to Colombo from infected grain and food stuffs, which are largely exported.
(4) Estate labourers from plague-infected areas will find accommodation in the camp, and the last link with the rapacious eating-house keeper of Tuticorin will be broken.

I am, &c.,
V. VAN LANGENBERG,
Quarantine Medical Officer, Tuticorin.

*Annexures.*

Tuticorin Joint Magistrate's Office,
April 15, 1904.

E. W. Legh, Esq., I.C.S., Head Assistant Collector, Tuticorin, to Dr. V. van Langenberg, Ceylon Medical Officer, Tuticorin.

No. 523.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to forward herewith in original the letter of the Collector of Tinnevelly calling for an estimate of the probable outlay for a detention camp for Tuticorin to be located at Tuticorin or at Tataparai, and to request that the same be returned after perusal.

I have, &c.,
E. W. LEGH,
Head Assistant Collector.

MEMORANDUM.

THE Tahsildar of Ottapidaram is informed that a site has to be selected for a plague detention camp for Tuticorin, which has been sanctioned, and which will have to provide accommodation for 200 persons in the first instance.

2. The Collector of Tinnevelly is of opinion that a site near Tataparai would be suitable for the purpose, if no site near Tuticorin itself is available.

3. He is therefore requested to report at once what suitable sites are available.

E. W. LEGH,
Head Assistant Collector.
7-4-04.

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*Referred to 523.*

FORWARDED to the Ceylon Medical Officer for information and favour of opinion.

E. W. LEGH.
9-4-04.

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COPY of Letter No. D. Dis. 121, Revg., of 1904, dated the 21st January, 1904, from the Collector of Tinnevelly to the Secretary to Government (Local and Municipal Department).

WITH reference to G. O. No. 256, Public, dated March 17, 1903, regarding the establishment of detention camps at Tuticorin for passengers awaiting shipment, I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government copy of a letter, No. 313 of December 7, 1903, from the Port Health Officer, Tuticorin, on the subject, supported by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

2. The number of arrivals in Tuticorin from plague-infected areas both in and outside the Presidency has considerably increased, and as a consequence the number of passports issued by the Port Health Officer in October-November, 1903, is three or four times the number issued in January and February, 1903. Practically all these arrivals are bound for Colombo. They reach Tuticorin with just sufficient money to cover the steamer fare to Ceylon without any idea of being detained at Tuticorin under the plague rules. When they are thus detained they feel much difficulty in finding a place to remain in, and are insufficiently provided with money for their food. The result is that they try all possible means of evading the rules. They either try to impose on the Ceylon Medical Officer by giving false names and addresses, or else they travel back by rail to some stations close by and come in again and pretend they have not been in a plague-infected area within the previous ten days. There is also very great difficulty in observing those who remain in the town, for they wander from hotel to chattram, from chattram to hotel, and give no notice of change of address. I have already pointed out the danger attending the detention in Tuticorin of travellers from plague-infected areas as long as there is no stricter surveillance than the present system allows (*vide* my letter R. C. No. 152, Revg., of 19th December, 1902), and if systematic evasion of the existing rules is possible (as I have reason to believe) there is considerable danger to Ceylon, and through Ceylon to the world at large, supposing, as one is justified in doing, that the present orders provide for the minimum interference with the liberty of the individual compatible with safety. I am no advocate of unnecessary restriction, but I am of opinion that systematic evasion of the rules can be put a stop to only by placing arrivals in a detention camp. I may remark that such an arrangement would probably be to the advantage of the detenees, as well as to the town. The cooly depôt at Tataparai has been constructed by the Ceylon Government with a view to protect coolies from the rapacity of hotel-keepers and others in Tuticorin, and it has fulfilled its purpose. If arrangements were made in the proposed detention camp for feeding detenees at a fixed charge, they too would be relieved from much trouble.

3. I have once again to protest respectfully against the Municipality being saddled with the sole charge of such a camp. Detention is made not for local but for Imperial and world-wide needs, and it would be an undoubted hardship to compel a small Municipality to pay the cost of a detention camp for which it has no desire or need, but which is forced upon it in the interests of others.

E. W. LEGH,
for Collector.
31-3-04.

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502 of 1904 5 C.—Government of Madras, Public Department.

E. W. LEGH.
2-4-04.

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MEMORANDUM No. 1,314.

WITH reference to his letter D. Dis. No. 121, Revg., dated 21st January, 1904, the Collector of Tinnevelly is requested to be good enough to report the estimated initial cost of establishing a detention camp at Tuticorin and the monthly occurring charges.

By order,

Fort St. George, dated 23-3-04.

A. Z. CAMPBELL,
Under Secretary.
25-3-04.

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Very urgent. 524/04. Enclosure 1. True copy. Communicated with copy of D. Dis. No. 121, Revg., of 1904, dated 21st January, 1904, to the Divisional Officer, Tuticorin.

2. He is requested to report in consultation with the Municipal Chairman and Port Health Officer the probable outlay in establishing the detention camp proposed and a suitable site in Tuticorin, if any. Probably Tataparai will be the best site for accommodation may be required to be provided for about 200 persons in the first instance.

(Signed) ———,
for Collector.
31-3-04.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office, D/30-3-04.
Despatched 31-3-04.

No. 104/A.

Dr. V. van Langenberg, Ceylon Government Medical Officer, Tuticorin, to E. W. Legh, Esq., I.C.S., Head Assistant Magistrate, Tuticorin. Dated Tataparai, 20th April, 1904.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter dated the 15th instant, forwarding for my perusal the letter of the Collector of Tinnevelly, herewith returned, regarding the proposed detention camp for arrivals in Tuticorin from plague-infected areas.

I have submitted the papers for the consideration of my Government, and shall on the receipt of it communicate their reply to you.

In selecting Tataparai as a possible site for the proposed camp I trust that (1) the proximity of the Cooly Immigration Depôt will not be overlooked, (2) the fact of the depôt becoming technically infected if there is the smallest possibility of communication by reason of such proximity. If not the main object of the Tataparai Immigration Depôt, viz., to preserve the labour supply of the Colony in the face of infection of South India, will be defeated and rendered null and void. The depôt at Tataparai is not a quarantine but an immigration depôt. Estate coolies from plague-infected areas are for this reason excluded from it and undergo their quarantine in Tuticorin.

I am, &c.,

V. VAN LANGENBERG,
Ceylon Government Medical Officer, Tuticorin.

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## No. 2.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary to the Secretary to the Government of Madras (Local and Municipal Department).

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 11, 1904.

SIR,—I AM directed by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Colony to address you with regard to the detention camp for passengers from plague-infected areas awaiting shipment at Tuticorin, which, it is understood, your Government propose to establish either at Tuticorin or at Tataparai.

2. His Excellency desires me to point out that if Tataparai is selected as the *locale* for the detention camp, it would affect the interests of the immigration depôt established there by this Government to preserve the labour supply of Ceylon from infection. The depôt established by this Government at Tataparai is purely an immigration depôt, from which coolies from plague-infected areas are excluded (these latter being required to undergo their quarantine in Tuticorin); if there was the slightest possibility of communication between the immigration depôt and the proposed detention camp, the immigration depôt might become infected, and the whole object of a separate camp for coolies from non-infected areas would be defeated. Under these circumstances I am to state that, while this Government would welcome the construction of the camp proposed, a site in the vicinity of the Ceylon Government Immigration Depôt at Tataparai would be very undesirable.

I have, &c.,

A. R. SLATER,
for Colonial Secretary.

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## No. 3.

H. D. Taylor, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras (Local and Municipal Department), to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Ootacamund, September 2, 1904.

SIR,—I AM directed to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor G.O. 1,144 P., dated 1st September, 1904, Proceedings of this Government.

I have, &c.,

A. GALLETTI,
for Acting Secretary to Government.

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*Annexure.*

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Local and Municipal (Plague) Department.

READ again G.O. No. 256, Public, dated 17th March, 1903, informing the Collector of Tinnevelly that sufficient grounds have not been shown for the establishment of detention camps at Tuticorin for passengers awaiting shipment to Ceylon, and that in case it becomes necessary in future to establish such camps the cost will have to be borne by the Municipal Council.

Read also the following papers:—

From the Collector of Tinnevelly, D. Dis. No. 121, Eng., dated 21st January, 1904, soliciting sanction for establishing a detention camp at Tuticorin for the passengers coming from plague-infected areas.

From the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, No. 09156, dated 11th May, 1904.

From the Collector of Tinnevelly, R.O.C. No. 524, Eng., dated 6th July, 1904.

*Order No. 1,144 P., dated 1st September, 1904.*

The foregoing papers relate to a proposal made by the Collector of Tinnevelly for the establishment of a camp for the detention of passengers bound for Ceylon who arrive at Tuticorin from plague-infected areas and stay there pending the grant to them of a permit to land in the Colony by the Medical Officer of the Ceylon Government stationed at Tuticorin to regulate emigration.

2. It is understood that the Colonial Medical Officer at Tuticorin does not grant the permit to any third class passenger until ten days have elapsed from the date of his leaving an infected area, and that the result of thus withholding the permit is that passengers arriving at Tuticorin within the incubation period of plague, instead of proceeding straight to Ceylon, are obliged to remain at Tuticorin or in the vicinity until the completion of that period. It has also been reported that the number of such passengers awaiting shipment is very large; that they arrive at Tuticorin ill-provided with money for lodging and food, with no idea of the condition as to the grant of the permit; that they undergo much hardship for want of proper lodging; that they wander from one chattram to another without giving notice of change of address, thus increasing the difficulty of keeping them under observation; and that not infrequently they try to impose on the Colonial Medical Officer by giving false names and addresses, or otherwise evade the rules.

3. On a careful consideration of the subject the Governor in Council agrees with the Collector of Tinnevelly that the presence of a large number of persons belonging to the classes that may reasonably be regarded as likely to bring infection of plague with them, and over whom it is impracticable at present to exercise proper surveillance, is a serious danger to the health of Tuticorin. The Government agree also that the proposed detention camp is necessary in the public interests, and accordingly sanction its establishment. The cost will be borne by Provincial and Municipal funds in equal proportions.

4. It should be clearly understood that only those who cannot be trusted to report themselves daily for observation under the passport rules should be placed in the camp. This matter is one in which the exercise of great discretion is necessary.

5. The Collector of Tinnevelly is requested to take early steps for the selection of a suitable site for the camp, consulting if necessary the Sanitary Commissioner and the South Indian Railway. The Collector should also submit, in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner, separate proposals in regard to the following matters :—

(i.) The number of camp sheds, the nature of materials to be used in their construction and their disposition;
(ii.) The strength and salary of the staff required; and
(iii.) The powers which should be conferred on the Medical Officer for enforcing detention.

A. GALLETTI,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

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## No. 4.

H. D. Taylor, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras (Local and Municipal Department), to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 944/P. Ootacamund, August 29, 1905.

SIR,—I AM directed to refer you to the Proceedings of this Government, No. 1,144 P., dated 1st September, 1904, a copy of which was forwarded to you with my letter of the 3rd idem.

2. These Proceedings were passed under the circumstances stated below. In December, 1902, the Collector of Tinnevelly raised the question whether, with reference to the Regulations under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, 1897," of Ceylon, published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* of the 30th November, 1900, it was necessary to open camps at Tuticorin for persons detained by the Ceylon Medical Officer at that place, and, if so, how their cost should be met. He was informed in reply that sufficient grounds had not been shown for the establishment of these camps for passengers awaiting shipment to Ceylon, and that if it subsequently became necessary to establish them their cost should apparently be borne by Municipal funds. In January, 1904, the Collector of Tinnevelly again represented to this Government that the number of arrivals in Tuticorin from plague-infected areas, practically all of whom were bound for Colombo, had considerably increased; that persons reached Tuticorin with just sufficient money to cover the steamer fare to Ceylon without any idea that they would be detained at Tuticorin; that when they were thus detained they felt much difficulty in finding a place to remain in, and were insufficiently provided with money for their food; and that as a natural consequence they tried all possible means to evade the rules. He also stated that if such systematic evasion was possible, as he had reason to believe it was, there was considerable danger to Ceylon and through Ceylon to the world at large, and that this evasion could be put a stop to only by placing arrivals at Tuticorin in a detention camp. He, however, protested, against the Municipality being saddled with the charges involved in the construction and maintenance of such a camp, as it was not in the interests of the town that passengers arriving there were detained. The Government thereupon in their Proceedings quoted in the foregoing paragraph sanctioned the establishment of a camp, and directed that its cost should be borne in equal proportion by Provincial and Municipal funds.

3. For various reasons the camp has not been constructed as yet. Meanwhile the Municipal Council of Tuticorin has protested against the orders of Government throwing on the Council half the cost of the camp. They also bring to notice that at a certain season of the year there is an enormous influx into Tuticorin of speculators intending to make their way to the Ceylon pearl fisheries, and they contend that it is unfair that any portion of the charges should be thrown upon them, inasmuch as the proposed detention camp is intended for the benefit of Ceylon rather than of Tuticorin. On fresh consideration it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that this contention is not unreasonable, and that the orders of September, 1904, cannot be maintained.

4. Rules 22 and 23 of Part I. of the Ceylon Quarantine Regulations provide for the detention and observation *in Ceylon* of all Asiatic or African passengers who embark at Tuticorin for Ceylon, and who do not hold a permit to land in Ceylon granted by the officer of the Ceylon Government stationed at Tuticorin for regulating immigration. With the consent of the Madras Government, however, these rules are now practically held in abeyance since, under No. 6 of the Regulations of this Government for the inspection of outward-bound vessels framed under "The Epidemic Diseases

Act, 1897," no Asiatic or African passenger can embark at Tuticorin for Ceylon without a permit to land in Ceylon granted by the Ceylon officer. But this provision was specifically framed with a view to meet the wishes of the Ceylon Government and to assist that Government in preserving Ceylon from plague. The Venice Convention contains no provision which renders such a rule obligatory. This Government therefore must observe that in order to oblige the Ceylon Government they have created a condition of things which, if adhered to, will cause them and the Tuticorin Municipality unfair expense.

5. Before, however, arriving at a further decision in the matter, in consideration of all the circumstances of the case, His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to know whether the Colonial Government will consent to bear any portion of the cost of the camp, and if so what proportion, and I am to request that you will be so good as to furnish this information. The cost of construction alone is estimated at Rs. 15,000 and the maintenance charges at Rs. 2,500 annually for the present.

I have, &c.,

H. D. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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## No. 5.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary to the Secretary to the Government of Madras (Local and Municipal Department).

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 10, 1905.

SIR,—IN reply to your letter No. 944 P. of the 29th August, 1905, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of this Colony to inform you that the Colonial Government will consent to bear one-half of the estimated cost of construction and one-half of the estimated cost of maintenance of the camp of detention at Tuticorin for passengers from plague-infected areas proposed to be established at Tuticorin.

2. I am to point out that though in a sense this camp is for the convenience and advantage of Ceylon, it is also for the convenience and advantage of the many Indians, subjects of the Government of India, who come to and trade with Ceylon.

I have, &c.,

F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

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## No. 6.

H. D. Taylor, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras (Local and Municipal Department), to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 117 P. Fort St. George, January 29, 1906.

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 20,487, dated 10th October, 1905, stating that the Colonial Government will consent to bear one-half of the estimated cost of the construction and maintenance of the detention camp proposed to be established by this Government at Tuticorin for passengers proceeding to the Colony from plague-infected areas in India.

2. I am to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts the offer of the Colonial Government, and that orders are being issued for the early construction of the detention camp. The actual cost incurred on the construction of the camp will be intimated to you after its completion; but at present it is roughly estimated at Rs. 14,800, exclusive of the cost of acquiring the site. The cost of maintenance is estimated at Rs. 300 per mensem, which, if plague occurs, may be enhanced by about Rs. 190 per mensem.

I have, &c.,

C. A. SOUTER,
for Acting Secretary to Government.

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XV.—1906.

# REPORT

OF THE

# CENTRAL IRRIGATION BOARD FOR 1904,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

# THE PROVINCIAL REPORTS ON MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

*(Prepared in pursuance of Section 4 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1901.)*

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price Re. 1·35.

1906.

REPORT OF

# THE CENTRAL IRRIGATION BOARD

# FOR 1904.

*President:*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (SIR H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.).

*Members.*

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (HON. MR. EVERARD FERDINAND IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G., AND HON. MR. A. M. ASHMORE, C.M.G.).
THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (HON. MR. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.).
THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL (MR. P. D. WARREN).
MR. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNE.
MR. P. COOMARASWAMY.
THE HON. MR. S. C. OBEYESEKERE, M.L.C.
THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION (MR. H. T. S. WARD).

*Secretary*, MR. F. J. TOTHILL.

THE business of the Board during the year was transacted by minutes on papers circulated to the members, no special meetings being held.

In Appendix A will be found a record of the business transacted by the Board during 1904.

In Appendix B extracts from the reports of the Government Agents regarding minor irrigation works are given.

In Appendix C is given a list of the irrigation staff at the end of the year.

*Staff.*

The most notable event was the retirement of Mr. Parker from the office of Irrigation Assistant after a service of over thirty-one years as an Irrigation Engineer in Ceylon. He came out in May, 1873, served in all the most malarious districts in the Island, and knew more about the ancient irrigation works than all the rest of the inhabitants of the Island put together. He spoke Tamil and Sinhalese fluently, and was a good Pali scholar.

He designed the Deduru-oya works, the Giant's tank restoration, the Karachchi scheme, and reported on numerous irrigation schemes all over the Island, and all his reports are readable and useful. His departure was universally regretted in the Department, and in penning these words I know I am expressing the feelings of every one of us, from myself to the youngest member, with whom he came in contact. His own modesty prevented a general departmental expression of our regret at his departure.

Mr. Park acted for him for three months, and Mr. R. W. Smith has been since appointed to succeed him.

Mr. G. J. O'Brien resigned from ill-health, while on sick leave in England.

Mr. L. C. J. Doxat went to England on sick leave, and has also resigned.

Mr. Bradley went to England on three months' privilege leave, and returned to the Northern Province to take up the question of the Giant's tank channels.

Mr. Baker also took three months' privilege leave to England, and returned to take up the duties of Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works.

Mr. MacPhail's health broke down at Minneri, and he took up the duties of Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works, when Mr. Baker went on leave.

The working of the 6-inch centrifugal pumps at Vakaneri necessitated the employment of a Mechanical Engineer, and Mr. C. Harward was appointed.

Mr. J. H. W. Gill was also appointed and placed in charge of the erection of the cableway at Nachchaduwa.

Mr. Sanmukam took over the charge of the Rugam anicuts in the Eastern Province.

Mr. Berwick, having plotted his work at Diyatalawa, made the surveys of the Badagiriya tank in the Southern Province.

Mr. R. Gunaratnam, First Class Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Badulla, was sent to assist Mr. Bradley in the survey of Giant's tank channels, and Mr. A. E. Byrde, Assistant Engineer at Trincomalee, took his place Badulla.

Mr. M. A. Vasagam, Irrigation Inspector, having plotted the surveys on the right bank of the Kirinde-oya in the Head Office, was sent to trace further channels and take levels at the Deduru-oya works.

Mr. C. Muttuvelu, Irrigation Inspector, having returned from leave, was sent to assist Mr. L. C. J. Doxat on the surveys of the Nuwarawewa scheme.

Mr. G. Hawkins, Irrigation Inspector in the Central Province, was reduced in rank, and exchanged duties with Mr. Buttery, Irrigation Inspector, North-Central Province.

Messrs. A. Dirckze and L. Misso, Assistant Irrigation Surveyors, were promoted to the rank of First Class Sub-Inspectors on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

Mr. S. Kylasam was appointed Irrigation Sub-Inspector, and was sent to work under the Government Agent, North-Central Province.

Messrs. K. Vale Murukesu and C. A. Anthonisz, who had been serving as Assistant Draughtsman in the Head Office, were appointed Assistant Irrigation Surveyors on probation.

Mr. B. de Zilva, First Class Irrigation Guardian, Tissa, was appointed Second Class Sub-Inspector on probation, and was sent to work under the Government Agent, Southern Province, in place of Mr. W. H. F. Amarasekara, whose services were discontinued.

Mr. G. K. Spittel was appointed Second Class Sub-Inspector on probation, and was sent to work under the Irrigation Engineer, Tissa, and to act as Guardian of the Kirinde works.

Mr. G. B. Honter was appointed Second Class Sub-Inspector on probation, and was sent to work under the Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa, in place of Mr. Saravanamuttu, who took leave owing to sickness.

Mr. B. C. Somanader, who had been working at Unnichchai as Supervising Overseer, was appointed Second Class Sub-Inspector on probation.

Mr. H. A. B. Oorloff, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, who had been working in the Head Office, and Mr. G. J. Gogerly, Assistant Irrigation Surveyor, appointed from the Surveyor-General's Department, were sent to assist Mr. Bradley in the Survey of Giant's tank channels. Their services were afterwards discontinued.

Mr. F. S. Muttiah, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, was transferred from Unnichchai to work under the Government Agent, North-Western Province, and Mr. P. Murugesu, Assistant Irrigation Surveyor from Vakaneri, was sent to Trincomalee to make surveys in connection with the Allai scheme.

Mr. H. A. E. de Vos, Assistant Irrigation Surveyor, Southern Province, was sent to Walawe and Tissa to assist in the definition of the irrigable lands under these schemes. He also took part in the surveys of Badagiriya during the absence of Mr. Berwick on sick leave.

Mr. A. W. Kirthesinghe was transferred from the surveys of channels in the Central Province and North-Central Province to Sangilikanadárawa to assist Mr. Zanetti.

Mr. J. F. Ratnayake, Second Class Irrigation Sub-Inspector, was sent to work under the Government Agent, Southern Province, an additional Sub-Inspector having been found necessary.

Messrs. C. A. David and R. E. Dias, Irrigation Sub-Inspectors, resigned.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 982,789·10, the services for which it was appropriated, compared with the three previous years, were as follows :—

| | 1901. Rs. c. | 1902. Rs. c. | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Works in charge of the Director of Irrigation ... ... | 390,194 42 | 381,247 18 | 414,591 25 | 544,528 36 |
| Minor and village works ... | 29,970 45 | 25,337 19 | 14,655 62 | 9,299 51 |
| Total on works of construction and improvement ... | 420,164 87 | 406,584 37 | 429,246 87 | 553,827 87 |
| Repairs ... ... | 10,231 26 | 23,190 22 | 20,896 43 | 15,424 46 |
| Maintenance ... ... | 68,502 7 | 76,806 10 | 82,699 3 | 88,081 10 |
| Surveys ... ... | 29,811 30 | 24,038 66 | 21,144 56 | 17,960 68 |
| Establishment: Personal Emoluments (including salaries and allowances)... | 207,164 68 | 219,805 83 | 218,873 79 | 226,330 44 |
| Miscellaneous: Tools, &c. ... | 31,971 5 | 29,289 46 | 23,076 25 | 81,164 55 |
| Total—Rs. | 767,845 23 | 779,714 64 | 795,936 93 | 982,789 10 |

*Distribution of Expenditure.*

| | 1901. Rs. c. | 1902. Rs. c. | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Province ... ... | 154,482 25 | 113,733 61 | 96,592 39 | 74,056 25 |
| Southern Province ... ... | 45,929 40 | 69,281 67 | 55,079 47 | 44,570 59 |
| Eastern Province ... ... | 122,856 31 | 126,836 87 | 156,415 4 | 217,277 89 |
| Western Province ... ... | 397 22 | 1,115 38 | 398 17 | 388 79 |
| Central Province ... ... | 2,874 1 | 3,850 14 | 7,836 61 | 6,370 1 |
| North-Central Province ... | 176,882 72 | 179,429 22 | 194,542 21 | 313,731 37 |
| North-Western Province ... | 46,077 19 | 52,182 14 | 59,087 47 | 35,538 67 |
| Province of Uva ... ... | 9,067 25 | 11,228 20 | 10,506 30 | 8,994 58 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa ... | 4,741 2 | 5,340 89 | 4,398 53 | 4,779 61 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 35,637 31 | 29,289 46 | 23,076 25 | 81,164 55 |
| Headquarters (salaries and allowances) | 10,946 49 | 14,467 12 | 10,970 0 | 13,885 6 |
| | 609,891 17 | 606,754 70 | 618,902 44 | 800,757 37 |
| Establishment: Personal Emoluments | 157,954 6 | 172,959 94 | 177,034 49 | 182,031 73 |
| Total—Rs. | 767,845 23 | 779,714 64 | 795,936 93 | 982,789 10 |

*Statement of Expenditure and Balances of Estimates.*

| | 1901. Rs. c. | 1902. Rs. c. | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Personal Emoluments ... | 190,993 26 | 196,729 0 | 197,129 0 | 212,183 0 |
| (2) Balances of estimates brought forward from previous years ... | 112,136 68 | 76,983 71 | 113,703 25 | 95,048 35 |
| (3) Estimates sanctioned on apportionment ... ... | 611,328 57 | 645,260 19 | 644,735 31 | 781,719 25 |
| Total—Rs. | 914,458 51 | 918 972 90 | 955,567 56 | 1,088,950 60 |
| Expenditure during the year ... | 765,845 23 | 779,714 64 | 795,936 93 | 982,789 10 |
| Balance unexpended ... | 146,613 28 | 139,258 26 | 159,630 63 | 106,161 50 |
| Percentage of Total ... | 16·3 | 15·1 | 16·7 | 10·2 |

No special vote of Legislature was taken for any work during 1904.

The expenditure on works of construction and improvement in charge of the Director of Irrigation was as follows :—

| | 1901. Rs. c. | 1902. Rs. c. | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Northern Province.* | | | | |
| Giant's tank ... ... | 114,423 2 | 59,113 99 | 3,087 63 | 487 62 |
| Kanukkeni ... ... | 22,268 17 | 16,570 83 | 12,336 92 | 1,141 49 |
| Karachchi scheme ... ... | — | 18,478 86 | 59,246 77 | 54,687 14 |
| Akattimurippu scheme ... | — | — | — | 1,105 42 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | |
| Walawe-ganga ... ... | 15,297 37 | 3,784 86 | 1,261 70 | 1,024 55 |
| Kirinde-oya ... ... | — | 37,983 62 | 27,646 93 | 14,870 63 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | |
| Kanthalai ... ... | 1,918 49 | 5,580 62 | 7,485 98 | 1,317 83 |
| Vakaneri ... ... | 50,223 34 | 35,321 53 | 41,752 11 | 58,291 50 |
| Rugam anicuts ... ... | 13,647 80 | 22,739 42 | 20,548 16 | 17,769 14 |
| Pattipolai-aru ... ... | 2,834 45 | 3,678 91 | 2,766 34 | — |
| Sakamam-Vammiyadi scheme ... | 13,900 8 | 11,950 97 | 12,057 61 | 8,318 40 |
| Tempitiya ... ... | 4,910 32 | 5,147 21 | 6,284 24 | 257 94 |
| Unnichchai ... ... | 6,699 63 | 11,480 11 | 44,292 4 | 63,861 11 |
| Andankulam ... ... | — | — | 542 50 | — |
| Periyakulam ... ... | — | — | 545 0 | — |
| Kondavaddavan-Amparai scheme ... | — | — | — | 40,779 71 |
| Allai supply channel ... | — | — | — | 1,702 60 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | |
| Kalawewa Yoda-ela ... ... | 68,179 37 | 46,756 83 | 33,544 74 | 29,442 50 |
| Maha Illupallama ... ... | 15,772 2 | 18,083 24 | 12,141 9 | 5,254 52 |
| Minneri ... ... | 46,106 85 | 69,247 59 | 54,228 7 | 1,357 34 |
| Mananketiya ... ... | — | 964 7 | 12,542 66 | 4,687 98 |
| Nachchaduwa ... ... | — | 60 0 | 26,228 41 | 155,970 16 |
| Mahagalkadawala ... ... | — | 94 92 | 818 45 | 24,699 52 |
| Sangilikanadarawa ... ... | — | — | 4,524 24 | 35,783 11 |
| Nuwarawewa ... ... | — | — | 284 8 | — |
| Tissawewa ... ... | — | — | 154 8 | 463 17 |
| Basawakkulam ... ... | — | — | 77 64 | 147 0 |
| Giritale ... ... | — | — | — | 10,053 60 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | |
| Deduru-oya works ... ... | 14,013 51 | 14,183 60 | 18,577 99 | 5,257 15 |
| Tinipitiyawewa ... ... | — | — | 11,615 87 | 6,397 23 |
| Total—Rs. | 390,194 42 | 381,227 18 | 414,591 25 | 544,528 36 |

In the Northern Province the expenditure incurred at Giant's tank was on minor details, while at Karachchi good progress was made with the Dri-aru sluices and the puddle trench and bund at Iranamadu were commenced. The works at Akattimurippu on the left bank of the Aruvi-aar were begun. (Since stopped by order of Government.)

In the Southern Province the Tissa improvements, with the exception of the raising of the anicut, were completed, and the raising of the Liyangahatota anicut at Walawe was finished only minor work remains to be done there now.

In the Eastern Province Kanthalai channel was completed and the Vakaneri bund and sluice were almost finished. At Rugam three out of the four anicuts were finished and handed over to the Government Agent. The rebuilding of the sluice at Vammiyadi and the enlargement of the spill were taken in hand. Tempitiya tank was finished. The work at Unnichchai made better progress than in former years, and a commencement was made with the Kondavaddavan-Amparai scheme. Some expenditure was also incurred at Allai, but the work was afterwards stopped, as further information was found to be necessary.

In the North-Central Province the alterations to the sluices at Kalawewa and the improvements to the Yoda-ela and the works at Maha Illuppallama were all practically completed. The work at Mananketiya was also finished. At Minneri the expenditure was confined to minor improvements. The restoration of Mahagalkadawala was begun, but the work was afterwards suspended by order of Government. At Sangilikanadarawa the bund and sluices were completed, and the work will be entirely finished in 1905. The repairs to the sluice at Giritale were completed. Good progress was made at Nachchaduwa, some 35,000 cubes of earthwork and 300 cubes of masonry being done. This work will be nearly completed next year.

In the North-Western Province the Neluwa tunnel at the Dedura-oya works was finished, and the bridge and sluice at Tinipitiyawewa were also completed.

Plans and estimates for the improvement of Nuwarawewa were prepared during the year. The estimate has since been sanctioned.

The surveys of Badagiriya were completed, but the capacity of the tank having proved smaller than anticipated, no estimate for its restoration was prepared.

At the close of the year the surveys of the works connecting the Dambulla-oya and Mahakanadarawa and of the channel from Nachchaduwa to the Kalawewa Yoda-ela were still in hand.

In addition to the above, some twenty-five minor surveys were completed or begun during the year.

A list of the tanks so far restored or maintained by Government is given in Appendix D.

Tabulated statements of expenditure are given in Appendices E and F.

A detailed statement of cost of the maintenance of works in charge of the Director of Irrigation is given in Appendix G.

Appendix H is the General Irrigation Return corrected up to 31st December, 1904.

H. T. S. WARD,
Director of Irrigation.

Colombo, September 18, 1905.

APPENDIX A.

# MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

OF

# THE CENTRAL IRRIGATION BOARD, 1904.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (SIR H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.), *President.*

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (HON. MR. EVERARD FERDINAND IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G.).

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (MR. L. CREASY, *Acting*, AND HON. MR. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.).

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL (MR. F. H. GRINLINTON, C.M.G.).

MR. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNE.

MR. P. COOMARASWAMY.

THE HON. MR. S. C. OBEYESEKERE, M.L.C.

THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION (MR. H. T. S. WARD).

*Secretary*, MR. F. J. TOTHILL.

Ref. No.

The Papers dealt with by circulation among the Members between the **1st January** and **31st March, 1904**, are recorded as follows :—

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

7/04 **Giant's Tank.**—Memorandum dated 3rd February, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an amendment on estimate No. 106 of 1903 for the maintenance of the Giant's tank works.

The amendment shows the actual expenditure on each item, and is recommended for sanction in order to avoid a surcharge by Audit.

The amendment is sanctioned.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

26 **Assistants to the Chief Irrigation Inspector, Southern Province.**—Memorandum dated 19th March, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting copies of letters from the Government Agent, Southern Province, regarding assistants to the Chief Irrigation Inspector, Southern Province, and proposing to appoint temporary Draughtsman W. H. L. Amarasekara to the rank of Irrigation Sub-Inspector, in which class there is a vacancy, on probation, and sending him to assist the Chief Irrigation Inspector, Southern Province.

Approved the appointment of Mr. Amarasekara.

Reported to the Colonial Secretary for the covering sanction of Government. (Mr. Amarasekara assumed duties on the 22nd March.)

EASTERN PROVINCE.

10/04 **High Floods at Unnichchai.**—Memorandum dated 4th February, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting letter No. 29 of the 30th January, from the Irrigation Engineer, Unnichchai, reporting high floods at Unnichchai.

The Director of Irrigation states that the question of lengthening the spill must be considered, and that he has requested the Irrigation Engineer to sink some further trial pits to enable estimates to be framed.

The Board agrees with the Director of Irrigation that the discharge capacity should be increased.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

16 **Mr. G. Hawkins**, Irrigation Inspector.—Memorandum dated the 15th February, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, stating that Mr. Hawkins, Irrigation Inspector, on Rs. 1,500 per annum with Rs. 480 travelling allowance, whose service dates from the 1st December, 1893, was removed in July, 1903, from the Matale District on account of misconduct not connected with his duties, and was sent to Nuwara Eliya. In October his services were placed at the disposal of the Irrigation Engineer in charge of Minor Works to carry out the extension of the Lamasuriyagama-ela, for which an estimate had been sanctioned.

Mr. Hawkins was personally instructed by the Irrigation Engineer to take certain levels and plot them on the old sections. The work given him could have been easily done in one week. His levels on examination were found to be wrongly entered, not correctly reduced, and not checked, and were useless. He was indifferent to letters calling for plans and documents, and must have been absolutely idle during the time his level books were awaited

Ref. No. The complaint of the Irrigation Engineer was sent to the Government Agent, Central Province, for Mr. Hawkins's defence, which is enclosed. His defence is no defence, and discloses no reason for the excessive delay that has occurred in the matter, nor does it excuse the carelessness displayed, nor the neglect of correspondence.

Since then the Irrigation Engineer levelled over the work done in the channel under Mr. Hawkins's supervision, and he found that in 1,200 feet of cutting the correct depth had been cut only at one point; in all the other points there was an error in the depth of cutting varying from ·2 of a foot, or about 2½ inches to ·67, or about 8 inches; and when it is noted that the fall in the channel is 3 feet in 5,280 it was evident that the work could not be safely entrusted to Mr. Hawkins to complete. The work has therefore been stopped, and the Director of Irrigation is sending Mr. Buttery, Irrigation Inspector, from the North-Central Province to take Mr. Hawkins's place.

In view of the unsatisfactory conduct disclosed in the above statement recommends that Mr. Hawkins be reduced to the rank of Irrigation Sub-Inspector drawing Rs. 1,000, and in the event of further complaints that his services be dispensed with.

The order of His Excellency the President is that Mr. Hawkins be reduced as recommended by the Director of Irrigation. This His Excellency does not look upon as a punishment, but rather as accepting the fact that Mr. Hawkins is not qualified for the higher post and never will be.

Mr. Hawkins is accordingly reduced to the rank of an Irrigation Sub-Inspector on Rs. 1,000 per annum from 1st April, 1904, and transferred to the North-Central Province, and Mr. Buttery, Irrigation Inspector, on Rs. 1,500 per annum, is transferred from the North-Central Province to the Central Province in place of Mr. Hawkins.

The reduction of Mr. Hawkins is reported to the Colonial Secretary for the covering sanction of Government.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

6/04 **Purchase of Canoes.**—Memorandum dated the 20th January, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, states that it is necessary to transport a considerable amount of cement, gravel, sand, and timber to the sites at which concrete pipes are to be laid across the Kadupitiya-oya at Madampe in connection with the improvements of the irrigation works there.

As there is no road and the ground is under constant floods, the Engineer in charge finds it necessary to use a double canoe for conveying the articles up the river. He cannot get materials for a suitable raft.

Requests authority to purchase two large canoes on the spot for Rs. 150, the cost to be charged to the estimate for the works. Authorized.

## GENERAL.

8 **Draughtsmen** employed in the Head Office.—The Director of Irrigation submits a list of the amounts of salaries drawn on estimate No. 141 of 1903 by the draughtsmen employed temporarily in the office of the Director of Irrigation during the quarter ended 31st December, 1903.

20 **Minutes of Proceedings** of the Central Irrigation Board, 1st October to 31st December, 1903, Approved and sent to the Government Printer to be printed.

19 **Promotions and Appointments.**—Memorandum dated 20th February, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting the following promotions and appointments to vacancies in the Department for the approval of the Central Irrigation Board.

Messrs. A. Dirckze and L. Misso, Assistant Irrigation Surveyors, to be First Class Sub-Inspectors on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per annum from 15th March, 1904.

Mr. J. D. Gogerly of the Survey Department to be an Assistant Irrigation Surveyor on a salary of Rs. 720 per annum.

Mr. S. Kylasam to be a Second Class Sub-Inspector on a salary of Rs. 720 per annum.

Mr. B. C. Somanader to be a Second Class Sub-Inspector on a salary of Rs. 720 per annum from 15th March, 1904.

Mr. Kylasam has already been sent to replace Mr. W. Keil, Sub-Inspector in the North-Central Province, in accordance with the instructions of Government.

Approved. Reported to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary for the covering sanction of Government.

(Mr. Kylasam reported himself to the Government Agent, North-Central Province, on the 10th February.)

## ESTIMATES.

The following estimates submitted by the Government Agents and the Director of Irrigation have received the sanction of the Central Irrigation Board:—

*Northern Province.*

| **Maintenance:—** | Amount. Rs. | c. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Irrigation works during 1904 (under the Government Agent):— | | | |
| (1) Kanakarayankulam ... ... ... | | | |
| (2) Iratperiyakulam ... ... ... | | | |
| (3) Vavuniya ... ... ... | | | |
| (4) Mamadu ... ... ... | | | |
| (5) Mandukkodai ... ... ... | 2,400 | 0 | Vote for maintenance |
| (6) Maha Rambaikkulam ... ... | | | |
| (7) Vengalachcheddikkulam ... ... | | | |
| (8) Periya Olukkulam ... ... | | | |
| (9) Sluiced village tanks ... ... | | | |

| | Amount. Rs. | c. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irrigation works during 1904 (under the Director of Irrigation):— | | | | |
| (1) Periyakulam ... ... ... (2) Kanukkeni ... ... ... (3) Giant's tank ... ... ... (4) Dri-aru ... ... ... | 7,100 | 0 | ... | Vote for maintenance |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | |
| **11** **Badagiriya tank**, for surveys and levels at Badagiriya ... | 1,800 | 0 | ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| **12** **Office, store, and clerks' quarters, Tangalla**, for rent of an office, store, and clerks' quarters at Tangalla for the Chief Irrigation Inspector, Southern Province... ... | 50 | 0 | ... | do. |
| **Maintenance** of irrigation works during 1904 (under the Director of Irrigation):— | | | | |
| (1) Waggalmodera and Timbirimodera flood outlet ... (2) Deddúwe channel ... ... ... (3) Hali-ela and 3 miles of channel ... ... (4) Urapola anicut and channel ... ... (5) Sapugoda and head sluices ... ... (6) Elawa anicut and channel, 2½ miles ... ... (7) Homeragoda channel ... ... ... (8) Pettera anicut and channel ... ... (9) Dandeniya tank and channel ... ... (10) Denegama Weangwewa ... ... (11) Kekanadura tank and channel ... ... (12) Urubokka dam ... ... ... (13) Udukiriwila tank and channels ... ... (14) Elpitiya anicut and Arachchi amuna ... ... (15) Kirindi-oya scheme ... ... ... (16) Walawe-ganga works ... ... ... | 19,593 | 0 | ... | Vote for maintenance |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | |
| **95/02** For the construction of irrigation works at **Kondavaddavan, Amparai,** and **Velattapatti** ... ... | 429,436 | 0 | ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| **5** **Kantalai channel**, for completing the extension of an irrigation channel at Kantalai ... ... ... | 662 | 83 | ... | do. |
| **14** **Hakgallewewa tank**, for the repair of a leak in Hakgallewewa tank in Kallodai ... ... ... | 17 | 55 | ... | do. |
| **55/02** **Allai tank**, for constructing a channel to augment the water supply of Allai tank ... ... ... | 39,517 | 0 | ... | do. |
| **23** **Tembittiya tank**, for maintenance ... ... | 630 | 21 | ... | do. |
| **24** **Tembittiya tank**, for repairs ... ... | 257 | 81 | ... | do. |
| **Maintenance** of irrigation works during 1904 (under the Government Agent):— | | | | |
| (1) Hakgalawewa ... ... ... (2) Maha-oya tank ... ... ... | 147 | 0 | ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| **Maintenance** of irrigation works during 1904 (under the Director of Irrigation):— | | | | |
| (1) Pullumalai tank ... ... ... (2) Rugama tank ... ... ... (3) Rugama anicuts ... ... ... (4) Kadukkamunai tank ... ... ... (5) Manalpuddi-aru anicut... ... ... (6) Mulukunavi tank ... ... ... (7) Divulani tank ... ... ... (8) Tumpankeni tank ... ... ... (9) Chadayantalavai tank ... ... ... (10) Viragoda tank ... ... ... (11) Naulla tank ... ... ... (12) Panama tank ... ... ... (13) Rotawewa tank ... ... ... (14) Lahugalla tank ... ... ... (15) Pattipolai-aru scheme, Amparai, Irakkamam, and anicuts ... ... ... (16) Sakamam works ... ... ... (17) Ilakkantai tank ... ... ... (18) Allai tank ... ... ... (19) Peruveli tank ... ... ... (20) Andankulam tank ... ... ... (21) Periyakulam ... ... ... (22) Kanthalai ... ... ... | 15,101 | 0 | ... | Vote for maintenance |

| Ref. No. | | Amount. Rs. c. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Western Province.* | | |
| | **Maintenance** of irrigation works during 1904 in charge of the Government Agent :— | | |
| | (1) Polgaha tank ... ... ...<br>(2) Kadurugaha tank ... ... ...<br>(3) Dikmaga Thala tank ... ... ...<br>(4) Dikmaga Pahala tank ... ... ...<br>(5) Attidiya sluices ... ... ...<br>(6) Nikatu-ela sluice ... ... ...<br>(7) Padukadu dam and Boralesgomuwa ... ... | 419 0 ... | Vote for maintenance |
| | *Central Province.* | | |
| 3/04 | **Lamasuriyagama circuit bungalow**, for upkeep of the circuit bungalow ... ... ... | 67 0 ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| 13 | **Waluganwewa**, for repairs required for adjusting the sluice of the Waluganwewa ... ... ... | 267 68 ... | do. |
| | **Maintenance** of irrigation works during 1904 in charge of the Government Agent :— | | |
| | (1) Ma-ela ... ... ... ...<br>(2) Waduwawela-ela ... ... ...<br>(3) Bodi-ela ... ... ...<br>(4) Lamasuriyagama-ela and Guardian's bungalow ...<br>(5) Barrack Plain reservoir ... ...<br>(6) Karawilahena tank ... ... ...<br>(7) Nadeniya amuna ... ... ...<br>(8) Elahera head sluice ... ... ...<br>(9) Village tank sluice ... ... ...<br>(10) Village labour supervision ... ...<br>(11) Bowetenne channel ... ... ...<br>(12) Wiragahapelessa ... ... ...<br>(13) Eraulla tank ... ... ...<br>(14) Nicol-oya upper ela ... ... ...<br>(15) Kurukulayage amuna ... ... ...<br>(16) Pelvehera tank ... ... ... | 2,585 0 ... | Vote for maintenance |
| | *North-Central Province.* | | |
| | **Maintenance** of irrigation works during 1904 in charge of the Government Agent :— | | |
| | (1) Talawe-ela anicut ... ... ...<br>(2) Village tanks ... ... ...<br>(3) Five irrigation bungalows ... ... | 3,450 0 ... | Vote for maintenance |
| | **Maintenance** of irrigation works during 1904 in charge of the Director of Irrigation :— | | |
| | (1) Kalawewa and Balaluwewa tank and channels ...<br>(2) Kalawewa Yoda-ela ... ... ...<br>(3) Maha Illuppallama ... ... ...<br>(4) Tissawewa irrigation works ... ...<br>(5) Bassawakkulam irrigation works ... ...<br>(6) Nuwarawewa irrigation works ... ...<br>(7) Channels under Nuwarawewa ... ...<br>(8) Minneri ... ... ...<br>(9) Maha Madawachchiya ... ... ...<br>(10) Manankettiya ... ... ... | 19,880 0 ... | Vote for maintenance |
| 15/04 | **For surveys and levels at Nuwarawewa** ... | 2,000 0 ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| | *North-Western Province.* | | |
| 12 | **Maintenance of completed village tanks**, for putting up a temporary bungalow for the irrigation Sub-Inspector at Wariapola. ... ... | 340 0 ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| | **Maintenance** of irrigation works during 1904 under the Government Agent :— | | |
| | (1) Paragoda anicut ... ... ...<br>(2) Meddeketiya tank ... ... ...<br>(3) Magallawewa ... ... ...<br>(4) Maha Uswewa ... ... ...<br>(5) Tinapitiya ... ... ...<br>(6) Sluiced village tank ... ... ...<br>(7) One irrigation bungalow ... ... | 3,605 0 ... | Vote for maintenance |
| | **Maintenance** of irrigation works during 1904 in charge of the Director of Irrigation :— | | |
| | (1) Kurunegala tank and sluice ... ...<br>(2) Wenoruwewa tank ... ... ...<br>(3) Bu-ela anicut ... ... ...<br>(4) Kospotu-oya anicut ... ... ...<br>(5) Mediyawa tank ... ... ...<br>(6) Galgomuwa tank ... ... ...<br>(7) Deduru-oya channels ... ... ...<br>(8) Pay of clerk ... ... ... | 8,188 0 ... | Vote for maintenance |

| Ref. No. | | Amount. Rs. c. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Province of Uva.* | | |
| | **Maintenance** of irrigation works during 1904 under the Government Agent :— (1) Horaborawewa and Kudawewa tank ... ... (2) Okkampitiya Yoda-ela... ... ... (3) Alut-ela ... ... ... (4) Sudupanawela anicut ... ... ... (5) Hambagamuwa tank ... ... ... (6) Gal-oya anicut ... ... ... (7) Pay of two earthwork overseers ... ... | 3,778 0 ... | Vote for maintenance |
| 156/03 | **Katupellelewewa**, for repairs to bund ... ... | 412 0 ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| 2/04 | **Uma-ela**, for temporary repair of the breach ... | 41 23 ... | do. |
| 22 | **Cement concrete pipes**, for making cement concrete pipes at Badulla ... ... ... ... | 1,585 57 ... | do. |
| 27 | **Dehigolla Maha-ela**, for repairs ... ... | 87 62 ... | do. |
| 28 | **Taldena-ela**, for repair of the Taldena-ela in Wiyaluwa ... | 118 14 ... | do. |
| | *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | |
| | **Maintenance** of irrigation works during 1904 in charge of the Government Agent :— (1) Kolonna korale irrigation works ... ... (2) Batugedara irrigation works ... ... (3) Openake aqueduct ... ... ... (4) Kinchigune anicut ... ... ... (5) Mulgama tank ... ... ... (6) Malwatta irrigation works ... ... (7) Rakwana-ganga irrigation works ... ... (8) Three irrigation bungalows ... ... (9) Tunkame irrigation bungalow ... ... | 3,600 50 ... | Vote for maintenance |
| | *General.* | | |
| 95/03 | **For minor irrigation works** during 1904 ... | 9,000 0 ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| 4 | **Binding books**, for payment of binding charges for 1903 of books for the use of the Irrigation Department. ... | 80 0 ... | do. |
| 153/03 | **Tents**, for payment of charges incurred in procuring tents from England ... ... ... ... | 87 70 ... | do. |
| | **For urgent minor works** during 1904 ... ... | 2,500 0 ... | do. |
| | **For minor irrigation surveys** during 1904 ... | 2,500 0 ... | do. |
| | **For the purchase of stationery** for the use of the Irrigation Department ... ... ... | 1,500 0 ... | do. |
| | **For miscellaneous expenses**, 1904 ... ... | 300 0 ... | do. |
| | **For the purchase of furniture** for the use of the Irrigation Department ... ... ... | 1,000 0 ... | do. |
| | **For paying special allowance** to Irrigation Engineers during 1904 .. ... ... | 1,500 0 ... | do. |
| | **For paying house rent** to Irrigation Officers during 1904 ... ... ... ... | 1,500 0 ... | do. |
| | **For the purchase of rents** for the use of the Irrigation Department during 1904 ... ... | 1,500 0 ... | do. |
| 9/04 | **Mr. Chute**, for the payment of a first class passage to London for Mr. J. H. C. Chute... ... ... | 625 0 ... | do. |
| 18 | **Account books**, for the purchase of books for the use of the Irrigation Department ... ... ... | 143 34 ... | do. |
| | **For allowances** of Irrigation Officers, 1904... ... | 38,930 0 ... | Vote for salaries and allowances |
| | **For travelling allowances** and expenses, 1904 ... | 11,000 0 ... | do. |
| 21/04 | **For the pay of temporary draughtsmen** engaged in the Head Office, 1904 (charged to Savings on Vote) ... | 1,000 0 ... | — |

MODE OF REPAYMENT, OR CONDITIONS.

*a.—Repayment to be made in annual instalments.*

*b.—Rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment.*

*c.—Gratuitous. No payment to be made in respect of this expenditure.*

HENRY A. BLAKE,
President.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (SIR H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.), *President*.

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (HON. MR. EVERARD FERDINAND IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G.).

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (HON. MR. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.).

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL (MR. F. H. GRINLINTON, C.M.G.; P. D. WARREN, *Acting*).

MR. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNE.

THE HON. MR. S. C. OBEYESEKERE, M.L.C.

THE HON. MR. S. N. W. HULUGALLE, M.L.C. (*Acting*).

THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION (MR. H. T. S. WARD).

*Secretary*, MR. F. J. TOTHILL.

Ref. No.

THE Papers dealt with by circulation among the Members between the **1st April** and **30th June, 1904**, are recorded as follows :—

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

1/04 **Construction of Channels under Giant's Tank.**—Memorandum dated 5th January, from the Director of Irrigation, enclosing letters Nos. 293/023666 of 17th December and 295/21604 of 18th December, 1903, from the Colonial Secretary to his address, regarding the channels below Giant's tank for the consideration of the Central Irrigation Board, inquiring what action the Board proposes to take in the matter.

The Director of Irrigation submits that in considering these letters it is desirable to consider with them the conditions laid down by the Central Irrigation Board in clauses 5 and 9, pages 2 and 3, of the Ceylon Irrigation Manual of 1903.

Letter from the ColonialSecretary, dated 28th June, 1904, informs the Director of Irrigation that His Excellency the Governor has definitely decided that the survey of the channel under Giant's tank should at once be made under the supervision of an Irrigation Engineer—presumably Mr. Bradley, who is now stationed at Giant's tank; the requisite plan and estimate must be prepared by him.

There is no objection to the cost of the work being met as far as possible from irrigation fines deposited in the Mannar Kachcheri, while work can be done in the channels this year by the villagers in lieu of the earthwork usually done by them on their tanks.

The Government Agent, Northern Province, will be instructed to give the officer in charge of this work all the assistance possible. The Chief Irrigation Inspector and one of the Sub-Inspectors of Village Tanks can be detached for the work. It must, however, be clearly and finally understood that the responsibility of completing the survey of Giant's tank channels rests with the Irrigation Department. When a definite scheme has been worked out by an Engineer, the actual supervision of the cutting of the channels can be left to the local irrigation staff.

States that His Excellency instructs him to add that the Ismalatalvu channel should be taken in hand at once, as part of the work under the Irrigation Engineer specially requiring his early attention.

25 **Akattimurrippu Scheme.**—Memorandum dated 10th March, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting estimate of Rs. 379,214 for the construction of a masonry head sluice on the left bank near the Tekam, together with a flood bank ¼ mile long, the construction of a channel 10 miles long 15 feet wide at bottom with side slopes of 1½ to 1 with nine spills of 40 feet each and one spill 80 feet wide. The spills will be provided with footbridges.

The estimate also provides for the construction of two road bridges over the channel of 30-ft span, of the Public Works Department type, with curved plates, to carry the minor road from Silavaturai to Parayanalankulam across the channel in two places. It also provides for the erection of a Guardian's bungalow, permanent cooly lines, medical attendance, and the ordinary non-effective charges.

The area it is proposed to irrigate, including the lands both in and outside the Akattimurrippu tank, which are already in cultivation and which will immediately be subject to rates, is 7,000 acres approximately.

The cost per acre will be Rs. 54. If a rate in perpetuity of Rs. 2 per acre per annum be levied, the gross return will be Rs. 14,000 per annum. The cost of maintenance will, it is expected, amount to about Rs. 2,000 per annum, leaving an annual income of Rs. 12,000 to pay interest on capital, producing approximately 3·16 per cent. on the expenditure.

The work therefore is what may be considered a desirable one from a financial point of view, and is certainly most desirable on all other grounds.

A copy of this memorandum and of the estimate has been forwarded to the Government Agent, Northern Province, with a request that he will hold the necessary meeting under clause 35 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889.

The proposal is approved as advised by the Director of Irrigation. The Government Agent is informed that the Central Irrigation Board have approved of the scheme, provided the landowners agree to the necessary payment of rate, and is requested to state when the meeting to obtain their consent will be held.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

32 **Payment of Allowances** (Mr. M. Sanmukan, Irrigation Engineer, and Mr. A. Nagamuttur Irrigation Inspector).—Memorandum dated 18th April, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, stating that Mr. Sanmukam, Irrigation Engineer, while in charge of the Kanukkeni tank, was 4 miles from Mulliattivu, and had only a limited amount of travelling to do; he received Rs. 30 per mensem as a commuted travelling allowance. He has now taken charge of the works of the Rugam scheme, including the completion or construction of the anicuts on the river below the tank, and as he will have a larger journey when fetching money for payments and extended travelling while supervising the works in his charge, proposes to pay him Rs. 50 per mensem, the same as other Engineers, from the date of his arrival at the works. (30th March, 1904.)

Ref. No.

Mr. Nagamuttu, Irrigation Inspector, Eastern Province, took over charge of the Sazamam and Vammiyadi works in the month of August, 1903, from Mr. J. Halliley, when the latter officer's connection with the Department was severed, and has since supervised this work in addition to his own duties. In order to do this he has had much travelling to do, and has kept a pony and a double bullock cart to supervise the work.

He has only been receiving a commuted allowance of Rs. 40, although Rs. 50 was provided in the Estimate. Proposes to pay the full amount of Rs. 50 from 1st January, 1904. Both Mr. Halliley and his predecessor were allowed Rs. 35 per mensem for the keep of a horse while in charge of the whole works, and so long as Mr. Nagamuttu is in full charge of the same works in the Batticaloa District requests authority to pay (in addition to his commuted allowance) the usual monthly horse allowance of Rs. 35 from the date of his taking over charge from Mr. Halliley, viz., 3rd August, 1903.

Requests authority to make the above payments from savings on the Vote for Allowance.

Authorized accordingly.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

95/03 **Eraulla Tank, Matale District.**—Memorandum dated 8th February, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, stating that he visited the tank on the 18th ultimo. The spill can be raised 5 feet 3 inches, and the cost may be approximately Rs. 7,500. The land at present irrigated is said by the Government Agent to be 36 acres. The total cost has been Rs. 17,608, or Rs. 489 per acre. The addition of Rs. 7,500 would make the expenditure Rs. 25,108, and the cost per acre irrigable Rs. 502.

It is for Government to decide whether this scheme shall be carried out, and the promise made by the Government Agent (contrary to previous decision of the Central Irrigation Board against any further expenditure) redeemed, or whether the cultivators should be compensated. The latter course would possibly commend itself to the villagers and be the most economical. It is decided by the Central Irrigation Board that an estimate shall be prepared for the work suggested by the Acting Director of Public Works, viz., that stop planks for 5 feet 3 inches high may be provided with piers, and the question whether the spill is to be raised or the villagers compensated be left for Government to decide.

Memorandum dated 23rd May, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, stating that the estimate for raising the water in Eraulla tank by means of planks and piles is Rs. 7,755, or slightly more than it will cost to raise it by building the wall solid; the reason being that the pressure tending to overturn the wall must be counteracted by increasing the weight of the structure, and the suggestion of the Acting Director of Public Works involves a greater expenditure than the building up of the dam solid. Annexes the estimate and the sections for the two proposals. The order of His Excellency the President is as follows:—

"The villagers were promised that their spill should be raised if they did the earthwork. They have fulfilled their part of the bargain, and it remains for Government to do its part. But to raise the spill would be extravagantly costly, as compared with the benefit which would accrue. It is suggested—probably rightly—that the villagers would be satisfied if they were paid 50/100 a cube for the 2,000 cubes of earthwork which they have done. Government Agent might be directed to try to effect this compromise; if he fails, then we must make the spill."

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

34/04 **Giritale Tank.**—Memorandum dated 21st April, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate for Rs. 10,377 for the construction of a low-level sluice at Giritale tank.

The inlet to Giritale low-level sluices has been closed for several years by slips of earth, trees, and stones at the point where the ancient entrance was cut away, in order to fix a pipe in the culvert.

After various unsuccessful experiments it was found possible last year to open out the culvert by means of a shaft in the slope of the embankment. The rains eventually put a stop to the work.

It is now proposed to resume the work and to build a new inlet in concrete strengthened by steel rails and to fix a regulating gate protected by a grating and double planking. The estimate provides for the necessary works and also for clearing the low jungle off the embankment, and is recommended for sanction.

The estimate is sanctioned against the apportionment to the Province.

GENERAL.

29 **Minor Irrigation Works.**—Letter dated 18th March, 1904, from the Colonial Secretary, informing that the orders of Government on the subject of minor irrigation works, discussed at the last Conference of Government Agents, were incorrectly conveyed to the Secretary, Central Irrigation Board, by Colonial Secretary's letter No. 275 of 2nd December, 1903, which is accordingly cancelled.

Forwards for the information and guidance of the Director of Irrigation and to be laid before the Central Irrigation Board a copy of Circular No. 43 of 18th March, 1904, addressed to the Government Agents, in which the policy of Government in regard to minor irrigation works is correctly stated, viz., that it has been decided that a sum of Rs. 1,000 shall be placed at the disposal of the Government Agents yearly by the Director of Irrigation, out of irrigation funds, to be expended at the Government Agent's direction on small irrigation works costing not more than Rs. 100 each.

The Government are also prepared to consider applications for carrying out larger irrigation works costing not more than Rs. 1,000 each on receipt of full information as to the nature, scope, and cost of each work in the manner laid down at the Conference. It is proposed, however, to restrict the expenditure under this head in any one Province to Rs. 4,000 a year; all such amounts will be provided by the Director of Irrigation out of irrigation funds.

33 **Draughtsmen employed in the Head Office.**—The Director of Irrigation submits a list of the amounts of salaries drawn by the draughtsmen employed in the office of the Director of Irrigation on estimates No. 141 of 1903 and No. 41 of 1904 during the quarter ended 31st March, 1904.

39 **Minutes of Proceedings** of the Central Irrigation Board, 1st January to 31st March, 1904.—Approved and sent to the Government Printer to be printed.

42 **Tools and Plants.**—Memorandum dated 20th May, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate for Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of plant and tools. States that the balance on hand for last year on account of tools having been exhausted in consequence of the necessity of purchasing rails, wagons, engines, and pumps which were urgently required, it becomes necessary to provide funds for such further purchases as are needed to carry on the works. In consequence of deficiency of labour, more labour-saving plant must be employed than has been the custom hitherto in the Island, and the necessity for it is now becoming more pressing. The estimate is therefore submitted for sanction.

Ordered, if absolutely necessary for the progress of the works, the present estimate should be sanctioned, provided funds are available.

ESTIMATES.

The following estimates submitted by the Government Agents and the Director of Irrigation have received the sanction of the Central Irrigation Board :—

| | Amount. Rs. c. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| *Southern Province.* | | |
| **37 Guardian's bungalow, Denegama,** for building a Guardian's bungalow ... | 1,960 0 ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | |
| **30/04 Canoes for tanks, Trincomalee District,** for the construction of four canoes for tanks in the Trincomalee District. viz., Kantalai, Allai, Andankulam, and Periyakulam | 208 0 ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| **43 Cement pipes, Trincomalee District,** for the transport of cement pipes to the village tanks, Trincomalee District ... ... | 117 71 ... | do. |
| **44 Galkaduwa tank,** for the manufacture and transport of cement pipes for Galkaduwa tank | 110 0 ... | do. |
| **50 Kantalai tank,** for payment of compensation for lands acquired in order to open an irrigation channel from the western sluice at Kantalai tank ... ... ... | 655 0 ... | do. |
| *Central Province.* | | |
| **40 Cement concrete pipes,** for making cement concrete pipes for various tanks in the Matale District (supplementary) ... | 329 0 ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | |
| **35 Tissawewa,** for building a distribution gate under Tissa tank ... ... | 234 89 ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| **34 Giritale tank,** for the construction of a low level sluice ... ... | 10,377 0 ... | do. |
| **45 Bungalow at Maradankadawela,** for proposed improvements ... ... | 190 0 ... | do. |
| *North-Western Province.* | | |
| **48 Cement concrete pipes :—** | | |
| For manufacture of cement concrete pipes in Kurunegala and Puttalam Districts ... | 600 0 ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| For manufacture of cement concrete pipes in Demala hatpattu and Puttalam District ... | 890 0 ... | do. |
| For building temporary sheds at Nikaweratiya to be occupied as factory for making cement concrete pipes ... ... | 310 0 ... | do. |
| **47 Maha Uswewa,** for repairing and improving the irrigation channel ... ... | 325 0 ... | do. |
| *Province of Uva.* | | |
| **36 Alut-ela,** for repair of a retaining wall ... | 68 0 ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | |
| **31/04 Binding charges,** for payment of binding charges of the irrigation accounts in the Audit Office ... ... ... | 75 0 ... | Miscellaneous |
| **41 Clerk to Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works,** for payment of salary of clerk to Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works (eight months) ... ... | 240 0 ... | Savings on vote for allowances |
| **32 Payment of increased allowance** to Mr. Sanmugam, Irrigation Engineer, and horse allowance to Mr. Nagamuttu, Irrigation Inspector, Eastern Province ... ... | 774 3 ... | do. |
| **51 Tools and plant,** for the purchase of tools and plant for the use of the Irrigation Department ... ... ... | 50,000 0 ... | Miscellaneous |

MODE OF REPAYMENT, OR CONDITIONS.

*a—Repayment to be made in annual instalments.*
*b—Rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment.*
*c—Gratuitous. No payment to be made in respect of this expenditure.*

HENRY A. BLAKE,
President.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (SIR H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.), *President.*

THE HON. the COLONIAL SECRETARY (HON. MR. EVERARD FERDINAND IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G.).

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (HON. MR. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.).

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL (MR. P. D. WARREN).

MR. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNE.

THE HON. MR. S. C. OBEYESEKERE, M.L.C.

THE HON. MR. S. N. W. HULUGALLE, M.L.C. (1st July to 19th September).

MR. P. COOMARASWAMY (19th to 30th September).

THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION (MR. H. T. S. WARD).

*Secretary*, MR. F. J. TOTHILL.

Ref. No.

THE papers dealt with by circulation among the Members between the **1st July** and **30th September, 1904**, are recorded as follows :—

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

38 **Vavunikkulam scheme.**—Memorandum dated 7th May, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation submitting an estimate for Rs. 363,454 for the Vavunikkulam irrigation scheme. The ancient tank of Vavunikkulam is situated at about eight miles west south-west of Mankulam (on the North road, about 60 miles south of Jaffna), from which place the whole of the irrigable land will be readily accessible after the opening of the Northern Railway.

It is proposed to restore the tank of Vavunikkulam by closing the breaches with earthen embankments and by removing the ancient masonry spill which was 80 feet in length to a suitable place near the south end of the bund. The tank when repaired will have an area of 1,975 acres and a capacity of 596,000,000 cubic feet with a head of 18 feet.

The cost of the scheme is estimated as follows for 7,000 acres which the tank will be capable of irrigating when filled for one large crop in the north-east monsoon and probably a small one in the south-west :—

Restoration of tank and construction of eight miles of main channel and two branch channels, Rs. 363,454.

For 7,000 acres the cost will be Rs. 52 per acre.

The order of the President is : "All schemes already sanctioned must first be dealt with, and all works begun must be completed and in working order before new schemes can be considered."

46 **Akattimurippu scheme.**—Memorandum dated 2nd June, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation submitting letter No. 92 of 24th May from the Government Agent, Northern Province, to his address regarding the holding of a meeting *re* Akattimurippu scheme. The Government Agent declines to call the meeting until his criticism, whether it happens to be acceptable to the Director of Irrigation or not, has been put before and duly considered by the Central Irrigation Board and the Government.

The estimate of Rs. 379,214 for the construction of the Akattimurippu scheme and the conditions recommended by the Director of Irrigation were duly passed by the Central Irrigation Board and finally approved by His Excellency the President. The Government Agent was informed of the approval of the Board and the conditions under which the work was sanctioned (he had previously been sent a copy of the memorandum and estimate), and was asked to state when the meeting of the landowners to obtain their consent would be held.

The Director of Irrigation submits the correspondence with his remarks for the consideration and opinion of the Central Irrigation Board.

It is decided by the Central Irrigation Board that it would be best to instruct the Government Agent to hold the required meeting and put before it the scheme as it stands, but with an assurance that every effort will be made to reduce the actual expenditure below the estimate, and to instruct the Director of Irrigation that the estimate must be reduced, especially by entering through the Government Agent into local contracts for the doing of such work as jungle clearing and excavation, and also by utilizing all existing buildings as far as possible.

The Director of Irrigation should also be definitely instructed that his Department must undertake the main channels in the Akattimurippu scheme.

60 **Akattimurippu scheme.**—Endorsement dated 24th June, 1904, from the Colonial Secretary, forwarding for the information of the Board letter from the Director of Irrigation, No. 191 of 10th June, 1904, to the address of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, with the connected papers regarding the estimate for the Akattimurippu scheme.

Circulated and papers returned to the Colonial Secretary.

67 **Quarters for the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Puvarasankulam.**—Memorandum dated 12th August, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate for Rs. 1,005·77 for building temporary quarters for the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Puvarasankulam. States that the Irrigation Sub-Inspector of Naduchcheddikulam formerly occupied a bungalow belonging to the Forest Department. This fell down, and another building is now required.

The order of His Excellency the President is that he understands that there is an excellent Public Works Department bungalow at Puvarasankulam, and he thinks that the Government Agent should negotiate as to the use of this by the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, rather than put up a special shelter for him at the high price of Rs. 1,005.

The Government Agent is informed accordingly.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

61 **Yodawewa channels.**—Memorandum dated 27th July, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting a letter dated 9th July, 1904, from Mr. A. D. S. Amarasuriya of Galle, stating that no adequate means have yet been provided for the proper irrigation of the land lots Nos. 11,544 and 11,545 in preliminary plan No. 4,372, in extent 478 acres, situated at Ranakeliya in Tissamaharama.

Ref. No.

The report of the Irrigation Engineer, Tissa, dated 19th July, states that the above statement is entirely false, and that these lots have been irrigable for years from the *bisokotuwa* of Yodawewa.

The order of His Excellency the President was : "I concur with the suggestion of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary that the Government Agent might be requested to explain the matter to the petitioner, also to examine into the matter personally and to explain why the petitioner is under the impression that he cannot get water.

Letter sent to the Government Agent accordingly.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

77 **Minipe-ela.**—Memorandum dated 16th September, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate for Rs. 1,500 for the purpose of preparing the necessary sections of a portion of the Minipe-ela up to Weragama to enable an estimate to be framedfor its partial repair. Annexes copy of a report from the Government Agent, Central Province, with connected correspondence.

The order of His Excellency the President is : "This must lie over for the present until the schemes under construction are near completion."

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

53 **Bungalow for the Chief Irrigation Inspector.**—Memorandum dated 4th July, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, stating that in 1900 the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, North-Central Province, obtained an order from His Excellency the Governor that the Chief Irrigation Inspector should live in Anuradhapura instead of Kirigollewa, 22 miles distant. In 1901 the Central Irrigation Board sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 4,167 for a bungalow for the Chief Irrigation Inspector, who was to pay the usual rent of 6 per cent. of his salary.

In 1902 the Government Agent, Anuradhapura, asked that the Irrigation Engineer, Anuradhapura, might get the building put up, as the Chief Irrigation Inspector was much away.

The bungalow has now been completed, but neither of the Chief Irrigation Inspectors in Anuradhapura will live in it—Mr. Kanakasuriyam, for whom it was built, because he is building a house himself which will soon be ready, and Mr. Booth, because he has another more commodious house belonging to Government free of rent.

The Government Agent proposes to put two clerks in this house, the joint rent for whom will be Rs. 4·80 per month, while Mr. Kanakasuriyam would pay Rs. 12·50 or Mr. Booth would pay Rs. 15 per mensem respectively. The decision of the Board is awaited.

The opinion of the majority of the Board is that the Inspector should live in the house built for him or pay the rent of it.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, however, as Member of the Board, suggests that possibly there has been a difference of opinion as to whether this bungalow should be erected by the Central Irrigation Board for the Government Agent's Irrigation Officer, and thinks that the Government Agent's side of the story should be ascertained by the Colonial Secretary's Office. To which view His Excellency the President assents.

The matter is submitted to Government with a request that the necessary inquiry may be made and the correctness or otherwise of the facts stated above ascertained.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

54 **Allowance to Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Sabaragamuwa.**—Memorandum dated 7th July, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, stating that the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Sabaragamuwa, draws at present Rs. 20 per mensem, and recommending that it be increased to Rs. 30 per mensem from 1st July, 1904, to meet cost of travelling throughout the Sabaragamuwa District. The increased allowance was drawn by Inspectors previously stationed there for the same reasons. The charge will be met from savings on the vote.

Sanctioned.

GENERAL.

49 **Expenditure on vote of Rs. 5,000,000 voted for irrigation works.**—Memorandum dated 13th June, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting statements of expenditure on irrigation works from 1st January, 1900, to 31st December, 1903, estimated to amount to Rs. 5,000,000 under the new policy.

States that a sum of Rs. 4,000,000 has to be provided by loan or otherwise for expenditure in the future, and requests that funds may be provided against which to sanction estimates as they are ready, although there is money at present in hand, to meet the expenditure of the next three years.

The order of His Excellency the President is : "We must hold our hand pending settlement of financial policy."

56 **Increase of salary to Messrs. M. Sanmugam and A. E. Byrde.**—Memorandum dated 11th July, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, requesting authority of the Board to pay in 1905 the following amounts in the list of Personal Emoluments in addition to those sanctioned for the present year :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| M. Sanmugam ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| A. E. Byrde ... ... ... ... | 200 |

(1) States that Mr. Sanmugam is at present in receipt of a salary of Rs. 2,500, which he has drawn for many years. He is an experienced and capable officer, especially suitable for works of construction, and that he considers that the work done by him is worth the extra salary, which is the salary to which he could have attained had he not been seconded from the Public Works Department.

(2) Mr. A. E. Byrde has worked steadily since his appointment, and is a good surveyor and leveller. No extra provision is asked for in this case, only authority to draw the full amount (viz., Rs. 2,000) of the salary already provided.

The proposal is sanctioned as regards Mr. Byrde, but not as regard Mr. Sanmugam.

Ref. No.

7 **Draughtsmen employed in the Head Office.**—The Director of Irrigation submits a list of the amounts of salaries drawn on estimate No. 41/04 by the draughtsmen employed in the office of the Director of Irrigation during the quarter ended 30th June, 1904.

55 **Minutes of Proceedings** of the Central Irrigation Board, 1st April to 30th June, 1904. Approved and sent to the Government Printer to be printed.

## ESTIMATES.

The following estimates submitted by the Government Agents and the Director of Irrigation have received the sanction of the Central Irrigation Board :—

| | | Amount. Rs. | c. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Northern Province.* | | | | |
| 71 | **Quarters for Sub-Inspector, Mantai**, for constructing quarters for the Irrigation Sub-Inspector at Mantai ... ... ... | 1,800 | 0 | ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| 73 | **Channels at Giant's tanks**, for surveying and setting out minor channels at the Giant's tank ... | 2,000 | 0 | ... | do. |
| | *Southern Province.* | | | | |
| 51 | **Urubokka channel**, for constructing a light iron bridge over the Urubokka channel ... | 1,058 | 0 | ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| 64 | **Udukiriwila tank**, for laying pitching on Udukiriwila tank bund ... ... ... | 1,076 | 53 | ... | do. |
| | *Central Province.* | | | | |
| 65 | **Waluganwewa**, for repairs to Waluganwewa sluice (supplementary) ... ... ... | 737 | 37 | ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| | *North-Central Province.* | | | | |
| 63 | **Quarters for Mr. Buttery**, for rent of quarters occupied by Mr. Buttery (to be met from savings on estimate No. 29 of 1904 for payment of rent) ... | 180 | 0 | ... | Miscellaneous |
| 70 | **Nuwara surveys and channels**, for continuing the survey of the old Yoda-ela from Nuwarawewa to Mahagalkadawela ... ... ... | 1,000 | 0 | ... | Apportionment, 1900 |
| 74 | **Nachchaduwa**, for setting out and surveying a low-level channel at Nachchaduwa ... ... | 1,000 | 0 | ... | do. |
| | *Province of Uva.* | | | | |
| 62 | **Hingurugamuwa-ela**, for replacing damaged troughs in Hingurugamuwa-ela ... ... | 222 | 68 | ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| 66 | **Alut-ela**, for repair of a breach in the Alut-ela ... | 51 | 55 | ... | do. |
| 68 | **Badulupitiya-ela**, for repair of a distribution gate in the Badulupitiya-ela ... ... | 15 | 46 | ... | Savings on the vote for maintenance |
| 69 | **Kandala-ela**, for supplying deficit planks and to replace the damaged ones in the Kandala-ela ... | 14 | 43 | ... | do. |
| 76 | **Uma-ela**, for building a masonry retaining wall at Uma-ela ... ... ... | 500 | 0 | ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| 78 | **Badulupitiya-ela**, for repairs ... ... | 36 | 8 | ... | Against vote for maintenance |
| | *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | |
| 52 | **Kitulbokka channel**, for reconstructing the Kitulbokka spill ... ... ... | 900 | 0 | ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| 54 | **Allowance to Irigation Sub-Inspector**, for payment of increased travelling allowance to Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Sabaragamuwa, from 1st July, 1904 | 60 | 0 | ... | Allowances, 1904, against savings on vote |
| | *Miscellaneous.* | | | | |
| 59 | **Minor irrigation surveys**, for minor irrigation surveys during 1904 (supplementary) ... ... | 2,000 | 0 | ... | Miscellaneous |
| 58 | **Office accommodation for the Irrigation Department**, for certain alterations and additions to the Irrigation Office, Colombo ... ... | 880 | 0 | ... | do. |
| 72 | **Pioneer clothing**, for purchasing and transporting clothing for pioneers ... ... ... | 800 | 0 | ... | do. |

### MODE OF REPAYMENT, OR CONDITIONS.

*a.—Repayment to be made in annual instalments.*
*b.—Rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment.*
*c.—Gratuitous. No payment to be made in respect of this expenditure.*

HENRY A. BLAKE,
President.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (SIR H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.), *President.*

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (HON. MR. EVERARD FERDINAND IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G., AND HON. MR. A. M. ASHMORE, C.M.G.).

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (HON. MR. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.).

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL (MR. P. D. WARREN).

MR. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNE.

MR. P. COOMARASWAMY.

THE HON. MR. S. C. OBEYESEKERE, M.L.C.

THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION (MR. H. T. S. WARD).

*Secretary*, MR. F. J. TOTHILL.

Ref. No. THE Papers dealt with by circulation among the Members between the **1st October** and **31st December, 1904**, are recorded as follows :—

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

98 **Purchase of carts and bulls.**—Memorandum from the Director of Irrigation dated 3rd November, 1904, stating that authority has been given from time to time to buy carts and bulls for transport at various works in charge of the Director of Irrigation, owing to the difficulty of hiring them when necessary. Similar difficulty is anticipated at the works about to be begun at Akattimurippu. Requests covering authority of the Board to purchase two carts and two pairs of bulls, if this course should be necessary in the opinion of the Director of Irrigation.

The authority is granted.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

75 **Kirindi-oya scheme.**—Memorandum dated 26th August, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation submitting an estimate for Rs. 192,690 for the completion of the Kirindi-oya scheme.

The Kirindi-oya is dammed at Ellagala by a stone anicut which turns the water of the Kirindi-oya into Tissamaharama and the adjacent tanks on the left bank, whereby an area of 7,500 acres or thereby will shortly be irrigated; at present some 5,000 acres are annually cultivated, most of it for two harvests, and the remaining land will find a ready sale. On the left bank the Wirawila tank has been constructed in the bed of an ancient tank, the name given to which has been Yodakandiya from the size of its bund.

The works proposed comprise—

(1) The construction of headworks at Ellagala anicut to control the water which is there dammed up and to turn it, when the river is running, into the channel which will supply Yodakandiya tank (to be restored).

(2) The construction of 2½ miles of channel with a bed width of 12 feet to conduct the water into Yodakandiya through a small tank called Pannagamuwa above it.

(3) For the restoration of the bund of Yodakandiya, the insertion of two sluices, and the construction of a spillway 250 feet wide.

The tank when restored will have an area of 1,457 acres with a head of 13 feet 6 inches and a cubic capacity of 414 million cubic feet.

The length of the bund is 10,000 feet. The present Wirawila tank and the fields below it will be submerged by the restored tank, and the main road from Hambantota to Haputale running through its bed must be raised for a distance of 1 mile 1,250 feet, for which due provision is made. The road from Wirawila to Tissamaharama will also be submerged for a portion of its length, and a deviation along the top of the bund is provided for at a cost of Rs. 8,000.

(4) In this estimate provision is made for four miles of main irrigating channel which should be constructed as required by the openingof the irrigable land, and about six miles of extension will ultimately be required.

(5) The land to be irrigated lies alongside the river in a strip about a mile wide by seven miles long, and a further block of 1,200 acres (or more if required) in the Bundalla plain.

(6) It is estimated that the capacity of the tank will safely admit of the cultivation of about 5,000 acres. The scheme is the second half of that which has hitherto been known as the Tissamaharama scheme. The cost of the works now proposed amounts to Rs. 192,690, to which must be added a further sum to provide for the future extension of the main channels, say six miles at Rs. 5,000 per mile or Rs. 30,000—making a total of, say, Rs. 222,700—which will irrigate 5,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 43·09 per acre.

If a rate of Rs. 2 be charged the revenue will be Rs. 10,000 per annum. The cost of upkeep will be Rs. 2,500, leaving a sum of Rs. 7,500 to pay an interest of 3·36 per cent. on the expenditure.

[Withdrawn from circulation.]

EASTERN PROVINCE.

92 **Kivulakaduwa tank.**—Memorandum dated 24th October, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate for Rs. 166 for repairs to the bisokotuwa at Kivulakaduwa.

States that the repair of this tank, together with that of a number of others, has been asked for by the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, for reasons given in his letter of 3rd December, 1902, addressed to the Government Agent, and according to the table appended to that letter the villagers of Kivulakaduwa have performed only 663 cubes of earthwork out of a total of 2,163 due on their tank, and the work asked for is therefore not one to be undertaken gratuitously until the earthwork is completed.

The Government Agent is requested to state for the information of the Board whether he is prepared to meet the cost of the repairs from his Fine Fund.

Ref. No.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

80 **Galabawa amuna, Tumpane district.**—Memorandum dated 7th October, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate for Rs. 276·76 for repairs to Galabawa amuna.

An estimate for Rs. 693 for repairs to the Galabawa amuna was prepared by the Irrigation Sub-Inspector and submitted to a meeting of the landowners on the 29th January last. It does not appear from the Minutes of the Meeting that the provisions of the Irrigation Ordinance were fully explained to the meeting, and the proposal of the shareholders is to repay the cost in "three instalments in ten years" instead of in ten equal yearly instalments as provided by the Ordinance No. 23 of 1889, paragraph 47.

An estimate prepared in the office of the Director of Irrigation shows the repairs should be executed for Rs. 276·76, and this estimate with the Minutes of the Meeting of the shareholders is submitted for the instructions of the Central Irrigation Board.

The Director of Irrigation states that the matter does not seem an urgent one, and may, he thinks, stand over till more funds are available.

The Board has declined to sanction the estimate.

96 **Temple tanks.**—Memorandum dated 27th October, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting letter dated 25th October, from the Government Agent, Central Province, and connected correspondence regarding the supplying of sluices to tanks, the property of the temples, free of cost.

The matter is under the consideration of Government.

103 **Temple tanks.**—Memorandum dated 19th December, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting Circular No. 198 of 9th December, 1904, from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to the address of the Government Agents, regarding the question that has been revised whether sluices should be supplied free of cost to what are described as "Temple Tanks."

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

84 **Upkeep of village tanks.**—Memorandum dated 11th October, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate for Rs. 600 for the maintenance of village tank works in the North-Central Province.

The Government Agent, North-Central Province, states that the sum of Rs. 3,450 provided by estimate No. 10 of 1904 for the maintenance of irrigation works in his charge has been exhausted, and that a further sum of Rs. 600 is urgently required; he adds that this additional expenditure can be met from savings on the allowance of Rs. 1,000 apportioned to him for minor works.

As the work is urgent a supplementary estimate is submitted for sanction, and the Government Agent will be asked to submit details of the proposed expenditure.

Approved accordingly.

86 **Cement concrete pipes.**—Memorandum from the Director of Irrigation submitting an estimate for Rs. 8,730 for the manufacture and transport of cement pipe sluices for the North-Central Province, and for the transport of same to various districts at a distance from the place of manufacture, and also for replacing broken pipes.

The manufacture of these sluices at different centres is an easy matter, the moulds are light and easily transported, and the cement can be transported on a main road at the cost of the Transport Fund.

There are large quantities of blocks and pipes of all sizes that have been lying on Minneri bund for about ten years unused. There are about thirteen blocks and several hundreds of pipes lying in the bed of Maradankadawela tank unused for from ten to twelve years. There are pipes used as drains in various compounds belonging to the Public Works Department, notably Kala-oya bungalow. There are pipes made from Irrigation Fund used as culverts under minor roads. He saw one such a few days ago recently put in on a minor road leading from the Habarana-Minneri road towards Alut-oya.

The above instances show that the expenditure of money voted in this manner has not been properly supervised in the past.

In the North-Western Province it is the custom to supply one set of pipes, and any broken ones are replaced at the cost of the landowners using them.

The order of His Excellency the President is that the estimate should be rejected, and the Director of Irrigation should make a recommendation as to the best means of making use of the pipes and blocks lying on Minneri bund and in the bed of Maradankadawela tank or used for drains and other purposes throughout the North-Central Province.

That the Government Agent, North-Central Province, should consider the practice in the North-Western Province of supplying one set of pipes and replacing any broken ones at the cost of the landowners using them, and should introduce it in his Province.

MISCELLANEOUS.

87 **Draughtsmen employed in the Head Office.**—The Director of Irrigation submits a list of the amount of the salaries drawn by the draughtsmen temporarily employed in the office of the Director of Irrigation during the quarter ended 30th September, 1904, on estimate No. 41 of 1904.

93 **Minutes of Proceedings** of the Central Irrigation Board, 1st July and 30th September, 1904.—Approved and sent to the Government Printer to be printed.

95 **Minor appointments.**—Memorandum dated 26th October, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting for the approval of the Ceylon Irrigation Board the appointments of Messrs. K. Vale Murukesu and C. Anthonisz as Assistant Irrigation Surveyors on probation on a salary of Rs. 720 per annum—the appointments to take effect from 1st October, 1904.

They are both passed students of the Technical College, and have passed the examination of the Surveyor-General in Surveying and Levelling, and have been for some time employed as assistant draughtsmen.

There are at present five vacancies in the class of Assistant Irrigation Surveyors.

Approved by the Board.

The appointments are reported to the Colonial Secretary for the covering sanction of Government.

(Sanctioned by Colonial Secretary's letter 315 of 26th November, 1904.)

Ref. No. **Allowances, 1905** (Vote Rs. 50,418).—The Director of Irrigation submits a statement of amounts required for allowances for 1905. Statement approved and estimates sanctioned accordingly:—

| Office or Present Duty. | Name. | Nature of Allowance. | Proposed 1905 Allowance. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. c. |
| **Headquarters.** | | | |
| Director of Irrigation ... ... ... | H. T. S. Ward ... | Horse allowance ... | 540 0*a* |
| **Irrigation Engineers.** | | | |
| Irrigation Engineer, Unichchai, E. P. ... ... | R. F. Morris ... | Commuted allowance | 600 0 |
| Do. Anuradhapura, N.C.P. ... | J. A. Balfour ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. Galkulam, N.C. P. ... | G. D. Gordon ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. Colombo ... ... | J. H. W. Park ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. Karachchi, N. P. ... | W. Brown ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. Giant's Tank, N. P. ... | G. T. Bradley ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. — ... ... | L. C. J. Doxat ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. Amparai, E. P. ... ... | J. H. Fraser ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. Minor Works, Colombo ... | C. F. S. Baker ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. Vakaneri, E. P. ... ... | O. W. Henman ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. Minneri, N.C. P. ... | L. P. Emerson ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. Kekirawa, N.C. P. ... | J. P. Tolland ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. Tissa ... ... | R. S. MacPhail ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. Madawachchiya, N.C. P. ... | A. R. Scott ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. Galkulam ... ... | J. H. W. Gill ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. Vakaneri, E. P. ... ... | C. Harward ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Assistant Irrigation Engineer, Madawachchiya, N.C. P. | C. Zanetti ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Irrigation Engineer, Iranaimadu, N. P. ... | N. M. Walker ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. Rugama, E. P. ... ... | M. Sanmukam ... | do. ... | 060 0*b* |
| Do. — ... ... | (Vacant) ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Irrigation Surveyor, Hambantota, S. P. ... | H. C. Berwick ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| **Assistant Engineers.** | | | |
| Assistant Engineer ... ... ... | A. Byrde ... | do. ... | 360 0 |
| Do. ... ... ... | (Vacant) ... | do. ... | 360 0 |
| Do. ... ... ... | do. ... | do. ... | 360 0 |
| Do. ... ... ... | do. ... | do. ... | 360 0 |
| **Assistant Irrigation Surveyors.** | | | |
| Assistant Irrigation Surveyor ... ... | H. A. E. de Vos ... | do. ... | 240 0 |
| Do. ... ... ... | P. Murugasoo ... | do. ... | 240 0 |
| Do. ... ... ... | C. A. Leembruggen ... | do. ... | 240 0 |
| Do. ... ... ... | S. Paramanathan ... | do. ... | 240 0 |
| Do. ... ... ... | L. E. de Silva ... | do. ... | 240 0 |
| Do. ... ... ... | K. Valemurukesu ... | do. ... | 240 0 |
| Do. ... ... ... | C. A. Anthonisz ... | do. ... | 240 0 |
| Do. ... ... ... | (Vacant) ... | do. ... | 240 0 |
| Do. ... ... ... | do. ... | do. ... | 240 0 |
| Do. ... ... ... | do. ... | do. ... | 240 0 |
| **Chief Irrigation Inspectors.** | | | |
| Chief Irrigation Inspector, Kurunegala, N.W. P. ... | — | do. ... | 1,200 0 |
| Do. Tangalla, S. P. ... | E. R. McDonnell ... | do. ... | 1,200 0 |
| Do. Vavuniya, N. P. ... | W. Ferguson ... | do. ... | 1,200 0 |
| Do. Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ... | F. Booth ... | do. ... | 1,200 0 |
| Do. do. ... | C. Kanakasuriyam ... | do. ... | 960 0 |
| **Irrigation Inspectors.** | | | |
| Irrigation Inspector, N.C. P. ... ... | S. Ramalingam ... | do. ... | 480 0 |
| Do. C. P. ... ... | A. C. Buttery ... | do. ... | 480 0 |
| Do. N.C. P. ... ... | M. T. Winslow ... | do. ... | 480 0 |
| Do. E. P. ... ... | A. Nagamuttu ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. S. P. ... ... | G. B. de Zilva ... | do. ... | 600 0 |
| Do. S. P. ... ... | A. C. Rodrigo ... | do. ... | 480 0 |
| | | Carried over ... | 25,860 0 |

*a* Horse allowance increased to same rate as Public Works Department, viz., Rs. 540.
*b* Increased allowance Rs. 600 sanctioned by Central Irrigation Board (32/04) in May, 1904.
*c* Mr. Byrde will draw an allowance of Rs. 500 on being transferred to Badulla.

| Office or Present Duty. | Name. | Nature of Allowance. | Proposed 1905 Allowance. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Irrigation Inspectors**—*contd.* | | | | |
| | | Brought forward ... | 25,860 | 0 |
| Irrigation Inspector, N.C. P. ... ... | C. Muttuvalu ... | Commuted allowance | 360 | 0*a* |
| Do. N.W. P. ... ... | M. A. Vasagam ... | do. ... | 360 | 0*a* |
| Do. — ... ... | (Vacant) ... | do. ... | 480 | 0 |
| Do. — ... ... | do. ... | do. ... | 360 | 0 |
| Do. — ... ... | do. ... | do. ... | 360 | 0 |
| **Irrigation Sub-Inspectors, 1st Class.** | | | | |
| Irrigation Sub-Inspector (1st Class), N.C. P. ... | G. Hawkins ... | do. ... | 360 | 0 |
| Do. N. P. ... ... | V. Vraspillai ... | do. ... | 360 | 0 |
| Do. E. P. ... ... | H. N. de Hoedt ... | do. ... | 360 | 0 |
| Do. N.W. P. ... ... | S. A. Weeraperuma ... | do. ... | 360 | 0*b* |
| Do. C. P. ... ... | J. L. Caspersz ... | do. ... | 360 | 0*c* |
| Do. N.W. P. ... ... | G. W. Selvadurai ... | do. ... | 360 | 0 |
| Do. N. P. ... ... | E. J. Meurling ... | do. ... | 360 | 0 |
| Do. N. P. ... ... | W. Keil ... | do. ... | 360 | 0 |
| Do. N.C. P. ... ... | P. J. Siriwardena ... | do. ... | 360 | 0 |
| Do. Uva ... ... | R. Gunaratnam ... | do. ... | 500 | 0*d* |
| Do. C. P. ... ... | W. E. Lucas ... | do. ... | 360 | 0 |
| Do. N.C. P. ... ... | A. Direckze ... | do. ... | 360 | 0 |
| Do. N.C. P. ... ... | L. Misso ... | do. ... | 360 | 0 |
| **Irrigation Sub-Inspectors, 2nd Class.** | | | | |
| Irrigation Sub-Inspector (2nd Class), S. P. ... | J. F. Ratnayake ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. N. P. ... ... | S. Kartigasu ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. N.C. P. ... ... | N. Outschoorn ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. N.W. P. ... ... | V. Thalayasingham ... | do. ... | 240 | 0*e* |
| Do. N. P. ... ... | A. Rajakariar ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. N.W. P. ... ... | W. H. Solomons ... | do. ... | 240 | 0*e* |
| Do. E. P. ... ... | V. Nellalingam ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. N.C. P. ... ... | A. W. Kirtisinghe ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. N.W. P. ... ... | F. S. Muttiah ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. Uva ... ... | P. B. Weerasinghe ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. N.C. P. ... ... | D. G. Attygalle ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. E. P. ... ... | G. C. Bartlett ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. S. P. ... ... | F. P. Van Houten ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. N.W. P. ... ... | C. Schokman ... | do. ... | 240 | 0*e* |
| Do. N.C. P. ... ... | P. B. Subaramaniam ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. Sabaragamuwa ... ... | V. Saravanamuttu ... | do. ... | 360 | 0*f* |
| Do. N.C. P. ... ... | S. Kylasam ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. E. P. ... ... | B. C. Somanader ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. — ... ... | (Vacant) ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. — ... ... | do. ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. — ... ... | do. ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| Do. — ... ... | do. ... | do. ... | 240 | 0 |
| 21 Wewa Lekamas, N.C. P. ... ... | — | — | 1,050 | 0 |
| 3 Kattikanganies, N.W. P. ... ... | — | — | 360 | 0 |
| Travelling expenses ... ... ... | — | — | 11,000 | 0 |
| | | | 50,410 | 0 |
| *Estimates sanctioned against Savings.* | | | | |
| Pay of temporary draughtsmen ... ... | — | — | —*g* | |
| Salary of Clerk, Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works, eight months at Rs. 360 ... ... | — | — | —*g* | |
| Payment of increased allowance to Mr. Sanmukam (March 30 to December 31) ... ... | — | — | —*h* | |
| Horse allowance to Mr. Nagamuttu, August 3 to December 31, 1903 ... ... ... | — | — | 540 | 0*i* |
| January 1 to December 31, 1904 ... ... | — | — | | |
| Increased allowance to Mr. Saravanamuttu from July 1, 1904 ... ... ... ... | — | — | —*j* | |
| Total ... | — | — | 50,950 | 0*k* |

*a* Allowance is increased to the same rate as other Inspectors receive.
*b* Horse allowance not required.
*c* The Government Agent asks for increased allowance at Rs. 480, which is not recommended by Director of Irrigation.
*d* R. Gunaratnam will draw an allowance of Rs. 360 on leaving Badulla.
*e* The Government Agent asks for increased allowance at Rs. 360, which is not recommended by Director of Irrigation.
*f* Increased allowance at Rs. 360 sanctioned by Central Irrigation Board from July 1, 1904.
*g* Will be provided under "Construction Vote."
*h* See *b* on page 1, Rs. 600 provided for 1905.
*i* Increased to same rate as Public Works Department, Rs. 540.
*j* See *f*. Increased rate Rs. 360 provided for 1905.
*k* The excess will be met from savings on the vote.

Ref. No.

97 **Salary of temporary draughtsmen.**—Memorandum dated 31st October, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate of Rs. 330 for the pay of temporary draughtsmen in the office of the Director of Irrigation.

States that estimate No. 41 of 16th March, 1904, has been exhausted, and this estimate provides for the pay of such Draughtsmen until the 31st December, 1904, and that the draughtsmen can be paid from the Vote for Salaries and Allowances on which there is an estimated saving at date of Rs. 1,792.

The estimate is sanctioned.

ESTIMATES.

The following estimates submitted by the Government Agents and the Director of Irrigation have received the sanction of the Central Irrigation Board :—

| | Amount. Rs. | c. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Northern Province.* | | | | |
| 82 **Forest bungalow** at Puwarasankulam, for the purchase and repair of a bungalow at Puwarasankulam ... ... ... | 134 | 2 | ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| 79 **Olumadu tank**, for cutting a spill and making a bund division at Olumadu tank ... ... | 918 | 0 | ... | do. |
| 25 **Akathimurippu** scheme ... ... | 379,214 | 0 | ... | do. |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | |
| 90 **Badagiriya tank**, for further surveys and levels at Badagiriya (supplementary) ... ... | 500 | 0 | ... | Apportionment, 1904 |
| 102 **Badagiriya tank**, for the completion of the surveys of Badagiriya tank ... ... | 160 | 0 | ... | Against savings on maintenance vote |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | |
| 84 **Upkeep of village tanks**, for the maintenance of village tank works (supplementary) ... | 600 | 0 | ... | Apportionment |
| 85 **Bungalow** for the Chief Irrigation Inspector, for certain improvements and additions ... ... | 292 | 0 | ... | do. |
| 99 **Surveys and levels** in the North-Central Province and Central Province (supplementary) ... | 2,000 | 0 | ... | do. |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | |
| 100 **Deduru-oya, Kurunegala, Mediyawa,** and **Kospotu-oya anicut works**, for planking ... ... ... ... | 818 | 87 | ... | Against savings on maintenance vote |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | |
| 83 **Travelling allowances**, for travelling expenses to Irrigation officers (supplementary) ... | 1,500 | 0 | ... | Miscellaneous |
| 97 **For the pay of temporary draughtsmen** (supplementary) ... ... ... | 330 | 0 | ... | Savings on vote for allowances |

MODE OF REPAYMENT, OR CONDITIONS.

*a.—Repayment to be made in annual instalments.*
*b.—Rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment.*
*c.—Gratuitous. No payment to be made in respect of this expenditure.*

HENRY A. BLAKE,
President.

# APPENDIX B.

## PROVINCIAL REPORTS

ON

# THE MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS, 1904.

### NORTHERN PROVINCE.

REPORT of the Government Agent, Northern Province, on minor works was not received.

### SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

THE most important part of the work of the Irrigation Department lies in the Hambantota District. In the Galle and Matara Districts the smaller irrigation works are in charge of a Sub-Inspector. In the Galle District the Dedduwa and Waggalmodara schemes are the only ones of any importance.

The Waggalmodara project was two-fold :—(1) To carry off the water which damaged the fields in flood time. The channel was for that purpose to be straightened and deepened. (2) Gates were erected to keep out the sea water, and this object was successfully attained, but the first part of the scheme was not carried out, and the erection of the gates still further prevented the rapid flow of flood water into the sea, and the fields were inundated for a longer period than ever. The owners of the fields have now applied to have the gates removed, as they think that brackish water is a lesser evil than the accumulation of flood water.

The Digoda tank in the Talpe pattu, which was recently restored, has proved a complete success.

My Assistant at Matara reports as follows on the minor works in his district :—

The minor irrigation works are in charge of the District Irrigation Committee. The following works were carried out from the funds of this Committee during 1904 :—

| | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Weligam Korale.* | | |
| 1. | Kamburugamuwa tank, repairs ... ... ... | 75 | 0 |
| 2. | Ganegama irrigation gate, repairs ... ... ... | 34 | 6 |
| 3. | Irrigation culvert, Matara-Akuressa road ... ... ... | 54 | 0 |
| | *Gangaboda Pattu.* | | |
| 4. | Narangalla flood outlet, constructing ... ... ... | 950 | 0 |
| | *Wellaboda Pattu.* | | |
| 5. | Bridge at Goigoda, replanking ... ... ... | 55 | 45 |
| 6. | Bridge and distributing gate, Aparekka-Diyagaha road, constructing ... | 270 | 73 |
| 7. | Tallala sea gates, constructing ... ... ... | 44 | 0 |
| | *Four Gravets.* | | |
| 8. | Makawita tank, repairs ... ... ... ... | 250 | 0 |
| 9. | Godela, improvements ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| 10. | Kumbagama tank, repairs ... ... ... ... | 234 | 50 |
| | Total—Rs. | 2,017 | 74 |

The above works, with the exception of Nos. 3 and 4, were carried out by the District Mudaliyars with the assistance of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Mr. Van Houten.

Work No. 3, "Irrigation culvert, Matara-Akuressa road," was carried out by the District Engineer, and work No. 4, "Narangala flood outlet," by the Irrigation Sub-Inspector.

*Higgoda anicut.*—This work was taken in hand in 1903 and was delayed owing to floods and was completed during the year.

The District Irrigation Committee has sanctioned the following votes for works to be carried out in 1905 :—

| | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Four Gravets.* | | |
| 1. | Minor repairs to the masonry, &c., of the sea gates at Naimana and Wewelduwa | 100 | 0 |
| 2. | Upkeep, Kumbalgama and Mahawita tanks ... ... | 150 | 0 |
| | *Weligam Korale.* | | |
| 1. | Repairs to Marambe tank ... ... ... ... | 104 | 82 |
| 2. | Improving spill at Sultanageda tank, &c. ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| 3. | Repairs to Paraduwa gate ... ... ... ... | 119 | 0 |
| 4. | Ketanwila anicut ... ... ... ... | 500 | 0 |
| 5. | Other minor repairs ... ... ... ... | 178 | 18 |

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Gangaboda Pattu.* | | |
| 1. Improvements to Gatare gate ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| 2. Repairs to Rajagalgoda flood outlet ... ... | 95 | 6 |
| 3. Repairs to Induruway anicut ... ... ... | 200 | 0 |
| 4. Repairs to Nagodawetiya anicut ... ... ... | 173 | 24 |
| *Wellaboda Pattu.* | | |
| 1. Repairs to Hindeliya tank ... ... ... ... | 150 | 0 |
| 2. Galmulla sea gate, repairs ... ... ... ... | 265 | 0 |
| 3. Repairs to Mahawewa ... ... ... ... | 75 | 0 |
| 4. Bridge at Wawale, constructing ... ... ... | 600 | 0 |
| *Kandaboda Pattu.* | | |
| Upkeep of Tittamuguna tank ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| *Morawak Korale.* | | |
| 1. Repairs to Yamulla tank ... ... ... ... | 300 | 0 |
| 2. Repairs to Rotumba channel ... ... ... | 250 | 0 |
| *General.* | | |
| Tarring and cleaning of sluice doors ... ... ... | 200 | 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 3,760 | 30 |

*Staff.*—Mr. H. E. Amarasekara, Irrigation Clerk, was promoted to the Muhandiramship of Magam pattu in June, and was succeeded by Mr. W. A. Perera, Native Writer, Galle Kachcheri.

The Chief Irrigation Inspector reports on village tanks in the Hambantota District as follows :—

In submitting my report of work done on village tanks in my charge, I am glad to be in a position to report better progress all round. Most of our time has been spent in getting the arrears of 1903 wiped off, and the progress made is very satisfactory. The number of tanks on which work was carried out is 425, against 512 in 1903. Eighty seven tanks were struck off the register for the following reasons :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Less than one amunam cultivated ... ... ... | 27 |
| In dispute with Crown as to possession ... ... ... | 2 |
| Twice entered in the register ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| Not in existence ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Added to other tanks as they can be cultivated by them ... ... | 6 |
| Irrigated direct from Mandaduwa channel ... ... ... | 2 |
| Breached and fields abandoned ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| Potawas or field tanks, having fields inside and outside the bund ... ... | 36 |

Work was called out at 4 cubic yards per pela, as against 6 in 1903. The following table shows the amount of work dne in each pattu and the default :—

| | Number of Tanks. | Due. Cubic yards. | Done. Cubic yards. | Default. Cubic yards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Giruwa Pattu ... | 316 ... | 26,607 ... | 7,485* ... | 21,938 |
| East Giruwa Pattu ... | 58 ... | 5,982 ... | 4,576† ... | 2,472 |
| Magam Pattu ... | 51 ... | 10,552 ... | 7,731‡ ... | 2,821 |
| | 425 | 43,141 | 19,792 | 27,231 |

* Includes excess work done in certain tanks, 2,816 cubic yards, and Rs. 78 commutation, equals 312 cubic yards.
† Includes excess work, 1,066 cubic yards.
‡ Includes excess work, 288 cubic yards.

In addition to this, the following work was done towards wiping off the large arrears of 1903 :—

| | Cubic yards. |
|---|---|
| *West Giruwa Pattu.* | |
| Commutation and fines (Rs. 2,213·50) equals ... ... ... | 13,281 |
| By work ... ... ... ... ... | 9,144 |
| *East Giruwa Pattu.* | |
| Commutation and fines (Rs. 563·75) equals ... ... ... | 3,381 |
| By work ... ... ... ... ... | 3,127 |
| *Magam Pattu.* | |
| Commutation and fines (Rs. 130) equals ... ... ... | 780 |
| By work ... ... ... ... ... | 7,189 |
| Total ... | 36,902 |

To this amount must be added the following :—

| | Cubic yards. |
|---|---|
| *West Giruwa Pattu.* | |
| Difference between 4 and 6 cubic yards, as the proper rate is 4 and not 6 yards per pela ... ... ... ... ... | 4,572 |
| Cancelled ... ... ... ... ... | 9,704 |
| *East Giruwa Pattu.* | |
| Difference between 4 and 6 cubic yards per pela ... ... | 1,562 |
| *Magam Pattu.* | |
| Difference between 4 and 6 cubic yards per pela ... ... | 3,594 |
| Total ... | 56,334 |

This, added to the amount of work done for 1904, shows 76,126 cubic yards as having been accounted for during 1904, which I have every reason to consider satisfactory. In addition to this, fines to the amount of Rs. 185·25 were imposed and recovered for neglecting to keep lands clear. Sixty-four cases were instituted in respect of bund clearing and 61 decided, 3 pending. Most of the lands have been kept fairly well clear of jungle and undergrowth, but there are still a few stubborn defaulters to be dealt with at the proper time. The earthwork done by the villagers has been fairly well put on the bund, and in most cases the bunds have been properly formed and sloped. The villagers are gradually beginning to realize that they will not be exempted from work until their lands are thoroughly completed.

*Irrigation cases.*—There seems to be a great difficulty in getting these cases disposed of promptly, probably owing to so many of the proprietors living in other districts. If all the cases for 1903 are decided in the next three months, we can then start prosecuting for 1904. It is only by prompt punishment that the villagers can be made to do any work; in fact, if left to themselves for a couple of years, the bunds would be entirely overgrown and neglected. The President, Village Tribunals, has been of great assistance to me in getting the villagers to commute their labour, and if they do so again for the default of 1904 a lot of time and trouble will be saved in making out default lists and hearing of cases. Magam pattu cases instituted in March and April last year have not been decided as yet. There are still seven cases outstanding. Five hundred and twenty-four commutation receipts were issued by me in last year.

*Headmen.*—The headmen one and all have again proved unsatisfactory as regards village tanks. The Vidane Arachchies as usual supplied me with lists of landowners, and as usual these lists were found incorrect, the names of men dead and gone having been entered in the lists again; the headmen are nearly all of them in default with their work, and I hope some notice will be taken of this, as unless they are worried (I have not the power to do this) the other villagers will follow their bad example. The Vel-vidanes are improving a bit, but there is still plenty of room for more. Several Vel-vidanes have complained to me that they are forced by the Vidane Arachchies to do work outside their sphere, such as reporting chena cultivation, &c., and consequently have to neglect their legitimate duties. This is not as it should be, the Vel-vidane being appointed solely for the purpose of looking after the tanks and cultivation under them.

Two Vel-vidanes were dismissed during the year for negligence and disobeying orders. Dismissal is the only way we have of punishing these Vel-vidanes, but some other means ought to be found of doing so. Fining, for instance, would often meet the case when a Vel-vidane is to be punished for some trivial offence.

*Assistant.*—Mr. Ratnayake, Sub-Inspector, was appointed to this district on the 27th July, 1904, and he has been of very great assistance to me in getting previous default work done, and it is owing to his energy that the default work in West Giruwa Pattu has been so considerably reduced. Mr. Amarasekara was appointed on the 22nd March, 1904, and was discontinued on the 30th November of the same year, and Mr. B. de Zilva has been appointed in his place on the 23rd December, 1904.

*Overseers.*—These men worked well during the year. I have applied for another man for West Giruwa Pattu, as there is more work in it than one man can manage, the new man, if appointed, to be in charge of the work under the Kirama and Urubokka streams, and the present overseer to have the tanks only.

The Kachcheri,
Galle, March 21, 1905.

H. L. CRAWFORD,
Government Agent.

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## EASTERN PROVINCE.

THE minor irrigation works of this Province are in charge of two Sub-Inspectors, Mr. de Hoedt for Batticaloa and Mr. Nellalingam for Trincomalee District.

The annexed returns show the nature and amount of work done on the village tanks during the year:—

Return of Works done on Village Tanks during 1904.

| Pattus. | No. of Tanks undergoing Restoration. | Earthwork. | | | No. of Cement Pipe Sluices supplied. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Quantity required. | Quantity done up to 1903. | Quantity done during 1904. | 12-in. | 9-in. | 6-in. | 4-in. |
| | | Cubes. | Cubes. | Cubes. | | | | |
| *Batticaloa District.* | | | | | | | | |
| Bintenna ... ... | 1 | 134 | 134 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Rugam-Eravur ... ... | 1 | 500 | 265 | 25 | — | — | — | — |
| Koralai ... ... ... | 4 | 1,000 | 300 | 100 | — | — | — | — |
| Manmunai North ... ... | 3 | 6,000 | 500 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Manmunai South ... ... | 4 | 1,400 | 225 | 50 | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| Eruvil-Porativu ... ... | 25 | 2,525 | 587 | 300 | 6 | 1 | 3 | — |
| Karaivaku-Nintavur ... ... | 25 | 1,610 | 545 | 200 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 29 |
| Sammanturai ... .. | 3 | 1,700 | 450 | 100 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Akkarai ... ... ... | 33 | 11,000 | 430 | 200 | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| Panama ... ... ... | 5 | 1,180 | 400 | 150 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| *Trincomalee District.* | | | | | | | | |
| Kaddukkulam East ... ... | 11 | 7,061 | 3,022 | 139 | 2 | 3 | 7 | — |
| Kaddukkulam West ... ... | 20 | 14,524 | 8,412 | 1,518 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 1 |
| Koddiyar ... ... | 13 | 7,709 | 3,862 | 349 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 3 |
| Total .. | 148 | 56,343 | 19,132 | 3,131 | 29 | 17 | 49 | 33 |

Statement of Expenditure on Repairs, Improvements, &c., on Minor Irrigation Works during 1904.

| No. of Estimate. | Date of Sanction. | Service. | Amount of Estimate or Amount available. | Expenditure. | Balance unexpended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1902. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 17 | Feb. 15 | For the insertion of three kalingulas for village tanks at Eruvil and Akkarai pattus ... | 1,768 32 | 1,718 12 | 50 20 |
| | 1904. | | | | |
| 6 | Jan. 8 | For the maintenance of Maha-oya tank ... | 114 0 | 114 0 | — |
| 6 | Jan. 8 | For the maintenance of Hagalawewa ... | 33 0 | 32 96 | 0 4 |
| 36 | Feb. 19 | For the repairs of a leak at Hagalawewa ... | 17 55 | 15 70 | 1 85 |
| 56 | Feb. 28 | For the transport of cement pipes to the village tanks, Trincomalee ... ... | 117 71 | 117 71 | — |
| 57 | June 6 | For the manufacture and transport of cement pipes for Galkadewa tank, Trincomalee ... | 110 0 | 4 40 | 105 60 |
| | | Total ... | 2,160 58 | 2,002 89 | 157 69 |

Statement of Cement Pipes manufactured and issued during 1904.

| Description of Pipes. | Balance in hand on January 1, 1904. | | | | Manufactured during 1904. | | | | Issued during 1904. | | | | Balance in hand on December 31, 1904. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 12-in. | 9-in. | 6-in. | 4-in. | 12-in. | 9-in. | 6-in. | 4-in. | 12-in. | 9-in. | 6-in. | 4-in. | 12-in. | 9-in. | 6-in. | 4-in. |
| *Batticaloa District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horizontal pipes... ... | 217 | 254 | 487 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28 | 15 | 217 | 254 | 459 | 75 |
| Vertical pipes ... ... | 44 | 73 | 156 | 582 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | 44 | 73 | 149 | 582 |
| Junction blocks ... ... | 7 | 9 | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 7 | 9 | 20 | — |
| *Trincomalee District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horizontal pipes... ... | 47 | 38 | 234 | 395 | — | — | — | — | 47 | 18 | 51 | 20 | — | 20 | 183 | 375 |
| Vertical pipes ... ... | 34 | 18 | 84 | 149 | — | — | — | — | 34 | 18 | 31 | 6 | — | — | 53 | 143 |
| Junction blocks ... | 1 | — | 7 | 15 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 6 | 14 |

The cement pipe factory at Batticaloa was closed in May, 1903.

Statement of Crown Tanks in the Eastern Province being restored under Circular No. 59 of 1901.

| Pattus. | No. of Tanks undergoing Restoration. | The Extent of Land irrigable if restored. | Earthwork. Total Quantity required. | Earthwork. Quantity done up to 1904. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Cubes. | Cubes. | |
| *Batticaloa District.* | | | | | |
| Bintenna ... ... ... | 1 | 40 | 134 | 134 | Completed |
| Akkarai ... ... ... | 1 | 200 | 300 | 20 | — |
| *Trincomalee District.* | | | | | |
| Koddiar ... ... ... | 4 | 205 | 2,800 | 387 | — |
| | 6 | 445 | 3,234 | 541 | — |

Progress under this circular is most unsatisfactory in Batticala District.

In Bintenna pattu work was commenced in several tanks, and continued only so long as the villagers were allowed to clear chenas in the vicinity. They have since refused to work, and the earthwork done was washed away. The restoration of Unapanawewa near Kallodai was completed by a Vedda colony under the Wesleyan Mission, but the colonists deserted the place during the year, and the tank and settlement has been abandoned.

I propose to restore two large tanks in Bintenna from Irrigation Fine Funds (Dampalawinna and Siyambalagaskandiya), and hope to get the villagers to take up the land under this on easy terms, and so form a nucleus of paddy cultivation among the Sinhalese of Bintenna. The jungle on the bunds of these tanks was cleared in December as a relief work.

Batticaloa Kachcheri,
January, 1905.

E. F. HOPKINS,
Government Agent.

## WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE following amounts were apportioned for the maintenance of irrigation works during the year 1904 :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Polgaha tank ... ... ... ... | |
| Kadurugaha tank ... ... ... ... | 199 0 |
| Dikmaga Ihala tank ... ... ... ... | |
| Dikmaga Pahala tank ... ... ... ... | |
| Attidiya sluices ... ... ... ... | 32 84 |
| Boralesgomuwa tank ... ... ... ... | 49 75 |
| Nikatu-ela ... ... ... ... ... | 135 32 |
| Total—Rs. | 416 91 |

2. The amounts expended were as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Polgaha tank ... ... ... ... | |
| Kadurugaha tank ... ... ... ... | 194 62 |
| Dikmaga Ihala tank ... ... ... ... | |
| Dikmaga Pahala tank ... ... ... ... | |
| Attidiya sluices ... ... ... ... | 15 75 |
| Boralesgomuwa tank ... ... ... ... | 21 37½ |
| Nikatu-ela ... ... ... ... ... | 94 25 |
| Total—Rs. | 325 99½ |

3. The total expenditure on the above works up to 31st December, 1904, on account of upkeep and repairs is as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Polgaha tank ... ... ... ... | |
| Kadurugaha tank ... ... ... ... | 2,269 35 |
| Dikmaga Ihala tank ... ... ... ... | |
| Dikmaga Pahala tank ... ... ... ... | |
| Attidiya sluices ... ... ... ... | 729 14 |
| Boralesgomuwa tank ... ... ... ... | 2,563 65½ |
| Nikatu-ela ... ... ... ... ... | 2,893 45 |
| Total—Rs. | 8,455 59½ |

4. The following works were done during the year :—The bunds of Polgaha tank, Kadurugaha tank, Dikmaga Ihala tank, and Dikmaga Pahala tank were cleared and repaired; the sluices of Boralesgomuwa tank, and Attidiya were cleaned, oiled, and tarred, and channels cleared. No work was done on Nikatu-ela. The expenditure represents the Guardian's pay and an amount of Rs. 4·25, being expenses incurred in removing tools and sluice fittings.

5. Eight earthenware pipes were supplied by the Department of the Director of Irrigation, and were fixed to Hindeniya-wana in Siyane Korale West during the year.

6. A sum of Rs. 100 has been recovered from the proprietors of land benefited by Remuna tank in Kalutara District for repairing the sluices, which are broken.

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Government Agent.

Colombo Kachcheri,
February 6, 1905.

## CENTRAL PROVINCE.

### KANDY DISTRICT.

List of Tanks and Channels in charge of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Kandy District, for the Year 1904.

| No. | Name of Work. | Remarks : Repairs required or otherwise. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Udunuwara.* | |
| 1 | Beligahamula-amuna | Requires repairs to amuna |
| 2 | Eladetta-ela | Nil |
| 3 | Gurudeniya dam | Nil |
| | *Yatinuwara.* | |
| 4 | Asweddume-amuna | New dam required |
| 5 | Eriyagama-ela | Nil |
| 6 | Kambarudeniya-ela | Nil |
| | *Tumpane.* | |
| 7 | Telangitelle-amuna | Repairs wanted |
| 8 | Madawela-ela | Nothing |
| 9 | Kudaoya-amuna | Construction of amuna wanted |
| 10 | Kuda-oya in Kanakkarapota | do. |
| 11 | Dehideniya-amuna | do. |
| | *Harispattu.* | |
| 12 | Amunewala-amuna | Repairs wanted |
| 13 | Aladeniya-ela | Nil |
| 14 | Walikukulgoda-amuna | Repairs to amuna wanted |
| 15 | Migahakumbura-amuna | Nil |
| 16 | Kapugoda Maha-ela | Nil |

*Uda Dumbara.*

| No. | Name of Work. | Remarks: Repairs required or otherwise |
|---|---|---|
| 17 | Retiyagam-ela | Nil |
| 18 | Metideniya-ela | Nil |
| 19 | Molamure-ela | Repairs wanted |
| 20 | Udamangoda-ela | Nil |
| 21 | Siyambalagastenne-ela | Repairs wanted |
| 22 | Hanwella Bandara-ela | do. |
| 23 | Doraliyadde Wahala-ela | do. |
| 24 | Anguruwelawewa | Restoration required |
| 25 | Vidiye-ela | Beyond hopes of repairs |
| 26 | Hiloya-amuna | General repairs to ela |
| 27 | Doraliyadde Palle-ela | do. |
| 28 | Illuktenne-ela | do. |
| 29 | Mapitiya-ela | do. |
| 30 | Duumadollagolle-ela | Repairs wanted |
| 31 | Tebuwangoda-ela | do. |
| 32 | Puranwela-ela | Nil |
| 33 | Minipe Yoda-ela | Restoration required |
| 34 | Dik-ela | General repair |
| 35 | Galketiya-ela | do. |
| 36 | Waragolle-ela | do. |

*Pata Dumbara.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 37 | Weerapitiya Maha-ela | Nil |
| 38 | Udugoda Bandara-ela | General repairs |
| 39 | Teldeniya Wahala-ela | do. |
| 40 | Arattana Palle-ela | Nil |
| 41 | Alutwela Wahala-ela | General repairs |
| 42 | Koholanwela | Nil |
| 43 | Rambukwelagama-ela | Nil |
| 44 | Raswelle-amuna | General repairs |
| 45 | Palliyawela-amuna | Construction of amuna |
| 46 | Dambawelitennewewa | Nil |
| 47 | Galpihile-ela | Construction of amuna |
| 48 | Bilangal-amuna | do. |
| 49 | Karambakole-amuna | do. |
| 50 | Dambarawewewa | Required laying in concrete pipe for intake |
| 51 | Henawala-amuna | Required headworks |
| 52 | Arattana Uda-ela | General repairs |

*Uda Palata.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 53 | Elpitiya Rap-ela | General repairs |
| 54 | Palle-ela-amuna | Construction of amuna |
| 55 | Halagamaoya amuna | do. |
| 56 | Gampolawela Rap-ela | General repairs |
| 57 | Atabage-amuna | do. |
| 58 | Naranwita Rap-ela | do. |
| 59 | Ganegoda-amuna | Construction of amuna |
| 60 | Hindagala-amuna | Nil |
| 61 | Kohiladeniya-amuna | Repairs to ela |

*Uda Bulatgama.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 62 | Patnuduoya-amuna | General repairs |
| 63 | Wilkada-amuna | do. |
| 64 | Kahawetunuoya-amuna | do. |
| 65 | Velankanduru-amuna | do. |
| 66 | Hiddagedara-amuna | do. |
| 67 | Kehelgomuwa-amuna | do. |
| 68 | Gondenawe-ela | Nil |

*Pata Hewaheta.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 69 | Murapola | Restoration required |
| 70 | Talatuoya-amuna | General repairs |
| 71 | Bopitiyawewa | Useless (not required) |
| 72 | Godakumbura-ela | Nil |
| 73 | Mutuketiyawewewa | Nil (not required) |
| 74 | Endawala-amuna | Nil |

January 27, 1905.

WALTER LUCAS,
Irrigation Sub-Inspector.

NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.

THE irrigation works of this district are supervised locally by an Irrigation Inspector (Mr. A. C. Buttery), assisted by a Guardian and a paid overseer and by Ela-vidanes, elected by the cultivators, who, being unpaid, take little interest in the work. The principal irrigation channels are—

*Bodi-ela.*—Ten miles long, now in a ruined condition owing to slips which occurred eleven years ago on the first mile, cutting off the bulk of the channel entirely from its headworks. The scheme has been investigated and pronounced unsound and not worth further expenditure, but after the large initial expenditure of Rs. 75,000 on this work an effort might at all events be made to carry the water across the slips by work of an inexpensive and temporary nature, to be later on replaced by permanent work should the experiment prove a success. The slips are now of more than ten years' standing, and no further subsidence has been noticed nor have any fresh slips occurred.

I commend this scheme to the attention of the irrigation authorities on the above lines.

*The Ma-ela* comes next in importance. The channel is in an unsatisfactory state, and owing to rival interests among the shareholders no adequate scheme of restoration is likely to be agreed to. The shareholders under the lower section of the ela have for the past two years been deprived of their regular water supply owing to the delay in effecting some necessary repairs to the Waluganwewa sluice. This has now been remedied, and the collection of the water-rate and the distribution of water will now, it is hoped, work more smoothly than in the past. Carefully devised regulations for the distribution of water and strict enforcement of the rules with regard to upkeep and repair of the ela are now required for this irrigation work.

*The Waduwawela-ela.*—Much the same state of things exists under this ela. It runs through several villages, and there is a total absence of co-operation among the shareholders, who refuse to agree to any estimate for the much-needed repair of the ela. As they will not pay they must be made to work.

*The Mulahal-ela.*—A useful ela in fairly good order. The shareholders keep up the ela themselves.

*The Lamasuriyagama-ela.*—The success of the settlement under this ela, started in 1892, is now assured. The locality has lived down its reputation for unhealthiness, the soil is fertile, water is plentiful, and what used to be a jungle waste is now a sheet of paddy. The ela is still under improvements and extension, which will add 75 acres or more to the cultivated area.

*Bolagandawela-ela.*—The sanction of Government has been obtained to special terms of land purchase under the Bolagandawela-ela, an ancient irrigation work in a remote corner of Walapane, now about to be revived. The villagers will be able to obtain an acre of irrigable land each at Rs. 10 per acre payable in ten yearly instalments, but on the condition that no mortgage or transfer shall be executed until the full purchase amount has been paid, *i.e.*, for ten years from the date of purchase. The object of this condition is to prevent speculative purchase, the value of the land in the open market being considerably higher than the rate *bonâ fide* villagers will be charged for it, the object in view being to encourage paddy cultivation in a region given up by force of circumstances almost entirely to chena cultivation.

The district abounds in small irrigation channels which are kept up by the villagers concerned according to ancient customs. Many of them would be the better for small improvements, and I strongly advocate small loans, promptly granted, in preference to free grants of money for carrying them out.

A report by the Irrigation Inspector and a statement of expenditure on the elas for which upkeep votes are allowed are annexed.

Nuwara Eliya Kachcheri,
February 3, 1905.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Assistant Government Agent.

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*Annexure.*

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION WORKS DURING 1904.

RETAINING walls were built on the Bodi-ela, and slop planks were supplied to the different distribution sluices, and the channel been cleared of jungle and silt.

2. The construction of a masonry stream crossing and the necessary repairs to the existing retaining walls were effected on the Waduwawela-ela. The work in clearing of jungle, removing of silt, and repairing ela banks were carried on by the cultivators, but the work was most unsatisfactorily done, as the headmen would not help the Guardian in turning out labour and in prosecuting defaulters.

3. The construction of a distribution sluice, blasting of rock on ela bed, forming of embankment, clearing jungle, and removing of silt were effected on the Ma-ela during the year, also slop planks were supplied to the different distribution sluices. The tank Waluganwewa, which receives its water supply from the Ma-ela, was repaired during the latter part of the year, but the channel below it is silted and overgrown with jungle, which work should have been done by the respective landowners, but they were exempted as they did not receive their water supply.

4. The clearing of jungle and removing of silt on the Lamasuriyagama-ela was satisfactorily carried out by the cultivators, slop planks were supplied to the different headworks, and a masonry stream crossing was under construction, but owing to heavy rain and rush of water in stream I was unable to have laid the foundation; hence I stopped work, and expect to complete it in 1905.

Temporary repairs were effected to the bungalow, and the ela extension is taken in hand and in progress.

As regards irrigation channels in Walapane, I beg to state that I did not visit the district, as I was sent off on special works—Waluganwewa sluice and Lamasuriyagama channel extension.

I expect to visit the district by March, but on inquiry I find that the cultivators have done their year's share of work.

The statement of expenditure is herein annexed.

January 11, 1905.

A. C. BUTTERY,
Irrigation Inspector.

Statement of Expenditure on Estimate No. 9 sanctioned 8th January, 1904, for Maintenance of Irrigation Works.

| Item of Expenditure. | Amount expended. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Bodi-ela.* | | |
| Salary of Guardian ... ... ... | 110 0 | |
| Building retaining walls ... ... ... | 93 70 | |
| Supplying slop planks ... ... ... | 6 12 | |
| Clearing jungle ... ... ... | 35 0 | |
| Removing silt ... ... ... | 144 50 | |
| | | 389 32 |
| *Waduwawela-ela.* | | |
| Salary of Guardian ... ... ... | 240 0 | |
| Building a masonry stream crossing ... ... | 61 35 | |
| Repairing retaining wall ... ... ... | 48 0 | |
| Value of two barrels cement and transport ... ... | 23 35 | |
| Destroying seventeen Government condemned munvetties ... | 1 2 | |
| Expenditure on surveys, as per Government Agent's letter No. 26 of 5th January, 1905 ... ... ... | 31 62 | |
| | | 405 34 |
| *Ma-ela.* | | |
| Salary of Guardian ... ... | 60 0 | |
| Building a distribution sluice ... ... ... | 21 45 | |
| Clearing jungle ... ... ... | 30 0 | |
| Removing silt and puddling bank ... ... | 124 40 | |
| Supplying slop planks ... ... ... | 4 32 | |
| Blasting rock on ela bed ... ... ... | 3 30 | |
| Survey and sections ... ... ... | 18 40 | |
| | | 261 87 |
| *Lamasuriyagama-ela and Bungalow.* | | |
| Salary of Guardian ... ... ... | 210 0 | |
| Wedging stones for masonry in stream crossing ... | 11 10 | |
| Puddling breach ... ... ... | 2 52 | |
| Purchase of two barrels cement and transport ... | 23 35 | |
| Supplying slop planks ... ... ... | 3 60 | |
| Repairs to bungalow ... ... ... | 26 24 | |
| Fencing bungalow ... ... ... | 13 0 | |
| | | 289 81 |
| | Total—Rs. | 1,346 34 |

## MATALE DISTRICT.

*Tanks.*—There are 149 village tanks in the list, excluding the Government tanks Pelwehera and Karawilahena. Six village tanks have been completely restored this year. Besides the above, there are five anicuts, including Elahera anicuts and head sluice, under my charge.

*Earthworks in tanks.*—The total amount of earthwork done on village tanks during the year was 9,280 cubes; as in the previous year, the katty kanganies were specially instructed to see that the slopes of the bunds were stepped off before the earthwork was thrown over, and the system of completing the bunds in sections year after year is being continued. The completed portion of bunds have been fenced in and are now being turfed. The Muladeniyas have been instructed in the proper method of turfing the slopes of the bunds. In Moragolla Mahawewa, which is one of the most important village tanks, 418 cubes of earthwork were done this year, making a total of 2,000 cubes of earthwork done for the last three years. As proposed, a 9-inch cement concrete pipe sluice was inserted. The lands immediately under the tank have been cleared of the jungle, and the shareholders hope to asweddumize this land during the year 1905. The earthwork in Eraula Mahawewa has been completed for the present, and the proposed raising of the masonry spill should now be taken up.

*Sluices.*—There were fifteen village tanks sluiced during the year with cement concrete pipes and blocks; there were also the ball and spindle sluices which were converted into cement concrete pipes and block sluices, as the ironwork of some were more or less worn out; nearly all the existing sluices were lengthened with cement concrete pipes to enable the bunds to be widened to the proper slopes required.

*Surveys.*—Contour surveys of Moragolla Mahawewa and Wahakottewewa were made during the year. Survey of a new channel from Helambegahawattawewa were carried out. I also took in sections of the proposed spill works at Dewahuwa, Talakiriyagama, Mahawewa, and eight other minor village tanks.

*Defaulters.*—Defaulters on earthwork were very few this year; these were prosecuted in the Gansabhawa.

*Works requiring urgent attention.*—The raising of the masonry spill of Eraula Mahawewa, the restoration of Dewahuwa, and a suitable residence for the Irrigation Inspector at Dambulla. At present this officer is compelled to reside in a planked boutique, and the accommodation is hardly sufficient for a family.

J. L. CASPERSZ,
Irrigation Sub-Inspector.

Dambulla, November 23, 1904.

## NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

### *Village Tanks.*

THE work on village tanks was supervised by two Chief Inspectors, Mr. F. Booth with four assistants under him having charge of the northern division, and Mr. Kanakasuriyam with three assistants of the southern division. The Revenue Officer had charge of those in the Egoda and Meda pattus of Tamankaduwa, and Mr. Dabre of those under the Yoda-ela. It has been the duty of these officers to use every endeavour to see that the earthwork due on those tanks still under restoration was duly performed during the year, or the defaulters prosecuted, in order that work which in many cases had dragged on for years owing to want of sufficient supervision might be completed. Special attention was given to those on which work had been going on for over ten years, and the results have been distinctly successful.

Of the tanks on the register on the 1st January, 1904, exemption certificates (*i.e.*, certificates of completion of earthwork for restoration) were issued during the year for 239 tanks completed in 1903, and will be issued early in 1905 for 197 more. The villagers who hold these are now only liable for ordinary clearing and dressing of the bund and repairs to casual damage, and those who hold them are very proud of their position.

Serious opposition was only encountered in one case where the villagers refused to work, and it was necessary to prosecute the whole of the pangukarayo in the Police Court. Their conviction brought them to their senses, and they subsequently set to work to make up for lost time.

It is most essential that exemptions should be effected as early as possible, to save the people being kept on the strain from year to year and to prevent corruption, which is bound to exist so long as there is work to be done and a possibility of evading it by bribery.

The quantity of earthwork performed was 495,350 cubic yards, representing at 25 cents a cubic yard a money value of Rs. 123,837. The issue of permits to restore Crown tanks has been considerably restricted in view of the possible future of the Province, and my aim has been so far as possible to compel villagers to go on extending cultivation under their existing tanks. In some cases, owing to growth of population and the insufficiency of the tank to hold more water or be improved to do so, land must be allowed elsewhere, but I do not consider it is advisable to allow scattered areas of a few acres of cultivation involving, with the restoration of each tank, a claim to pre-emption over all the irrigable area under it.

A good many permits issued to restore under the old conditions of grants of land in payment of work done are still dragging on. I propose to take these all up, issue grants in payment, and cancel the permits and so close the transaction. Where the area under the tank is small and only likely to pay for the work done and a margin, which the villagers can take up by purchase later, the tank will be placed on the katti register and become liable to the communal rules. When the work is beyond the villagers' power, or there is a large surplus irrigable area involved, the tank will be left to them to go on with or not as they like, but no claim to further land will be admitted. In such cases it may be advisable to give the grant in some other village where the restorers are interested if they agree.

*Northern division.*—This consists of Hurulu palata, with the exception of Matombuwa tulana of Matombuwa korale, and of the Kadawat, Konde, and Kanadara korales of Nuwaragam palata. There were 806 village tanks under supervision against 787 in 1903. The increase is due to villages taken on the list, as villagers acquired an interest by acquiring lands under abandoned tanks. 197 were completed in 1903 and 150 in 1904. The balance is in various stages of restoration.

Special attention was paid to the tanks in Hurulu palata of over ten years under restoration, and 226 have been completed out of a total of 443 in the portion of the palata included in the division, of which 197 have received their certificates.

261,834 cubic yards of earthwork valued at Rs. 65,458·50 were contributed, and Rs. 669·50 was paid from fines to complete unfinished work. Prosecutions for default work are well forward in Hurulu palata, but those in Nuwaragam palata are still much in arrears owing to the laxity of a former Sub-Inspector, who reported that prosecutions were being instituted which in fact never went into court. The President has taken great interest in the cases submitted in Hurulu palata, going into them fully and doing all in his power to impress on the villagers the advantages of doing the work ordered and avoiding prosecutions.

Surveys and cross sections of six Crown tanks were taken during the year, the spills of Viralumurippu and Lindahitidamana rebuilt, and a large number repaired and puddled in.

Offices for the Chief Inspectors were completed during the year, and a residence is nearly ready.

*Southern division.*—This division is made up of the Matombuwa tulana of Matombuwa korale the Tamankaduwa district except the Egoda and Meda pattus, the whole of the Kalagam palata, and the Eppawela, Nuwaragam, and Willachchiya korales of Nuwaragam palata. There are 622 tanks, an increase of 20 on the total for 1903; of these, 201 are fully completed.

233,516 cubic yards valued at Rs. 58,379 were contributed during the year, of which 140,964 was work for the year and 92,552 on account of default. Included in the latter is work done from fines to the value of Rs. 1,475·03. In some cases as much as four times the usual annual quota of work was contributed in order to expedite the completion and exemption of the tank. One Crown tank being restored on permit was completed and taken on the katti list during the year, the first since the issue of permits in 1887 was commenced.

No work was done in improving communication between tanks; but suggestions and estimates have been sent in to enable work to be taken up from the unappropriated balance of tank fines, and it is hoped to make progress in 1905.

No pipes were made during the year, but an accurate list of all in hand is now ready, and operations will commence early in 1905 to supply any needed.

An attempt to obstruct one of the Sub-Inspectors in the performance of his duties was dealt with in the Anuradhapura Police Court and the offenders punished.

*Tamankaduwa, Egoda and Meda pattus.*—The tanks in this division, of which the Revenue Office is in charge, number 48. Very little work was done or will be until I can place an officer of the Irrigation Department in charge to give the work its full attention. This should shortly be possible with the improvement in the adjoining palatas.

*Yoda-ela tanks.*—Sixty-two tanks are in charge of a special officer termed the "Irrigation Superintendent," being an increase of one over 1903. These tanks are fed through the Yoda-ela from Kalawewa, and contribute water-rate and earthwork, half to the Yoda-ela and half to their tanks The quantity contributed in clearing the Yoda-ela bund is estimated at the equivalent of 12,476 cubes and that on these village tanks at 10,672, the total being valued at Rs. 23,148. In addition, default work representing 1,726 cubes was contributed for 1903, and 2,077 is in default still for 1904.

Some villagers contributed two and three years' earthwork to hasten completion of their tanks.

The emptying of Kalawewa for repairs prevented any water being sent down the ela for several months, and no yala cultivation was in consequence possible. Under the city tanks an extra large area was cultivated in spite of warning, and suffered from the tanks running low and no further supply being possible.

It is unfortunate that this year was chosen for experimenting at the city tanks in order to see what amount of water is really needed for a given area. The short supply and the inability to improve it rendered it necessary to cut open gauge boxes in order to get as much pressure as possible through the sluices.

The health of the staff was on the whole satisfactory. There was more sickness among the officers of the northern than in the southern division, but on the whole efforts were made to carry on work steadily.

A vote of Rs. 4,050 was allowed for masonry repairs and of Rs. 1,000 for new works not exceeding Rs. 100 each. This money was expended as under :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Masonry works ... ... ... ... ... | 3,450 |
| Do. (supplementary) ... ... ... ... | 600 |
| | 4,050 |
| Minor irrigation works ... ... ... ... | 1,000 |

*Details of Expenditure.*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| By amount of estimate ... ... ... ... | 1,000 |
| *Madawachchiya Bungalow.* | |
| 36 squares whitewashing ... ... ... ... | 18 |
| Fencing four lines ... ... ... ... | 24 |
| Thatching ... ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| Clearing and mudding floor ... ... ... ... | 8 |
| | 70 |
| Straw, mats nail ... ... ... Rs. 4 | |
| Labour ... ... ... ... „ 6 | |
| | 10 |
| Blasting rock wana of Elapatwewa in Nuwaragam korale (12 cubes, including transport) ... ... ... | 52 |
| Transport funds ... ... ... ... | 30 |
| | 162 |
| Balance ... | 838 |
| Total—Rs. | 1,000 |

*On Estimate No. 86.*

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Transport fund ... ... ... ... | 18 0 |
| Local transport ... ... ... ... | 17 18 |
| Rebuilding 1¾ cube of masonry ... ... ... | 35 0 |
| Rebuilding 1 cube of masonry 3 qrs. of grouting ... ... | 48 75 |
| 3 qrs. of plastering ... ... ... ... | 75 0 |
| Repointing 10 squares of masonry, &c. ... ... ... | 53 13 |
| Rebuilding 1½ cube of masonry ... ... ... | 60 63 |
| Tarring ... ... ... ... ... | 31 0 |
| Bungalow-keeper's pay ... ... ... ... | 9 0 |
| Hiripitiyagama repairs ... ... ... ... | 58 75 |
| Ulukkulama repairs ... ... ... ... | 25 0 |
| Maradankadawela repairs ... ... ... ... | 15 0 |
| Local transport ... ... ... ... | 11 25 |
| Store cooly, six months ... ... ... ... | 60 0 |
| Office repairs ... ... ... ... ... | 4 50 |
| Government store materials ... ... ... ... | 14 85 |
| Total—Rs. | 537 4 |

*On Estimate No 10.*

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Transport fund ... ... ... ... | 90 0 |
| Packing ironworks, &c. ... ... ... ... | 2 8 |
| 8·62 squares planking ... ... ... ... | 172 0 |
| Train fare for sluice fittings, &c. ... ... ... | 4 77 |
| Three bund gauges ... ... ... ... | 5 0 |
| Carting sluices ... ... ... ... | 0 36 |
| Repairs to tables ... ... ... ... | 2 0 |
| Repairing almirah ... ... ... ... | 1 0 |
| Repairs to ironworks ... ... ... ... | 85 0 |
| 2 cubes rebuilding masonry ... ... ... ... | 60 0 |
| Bungalow-keeper's pay ... ... ... ... | 18 0 |
| Tappal cooly ... ... ... ... ... | 26 50 |
| 1¼ cube rebuilding masonry, &c. ... ... ... | 13 75 |

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Twelve iron balls ... | 6 | 0 |
| Thirty-two barrels cement ... | 280 | 0 |
| Six sets screws ... | 4 | 11 |
| One barrel tar ... | 17 | 50 |
| Local transport ... | 56 | 75 |
| Tappal cooly... ... | 5 | 0 |
| Local transport ... | 23 | 41 |
| Do. ... | 6 | 30 |
| Tarring ... ... | 124 | 0 |
| Repairing office table ... | 3 | 0 |
| Local transport ... | 38 | 28 |
| Building 54 cubes masonry ... | 11 | 25 |
| Tarring ... ... | 32 | 0 |
| Bungalow-keeper's pay ... | 9 | 0 |
| Repairing iron rod ... | 2 | 0 |
| Tappal cooly... ... | 3 | 0 |
| Store cooly ... ... | 160 | 65 |
| Repairs to spills and sluices ... | 509 | 70 |
| Repairs to ironworks ... | 60 | 0 |
| Local transport ... | 44 | 25 |
| Value of Government stores ... | 136 | 57 |
| Tarring iron and woodworks ... | 50 | 0 |
| Local transport ... | 22 | 50 |
| Materials, Colonial Store ... | 294 | 69 |
| Locally bought materials ... | 23 | 0 |
| Repairs to Habarana ... | 89 | 70 |
| Repairs to Ganawapola ... | 47 | 10 |
| Repairs to Embulgaswewa ... | 94 | 15 |
| Repairs to Mankadawela ... | 42 | 0 |
| Repairs to Maradankadawela... | 120 | 0 |
| Do. ... | 21 | 0 |
| Do. ... | 35 | 0 |
| Repairs to Periakulama ... | 49 | 0 |
| Repairs to Kubukkwewa ... | 76 | 50 |
| Hiripitiyagama ... | 71 | 0 |
| Store, five months ... | 50 | 0 |
| Tappal cooly... ... | 1 | 50 |
| Sharpening tools ... | 14 | 15 |
| | 3,114 | 52 |
| Less surcharge ... | 52 | 50 |
| | 3,062 | 2 |
| To amount expended on Estimate No. 86 ... | 537 | 4 |
| Total—Rs. | 3,599 | 6 |

*Irrigation Bungalows.*

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Repairs, Yakella bungalow ... | 15 | 0 |
| Repairs, Ratmalagahawewa ... | 10 | 0 |
| Repairs, Kahatagasdigiliya ... | 18 | 0 |
| Repairs, Ratmalagahawewa ... | 31 | 80 |
| Repairs, Ipolagama ... | 18 | 50 |
| Materials ... ... | 30 | 0 |
| Repairs, Madatugama ... | 22 | 0 |
| Repairs, Kekirawa ... | 20 | 50 |
| Do. ... | 4 | 0 |
| Repairs, Ulukkulama ... | 28 | 0 |
| Materials ... ... | 39 | 50 |
| Transport fund ... | 7 | 50 |
| Total—Rs. | 244 | 80 |

*Talawa Ela.*

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Transport fund ... | 6 | 0 |
| Local transport ... | 14 | 50 |
| Tarring woodworks ... | 10 | 0 |
| Value of cement ... | 26 | 25 |
| Store cooly ... ... | 8 | 0 |
| Rebuilding 6 cubes ... | 90 | 0 |
| Concrete 1 cube ... | 25 | 0 |
| Four squares pointing ... | 20 | 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 199 | 75 |

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE number of village tanks taken up for improvement and restoration in the Province now amounts to 1,374. Of these, 1,213 tanks have been completed up to date, the number completed during the year being 53.

I annex statement showing the number of tanks in each irrigation subdivision, the number completed, and the tanks remaining to be finished. From it it will appear that the progress of work in the Chilaw division has been during the year, as it always was, very unsatisfactory.

The delay here is due to a variety of causes, to which I have referred in several of my reports of past years.

Mr. Fisher's system of completing tanks was introduced in Chilaw this year, but it has not been thoroughly carried out. Now that there are two Sub-Inspectors detached for construction, apart from maintenance of tanks, and that the Chief Irrigation Inspector can devote more of his time to Chilaw, I do not see why the "system" should not be more vigorously prosecuted and nearly all the tanks completed by the end of 1905.

In Katugampola hatpattu there are fifteen tanks yet to be completed. They are practically finished, but owing to the apathy of a few of the landowners, who are liable to work, the full completion of them is delayed.

Tanks remaining to be finished in the Puttalam division are those taken up two years ago in Rajakumarawanni and Akkarai pattus. The earthwork on them is progressing satisfactorily. They may be completed in the course of 1905. Estimates have to be submitted for sluicing those tanks.

Four Sub-Inspectors were told off for the supervision of the restored tanks during the year, but it appears that they are not able to cope with the work entrusted to them. Each officer has a large area for supervision, the tanks are scattered, and he is unable to visit them as frequently as needed. The tanks therefore get neglected.

I do not think that four officers are sufficient for the efficient supervision of the restored tanks. The proper upkeep of a completed work is as important, as, if not more important than, its construction.

Tank work of this year was chiefly confined to the completion of works already in hand. No new works were undertaken except the building of a masonry sluice, 12 feet head, in Ihala Giribawa in the Wanni hatpattu, and the construction of a "boulder dam" across the *wana* in Molewa, also in the Wanni hatpattu. The dam is built "dry" with very flat slopes. It is intended to serve as a spillwater for the tank and has stood a good test.

Three temporary bungalows for the use of the officers in charge of the maintenance of works were built during the year, at Wariyapola, Ambanpola, and Anamaduwa.

On Estimates Nos. 180 and 181 pipes were made for sluicing nineteen tanks in Chilaw and in Hiriyala hatpattu. The sluices were inserted.

On Estimate No. 170 pipes were also made for replacing those missing or damaged in old sluices. Some few of the pipes were issued to the people on payment of cost. I do not think that in any case they should be given free of cost, for obvious reasons.

The statement below gives the quantity of earthwork contributed by the people on village tanks during the year.

| | Cubes. |
|---|---|
| Wanni Hatpattu ... ... ... ... | 10,100 |
| Dewamedi Hatpattu ... ... ... ... | 5,620 |
| Katugampola Hatpattu ... ... ... ... | 4,300 |
| Hiriyala Hatpattu ... ... ... ... | 1,530 |
| Puttalam Division ... ... ... ... | 6,197 |
| Chilaw Division ... ... ... ... | 6,569 |
| Total ... | 34,316 |

I annex the following statements :—

(1) Statement of manufacture and distribution of cement concrete pipes during the year 1904.
(2) Statement of expenditure incurred during the year 1904.

Kurunegala Kachcheri,
March 3, 1905.

S. M. BURROWS,
Government Agent.

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*Annexures.*

Statement of the Manufacture and Distribution of Cement Pipes during the Year 1904.

| Particulars. | 12-in. Junction Blocks. | 12-in. 2-ft. Pipes. | 12-in. 1-ft. Pipes. | 9-in. Junction Blocks. | 9-in. 2-ft. Pipes. | 9-in. 1-ft. Pipes. | 6-in. Junction Blocks. | 6-in. 2-ft. Pipes. | 6-in. 1-ft. Pipes. | 4-in. Junction Blocks. | 4-in. 2-ft. Pipes. | 4-in. 1-ft. Pipes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance in stock on January 1, 1904 ... ... | 8 | 99 | 98 | 19 | 263 | 216 | 47 | 638 | 336 | 2 | 11 | 3 |
| Made during the year 1904 ... | — | 89 | 43 | 3 | 213 | 125 | 11 | 342 | 266 | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 8 | 188 | 141 | 22 | 476 | 341 | 58 | 980 | 602 | 2 | 11 | 3 |
| Pipes transported to tanks during the year ... | 3 | 110 | 49 | 16 | 460 | 191 | 38 | 485 | 243 | 2 | — | — |
| Balance in stock on January 1, 1905 ... ... | 5 | 78 | 92 | 6 | 16 | 150 | 20 | 495 | 359 | — | 11 | 3 |

Statement showing Estimates sanctioned and expenditure incurred during the Year 1904.

| No. of Estimate. | Date of Sanction. | Service. | Amount of Balances brought forward from 1903. | Expenditure in 1904. | Balance to be brought forward for 1905. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1899. | *Balances brought forward from* 1903. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 202 | Sept. 6 | For repairs and improvements at Mahauswewa in Puttalam District ... ... | 147 22 | 145 50 | 1 72 | Completed. |
| 163 | 1901 June 17 | For constructing a 12-in. sluice in Ihala Giribawa in Wanni hatpattu ... ... | 134 51 | 134 0 | 0 51 | do. |
| 172 | July 1 | For constructing a boulder dam in Molewa in Wanni-hatpattu ... ... | 175 20 | 174 75 | 0 45 | do. |
| 175 | July 2 | For building three masonry sluices and inserting three cement pipe sluices in village tanks in Kurunegala District ... ... | 754 68 | 496 80 | 257 88 | Pipes have only to be inserted |
| 4 | 1902. Jan. 7 | For a survey of the irrigable land under Pandawewa in Dewamedi hatpattu ... | 747 1 | — | 747 1 | Completion of survey as per instructions of Director of Irrigation is deferred because no officer is available at present to do the work |
| 141 | Aug. 21 | For making pipe moulds, &c., for establishing a factory for making cement concrete pipes fo sluicing village tanks in the Chilaw District ... | 695 80 | 492 50 | 203 30 | In progress |
| 163 | 1903. Aug. 17 | For repairing the irrigation bungalow at Nikaweratiya ... ... ... | 26 30 | 25 80 | 0 50 | Completed |
| 170 | Sept. 5 | For the manufacture of cement concrete pipes to be stored for replacing the damaged and worn out pipes ... ... | 107 10 | 105 50 | 1 60 | do. |
| 180 | Oct. 7 | For the manufacture of cement concrete pipes for sluicing ten village tanks in the Chilaw District ... ... ... | 551 82 | 548 37 | 3 45 | do. |
| 181 | do. | For the manufacture of cement concrete pipes for sluicing nine village tanks in Hiriyala hatpattu ... ... ... | 271 33 | 270 75 | 0 58 | do. |
| 192 | Oct. 23 | For putting up two temporary bungalows, for Irrigation Sub-Inspectors in the North-Western Province ... ... | 666 40 | 666 40 | — | do. |
| 203 | Nov. 28 | For repairing the sluice of Lunuwila tank in Chilaw District ... ... | 14 70 | 14 70 | — | do. |
| 204 | Nov. 30 | For repairing the guardian's quarters and cooly lines at Mahauswewa ... ... | 156 80 | 150 0 | 6 80 | do. |
| | | Total ... | 4,448 87 | 3,225 7 | 1,223 80 | |
| | 1904. | *Estimates sanctioned during the year* 1904. | Amount of Estimate. | | | |
| 34 | Feb. 16 | For putting up a temporary bungalow for the Irrigation Sub-Inspector at Wariyapola ... | 340 0 | 338 42 | 1 58 | Completed |
| 59 | June 14 | For the manufacture of cement concrete pipes to replace those missing and damaged in sluices in village tanks in Kurunegala and Puttalam Districts ... ... .. | 600 0 | 12 0 | 588 0 | Work will be put in hand after completion of work on Estimate No. 60 of 1904 |
| 60 | do. | For the manufacture of cement concrete pipes for sluicing twenty-one village tanks in Demala hatpattu ... ... | 890 0 | 301 12 | 588 88 | In progress; pipes are being made |
| 61 | do. | For building temporary sheds, &c., at Nikaweratiya to be occupied as a factory for making cement concrete pipes ... ... | 310 0 | 304 3 | 5 97 | Completed |
| 62 | June 18 | For repairing and improving the irrigation channel at Mahauswewa ... ... | 325 0 | 6 50 | 318 50 | In progress. |
| | | Total ... | 2,465 0 | 962 7 | 1,502 93 | |

ABRAM GOONEWARDANE,
Chief Irrigation Inspector, North-Western Province.

## PROVINCE OF UVA.

1. *Minor irrigation works.*—A sum of Rs. 1,000 was placed at the disposal of the Government Agent to be expended at his discretion on small irrigation works costing not more than Rs. 100 each. The amount available for expenditure was Rs. 970, a sum of Rs. 30 being deducted for the transport fund. The work done during the year under this vote is specified below :—

| Village. | Divisional Number. | Work. | Expenditure. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hembarawa ... | 1 | Cement pipe sluice, Hembarawa tank ... ... | 60 | 0 |
| 2. Ridimaliyadda ... | 11 | Boring holes, &c., wooden anicut, Dodanattawala-ela ... | 100 | 0 |
| 3. Do. ... | 11 | Boring holes, &c., wooden anicut, Miniyamalapitiya-amuna | 100 | 0 |
| 4. Godunna ... | 32 | Boring holes and blasting rocks, Raddala-amuna ... | 52 | 50 |
| 5. Bogahakumbura ... | 33 | Blasting rocks, Galkada-arawe-ela ... ... | 44 | 0 |
| 6. Kumbukwela ... | 33 | Blasting rocks, Kumbukgolle-ela ... ... | 66 | 0 |
| 7. Kindigoda .. | 38 | Blasting rocks, Kindigoda-ela ... ... | 96 | 50 |
| 8. Kuda Badullagammana ... | 100 | Distributing gate, Aranamuna-ela ... ... | 97 | 2 |
| 9. Udagama ... | 140 | Masonry spill wall, Udugama Potawa ... ... | 31 | 0 |
| 10. Okkampitiya ... | 145 | Wooden aqueduct, Nelligaskoratuwa-ela ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| 11. Karawila ... | 147 | Cement pipe sluice, Detagammuwa tank ... ... | 99 | 0 |
| | | Total ... | 846 | 2 |

2. *Temple tanks.*—In this Province the relative rights of the temple authorities and of the cultivators under temple tanks do not vary; and all temple tanks at present under restoration are of one class, similar to ordinary village tanks. The tenure of land under these tanks and the terms of cultivation are governed by the entries in the Service Tenure Register. The free grant of a sluice to cultivators under such tanks appears to be in no degree less justifiable than in the case of ordinary village tanks; and it is customary to require villagers to perform earthwork on these tanks in the expectation of getting a sluice free: promise, either expressed or implied, of a sluice free on fulfilment of prescribed conditions is given in every case as a matter of course. The preceding remarks apply only to small temple tanks similar to ordinary village tanks; in the event of the restoration of any large work being undertaken special terms and conditions would have to be considered.

3. A list of the temple tanks at present under restoration is appended :—

| Village. | Divisional Number. | Estimated Area of Bed of Tank. A. | R. | P. | Approximate Extent at present irrigated. A. | R. | P. | Further Extent probably irrigable. A. | R. | P. | Date when Restoration began. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Tanamalwila ... ... | 147 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1903 |
| 2. Komaligama ... ... | 147 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 3. Bodagama ... ... | 147 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 24 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 4. Meegaswewa ... ... | 147 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 24 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 5. Nikawewa ... ... | 147 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 24 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 6. Kudawewa ... ... | 147 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1903 |
| 7. Avariyapelassa ... ... | 148 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1903 |
| 8. Niyandagala ... ... | 148 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 9. Sooriya-ara ... ... | 148 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 10. Nika-ara ... ... | 148 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1904 |
| 11. Angunakolapelassa ... | 148 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | — | | 1903 |
| 12. Kalawelgalla ... ... | 148 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 13. Seenukgala ... ... | 148*a* | 35 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 14. Mahagama ... ... | 148 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | | — | | 1904 |
| 15. Bahirawe ... ... | 148 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1904 |
| 16. Sittarama ... ... | 147 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 17. Ihala Pewuwewa ... | 147 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | | — | | 1903 |
| 18. Pahala Pewuwewa | 147 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 19. Karawila ... ... | 147 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | | — | | 1904 |
| 20. Detagamuwa ... ... | 147 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1904 |

4. *Village tanks.*—The restoration of village tanks was continued, and a certain amount of work was done on 20 of these tanks (1 in Bintenna, 12 in Wellassa, 1 in Buttala, and 6 in Wellawaya); 14 of these are in the list of village tanks given in paragraph 17 of the Administration Report (Revenue) for 1903; the remaining 6 (2 in Wellassa and 4 in Wellawaya) were undertaken during the year under review.

5. *Crown abandoned tanks.*—A list of these tanks at present under restoration is appended :—

| Village. | Divisional Number. | Name of Tank. | Work done. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Medabedde ... | 5 ... | Olaganwewa ... | Bund turfed |
| 2. Miyalgala ... | 114 ... | Malalla Eliya ... | Earthwork |
| 3. Nilawabedde ... | 115 ... | Nungahamandiya ... | Jungle cleared |
| 4. Kimbulawela ... | 128 ... | Kapukotuwa ... | do. |
| 5. Medadiganpelessa... | 149 ... | Medadiganpelessa ... | Earthwork |
| 6. Kongahamankada... | 149 ... | Neboda ... | do. |

6. *Village works.*—The number of channels repaired during the year was 2,420, the number of headmen in control being 442, as follows:—

| | Number of Channels. | Number of Headmen. | | Number of Channels. | Number of Headmen. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bintenna ... | 12 ... | 16 | Buttala ... | 124 ... | 40 |
| Wiyaluwa ... | 427 ... | 42 | Wellawaya ... | 186 ... | 34 |
| Udukinda ... | 625 | 132 | | | |
| Yatikinda ... | 625 ... | 84 | | 2,420 | 442 |
| Wellassa ... | 421 ... | 94 | | | |

7. *Okkampitiya Yoda-ela.*—The extent of land so far disposed of under this scheme is 811 acres, of which 241 acres were leased during the year under review. About 650 acres remain to be provided with channels before they can be disposed of. When the required channels have been provided, and when these 650 acres have been disposed of, it will be desirable to consider the further extension of the scheme.

8. *Hambegamuwa tank.*—The extent now cultivated under this work is about 140 acres. This area is under the high-level sluice, and under the same sluice there is more land surveyed, but not yet provided with a channel. Under the low-level sluice there are about 100 acres surveyed, to which a channel has to be opened. The Assistant Irrigation Engineer has received instructions to report on the whole scheme.

9. *Horabora tank.*—The extent now cultivated under this work is about 311 acres. It is believed that a further area of about 1,500 acres of Crown land can be rendered irrigable (in which case they will be saleable), and proposals to this effect are at present under consideration. These proposals include the supply of overflow water to the Udawewa tank (at present irrigating about 92 acres of fields), so as to render irrigable a further area of 200 acres under Udawewa.

10. *Gal-oya anicut and channels.*—The extent cultivated under this work is about 553 acres. The existing elas irrigate all that they are practically capable of irrigating, and in view of the fact that all the available water is already utilized these channels cannot be extended.

11. *Buttala anicut.*—This work irrigates about 1,196 acres, and it is doubtful whether any more land can be opened under the channel; in any case the extent of land possibly available is comparatively small.

12. *Sudupanawela anicut.*—The extent now cultivated is about 230 acres. Applications have been received for about 40 acres of unsurveyed land, and survey fees have been recovered. These 40 acres when surveyed will be offered for sale, together with 27 acres already surveyed. The people are not prepared to take up these 27 acres until the whole 67 acres is offered for sale, when there is good reason to expect that the entire extent of 67 acres (more or less) will be sold and subsequently brought under cultivation. It is believed that there is no more land irrigable under this work.

13. *Makarakata.*—It was proposed in 1902 to form a storage tank here to increase the water supply to the lands in the Eastern Province irrigated by the lower reaches of the Pattipola-aru. During 1904 this proposal was abandoned in view of the decision that the cost of the scheme would be prohibitive.

14. *Staff.*—What is wanted is the appointment of an Irrigation Engineer for the Province, to take charge of all matters connected with irrigation and to be directly responsible to the Director of Irrigation. There is scope for a great deal of useful work in respect of Irrigation throughout Uva, but the present staff under the Government Agent is quite inadequate. In technical matters the Government Agent can do no more than transmit reports to the Director of Irrigation backwards and forwards, and the present staff would be more efficient if they were under the immediate supervision of an Irrigation Engineer on the spot. The works restored and maintained by Government include 15 tanks and 28 channels; and there is practically no limit (except money) to the number of further works which might be undertaken under expert advice. Then there are the village irrigation works, all of them requiring proper supervision and at times skilled repair; the number of channels alone is 2,420 of an aggregate length of not less than 1,500 miles, and there are numerous village tanks under restoration. What is required is that the administration of all irrigation matters should be centred in an Irrigation Engineer under the direct control of the Director of Irrigation; in all questions affecting headmen and the calling out of village labour the Irrigation Engineer would depend on the Government Agent; in fact, he would have to co-operate with the Government Agent, but he would be responsible to the Director of Irrigation. The volume of work which could be effected under an arrangement of this nature would be considerable; it would be to the general advantage, and the expense (the salary of the post would probably be about Rs. 4,000 plus a travelling allowance) would be more than counterbalanced by the benefit accruing.

15. *Pipe Factory.*—It is satisfactory to record that a cement pipe factory was established at Badulla during the course of the year.

16. *Accounts.*—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,781·46, namely, Rs. 2,639·92 on works of construction, improvement, and repairs; Rs. 3,919·83 on maintenance; Rs. 4 on urgent minor irrigation works; Rs. 86·46 on minor irrigation surveys; and Rs. 3,131·25 in payment of the staff. Of this amount, a sum Rs. 2,597·05 was recovered. Details are given in the following statement:—

*Construction, Improvement, and Repairs.*

| | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mabatalawewa ... | 33 | 0 |
| 2. | Katupelellewewa ... | 404 | 36 |
| 3. | Uma-ela ... | 53 | 23 |
| 4. | Hambegamuwa ... | 200 | 50 |
| 5. | Kande-ela ... | 80 | 44 |
| 6. | Dehigollemaha-ela ... | 87 | 20 |
| 7. | Taldena-ela ... | 116 | 79 |
| 8. | Alut-ela ... | 119 | 39 |
| 9. | Hingurugamuwa-ela ... | 222 | 68 |
| 10. | Cement pipe factory ... | 1,252 | 78 |
| 11. | Kalupahana-ela ... | 69 | 55 |
| | Total—Rs. | 2,639 | 92 |

| | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Maintenance.* | |
| 1. | Okkampitiya Yoda-ela ... ... ... ... | 1,934 82 |
| 2. | Sorabora and Kudawewa ... ... ... ... | 453 10 |
| 3. | Alut-ela ... ... ... ... ... | 435 77 |
| 4. | Badulupitiya-ela ... ... ... ... | 164 29 |
| 5. | Sudupanawela-ela ... ... ... ... | 60 0 |
| 6. | Hambegamuwawewa ... ... ... ... | 90 0 |
| 7. | Gala-oya anicut and elas ... ... ... ... | 120 0 |
| 8. | Kendala-ela ... ... ... ... | 14 43 |
| 9. | Two earthwork overseers... ... ... ... | 647 42 |
| | Total—Rs. | 3,919 83 |
| | *Urgent Minor Irrigation Works.* | |
| | Kendala-ela ... ... ... ... | 4 0 |
| | *Minor Irrigation Surveys.* | |
| 1. | Taldena-ela ... ... ... ... | 10 50 |
| 2. | Kehellanda and Nelunwewa ... ... ... | 29 36 |
| 3. | Ratmalketiyawewa ... ... ... ... | 41 0 |
| 4. | Yakdehi-ela ... ... ... ... | 5 60 |
| | Total—Rs. | 86 46 |
| | *Salary of Staff.* | |
| 1. | Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Upper Uva ... ... ... | 750 1 |
| 2. | Assistant Irrigation Engineer, Upper Uva, from 1st October to 31st December, 1904 ... ... ... ... | 450 0 |
| 3. | Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Lower Uva ... ... ... | 720 0 |
| 4 | Irrigation Clerk (including station allowance) ... ... | 506 12 |
| | Total—Rs. | 2,426 13 |
| | *Commuted Allowance.* | |
| 1. | Irrigation Sub-Inspector and Assistant Irrigation Engineer ... | 473 12 |
| 2. | Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Lower Uva ... ... ... | 232 0 |
| | Total—Rs. | 705 12 |
| | Grand Total—Rs. | 9,781 46 |

17. The recoveries of the year, amounting to Rs. 2,597·05, are included in the particulars given in the appended return of irrigation works, dating from the year 1856, on which Government money has been spent :—

| Name of Work. | Amount recovered during 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| *Bintenna.* | |
| Soraborawewa ... ... ... ... | 155 30 |
| Udawewa ... ... ... ... ... | 23 20 |
| Kudawewa ... ... ... ... ... | 57 96 |
| Mahatalawewa ... ... ... ... | 14 53 |
| *Wiyaluwa.* | |
| Yapamme-ela ... ... ... ... | 39 62 |
| Taldena-ela ... ... ... ... ... | 35 65 |
| *Yatikinda.* | |
| Yatale-ela ... ... ... ... ... | 23 93 |
| Mawela-ela ... ... ... ... ... | 4 65 |
| Hingurugamuwe-ela ... ... ... ... | 53 96 |
| Badulupitiya-ela ... ... ... ... | 355 66 |
| Alut-ela ... ... ... ... ... | 249 93 |
| Kendala-ela ... ... ... ... ... | 167 94 |
| Hanwelle-ela ... ... ... ... ... | 78 95 |
| Dehigollemaha-ela ... ... ... ... | 403 39 |
| *Wellassa.* | |
| Galaoya East-ela ... ... ... ... | 429 88 |
| Galaoya West-ela ... ... ... ... | 127 84 |
| Nelunwewa ... ... ... ... ... | 34 21 |
| Kehellandewewa ... ... ... ... | 51 15 |
| *Buttala.* | |
| Buttala-ela ... ... ... ... ... | 119 8 |
| *Wellawaya.* | |
| Sudupanawela-ela ... ... ... ... | 169 34 |
| Kalupahana-ela ... ... ... ... | 0 88 |
| Total—Rs. | 2,597 5 |

Badulla Kachcheri,
February 3, 1905.

F. H. PRICE,
Government Agent.

## PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

1. *Batugedara channel.*—This channel has given a lot of trouble during the second and fourth quarters of the year. A new masonry sluice is built at Punchyathugala in place of a wooden one. A deep cutting at Koralewela slipped into the channel in October and coolies have had to work day and night in removing it, the season being so critical to the farmers. The total cost in maintaining the channel during the year is Rs. 325·23, excluding value of Government materials and transport fund.

2. *Malwatta channel.*—This channel was kept in working order during the year in spite of the damages sustained by floods. A distributing sluice was washed down in third mile during the year and was rebuilt satisfactorily. Jungle was cleared twice and silt once during the year. Almost all the masonry were repaired and two deep falls were temporarily protected by wooden work. There were no complaints by cultivators *re* shortage of water. The total maintenance cost of the year, excluding price of Government materials and transport fund, is Rs. 313·80.

3. *Rakwana-ganga irrigation channel.*—During 1904 all defects were rectified economically within the maintenance money, and water is let to run into the channel since August last. The total cost for maintaining the channel in fair order is Rs. 312·50, excluding value of Government stores and transport fund.

4. The following irrigation works were maintained and kept in fair order during the year, and the total cost of maintenance, excluding Government materials and transport fund, is given against each work :—

| | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | Kinchigune channel ... ... ... ... | 120 | 0 |
| 5. | Mulgama tank ... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| 6. | Uggalkaltota channel ... ... ... ... | 264 | 50 |
| 7. | Kaltota bungalow ... ... ... ... | 127 | 0 |
| 8. | Rajawake bungalow ... ... ... ... | 144 | 0 |
| 9. | Kithalabokke channel ... ... ... ... | 440 | 78 |
| 10. | Panamure channel ... ... ... ... | 208 | 0 |
| 11. | Ambagawela channel ... ... ... ... | 138 | 0 |
| 12. | Hingura-arawewa ... ... ... ... | 143 | 0 |
| 13. | Hulande-oya irrigation channel ... ... ... | 146 | 50 |
| 14. | Walalgoda channel ... ... ... ... | 137 | 25 |
| 15. | Four tanks at Tunkeme and Rambukkanawewa ... ... | 208 | 75 |
| 16. | Hingurewewa ... ... ... ... | 108 | 3 |
| 17. | Tunkeme bungalow ... ... ... ... | 22 | 50 |
| 18. | Panamure bungalow ... ... ... ... | 93 | 0 |

Navaly South,
February 25, 1905.

V. SARAVANAMUTTU,
Irrigation Sub-Inspector.

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ESTIMATE No. 15 OF 1904 = RS. 3,600·50.

Statement of Expenses under each Work, including Cement, &c., for 1904.

| Name of Work. | Amount. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Kolonna korale irrigation works ... ... ... | 1,540 | 31 |
| Batugedara channel ... ... ... ... | 386 | 48 |
| Opanaike aqueduct ... ... ... ... | — | |
| Kinchigune anicut ... ... ... ... | 120 | 0 |
| Mulgama tank ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Malwatta channel ... ... ... ... | 319 | 80 |
| Uggalkaltota channel ... ... ... ... | 264 | 50 |
| Rakwana-ganga scheme ... ... ... ... | 312 | 50 |
| Irrigation bungalows ... ... ... ... | 386 | 50 |
| Transport fund ... ... ... ... | 108 | 1 |
| Total—Rs. | 3,448 | 10 |

# APPENDIX C.

## LIST OF THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT STAFF, CEYLON.

Service corrected up to December 31, 1904.

| | Station. | Salary. | Allowance. | Date of First Appointment under Government. | Date of Appointment to Present Rank or Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Headquarters.** | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | | |
| H. T. S. Ward, Director of Irrigation... | Colombo ... ... | 12,000 0 | 1,000 0<br>420 0 | May 21, 1876 | May 15, 1900 |
| H. Parker, Irrigation Assistant ... | (On leave)... ... | 10,000 0 | — | May 22, 1873 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| F. J. Tothill, Secretary, Central Irrigation Board and Office Assistant ... | Colombo ... ... | 2,800 0 | — | Oct. 28, 1898 | Jan. 1, 1904 |
| **Irrigation Engineers (20).** | | | | | |
| *Permanent.* | | | | | |
| R. F. Morris ... ... | Unnichchai, E. P. ... | 5,000 0 | 600 0 | Feb. 9, 1900 | March 12, 1903 |
| J. A. Balfour ... ... | Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ... | 5,000 0 | 600 0 | Aug. 10, 1900 | Sept. 1, 1903 |
| G. D. Gordon ... ... | Nachchaduwa, N.C. P. ... | 5,000 0 | 600 0 | Nov. 17, 1900 | Nov. 17, 1903 |
| J. H. W. Park (Acting Irrigation Assistant) ... ... | Colombo ... ... | 5,000 0 | 600 0 | Nov. 1, 1900 | Nov. 28, 1903 |
| W. Brown ... ... | Iranamadu, N. P. ... | 5,000 0 | 600 0 | Jan. 10, 1901 | Feb. 5, 1904 |
| G. T. Bradley ... ... | Giant's Tank, N. P. ... | 5,000 0 | 600 0 | Jan. 10, 1901 | Feb. 5, 1904 |
| J. H. Fraser ... ... | Amparai, E. P. ... | 5,000 0 | 600 0 | Jan. 10, 1901 | Feb. 5, 1904 |
| C. F. S. Baker ... ... | Colombo ... | 5,000 0 | 600 0 | April 26, 1901 | May 22, 1904 |
| N. M. Walker (seconded from Public Works Department) ... | Iranamadu, N. P. ... | 4,000 0 | 600 0 | May 28, 1890 | July 27, 1900 |
| M. Sanmukam (seconded from Public Works Department) ... | Rugam, E. P. ... | 2,500 0 | 600 0 | Feb. 14, 1867 | Aug. 5, 1900 |
| *Temporary.* | | | | | |
| L. C. J. Doxat ... ... | (On leave) ... | 5,000 0 | 600 0 | Aug. 18, 1900 | Sept. 12, 1903 |
| O. W. Henman ... ... | Vakaneri, E. P. ... | 4,000 0 | 600 0 | Dec. 19, 1901 | Dec. 19, 1901 |
| L. P. Emerson ... ... | — ... | 4,000 0 | 600 0 | Jan. 1, 1899 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| J. P. Tolland ... ... | — ... | 4,000 0 | 600 0 | Feb. 20, 1903 | Feb. 20, 1903 |
| R. S. MacPhail ... ... | Tissa, S. P. ... | 4,000 0 | 600 0 | Feb. 20, 1903 | Feb. 20, 1903 |
| A. R. Scott ... ... | — ... | 4,000 0 | 600 0 | Feb. 20, 1903 | Feb. 20, 1903 |
| J. H. W. Gill ... ... | Galkulam, N.C. P. ... | 4,000 0 | 600 0 | Sept. 20, 1904 | Sept. 20, 1904 |
| C. Harward ... ... | Vakaneri, E. P. ... | 3,000 0 | 600 0 | May 6, 1904 | May 6, 1904 |
| C. Zanetti (Assistant Engineer) ... (One vacancy) | Madawachchiya, N.C. P. ... | 3,000 0 | — | April 1, 1904 | April 1, 1904 |
| **Irrigation Surveyor.** | | | | | |
| H. C. Berwick ... ... | Badagiriya, S. P. ... | 2,158 40 | 600 0 | July 1884 | July 1, 1900 |
| **Assistant Engineers (4).** | | | | | |
| A. E. Byrde ... ... (Three vacancies) | Badulla, Uva ... | 1,800 0 | 500 0 | Jan. 20, 1902 | March 1, 1903 |
| **Assistant Irrigation Surveyors (10).** | | | | | |
| H. A. E. de Vos ... ... | Matara, S. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Jan. 1, 1901 | Jan. 1, 1901 |
| P. Murugasoe ... ... | Kilivetty, E. P ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | July 29, 1901 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| C. A. Leembruggen ... ... | Kekirawa, N.C. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | July 16, 1902 | Sept. 23, 1902 |
| S. Paramanathan ... ... | Kadukkamunai, E. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Sept. 15, 1902 | March 30, 1903 |
| L. E. de Silva ... ... | Rugam, E. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | April 16, 1903 | Sept. 1, 1903 |
| K. Vale Murukesu ... ... | Colombo ... ... | 720 0 | — | March 14, 1904 | Oct. 1, 1904 |
| C. A. Anthonisz ... ... (Three vacancies) | do. ... | 720 0 | — | Oct. 1, 1904 | Oct. 1, 1904 |
| **Chief Irrigation Inspectors (5).** | | | | | |
| A. Goonewardane (transferred from Public Works Department) ... | Kurunegala, N.W. P. ... | 3,360 0 | 1,200 0 | Aug. 9, 1877 | Feb. 19, 1884 |
| E. R. McDonnell (transferred from Public Works Department) ... | Udukiriwila, S. P. ... | 3,000 0 | 1,200 0 | Oct. 11, 1884 | June 20, 1886 |
| W. Ferguson (transferred from Forest Department) ... ... | Vavuniya, N. P. ... | 3,000 0 | 1,200 0 | Dec. 6, 1888 | April 1, 1899 |
| F. Booth (transferred from Survey Department) ... ... | Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ... | 3,000 0 | 1,200 0 | Nov. 1, 1888 | Feb. 1, 1900 |
| C. Kanakasuriyam ... ... | do. ... | 2,500 0 | 960 0 | March 1, 1892 | April 1, 1903 |

| | Station. | Salary. | Allowance. | Date of First Appointment under Government. | Date of Appointment to Present Rank or Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Irrigation Inspectors (11).** | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | | |
| S. Ramalingam ... ... | Madawachchiya, N.C. P. ... | 1,500 0 | 480 0 | Dec. 1, 1875 | July 25, 1899 |
| A. C. Buttery ... ... | Nuwara Eliya, C. P. ... | 1,500 0 | 480 0 | June 4, 1883 | Jan. 1, 1900 |
| M. T. Winslow, Kalagam, Maminiya and Eppawala korales, North-Central Province ... ... | Ipolagama... ... | 1,500 0 | 480 0 | Jan. 10, 1878 | Jan. 1, 1901 |
| A. Nagamuttu, Crown Tanks, Batticaloa District ... ... | Kadukkamunai, E. P. ... | 1,500 0 | 600 0 | do. | July 3, 1901 |
| G. B. de Zilva, Crown Tanks ... | Matara, S. P. ... | 1,500 0 | 600 0 | Aug. 3, 1901 | Oct. 1, 1902 |
| A. C. Rodrigo, Tissa Works ... | Tissa, S. P. ... | 1,200 0 | 360 0 | Aug. 1, 1888 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| C. Muttuvelu ... ... | Nuwarawewa, N.C. P. ... | 1,200 0 | 240 0 | Nov. 1, 1900 | March 1, 1903 |
| M. A. Vasagam ... ... | Deduru-oya Channels, N.W.P. | 1,200 0 | 240 0 | Nov. 1, 1900 | March 1, 1903 |
| (Three vacancies) | | | | | |
| **Sub-Inspectors.** | | | | | |
| FIRST CLASS (13). | | | | | |
| G. Hawkins ... ... | Madawachchiya, N.C. P. ... | 1,000 0 | 360 0 | Dec. 1, 1893 | April 1, 1904 |
| V. Vraspillai, Musali and Nanaddan pattus, N. P. ... ... | Arippu, N. P. ... | 1,000 0 | 360 0 | Jan. 1, 1871 | June 1, 1896 |
| H. N. de Hoedt ... ... | Batticaloa, E. P. ... | 1,000 0 | 360 0 | Aug. 11, 1898 | Aug. 11, 1898 |
| S. A. Weeraperuma ... ... | Ambanpola, N.W. P. ... | 1,000 0 | 360 0 | July 1, 1892 | Jan. 1, 1899 |
| J. L. Caspersz ... ... | Dambulla, C. P. ... | 1,000 0 | 360 0 | July 1, 1894 | Feb. 10, 1899 |
| G. W. Selvadurai ... ... | Wariyapola, N.W. P. ... | 1,000 0 | 360 0 | Feb. 1, 1891 | June 15, 1899 |
| E. J. Meurling ... ... | Vavuniya, N. P. ... | 1,000 0 | 360 0 | April 1, 1894 | June 19, 1899 |
| W. Keil ... ... | Chetukulam, N. P. ... | 1,000 0 | 360 0 | Jan. 23, 1881 | April 1, 1900 |
| P. Siriwardana ... ... | Ratmalagahawewa, N.C.P. | 1,000 0 | 360 0 | May 20, 1895 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| R. Goonaratnam ... ... | Giant's Tank, N. P. ... | 1,000 0 | 360 0 | July 4, 1898 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| W. E. Lucas ... ... | Kandy, C. P. ... | 1,000 0 | 360 0 | May 18, 1896 | Nov. 1, 1903 |
| A. Dirckze ... ... | Nachchaduwa, N.C. P. ... | 1,000 0 | 360 0 | Aug. 1, 1897 | March 15, 1904 |
| L. Misso ... ... | Eruwewa, N.C. P. ... | 1,000 0 | 360 0 | Aug. 1, 1897 | March 15, 1904 |
| SECOND CLASS (22). | | | | | |
| J. F. Ratnayake ... ... | Tangalla, S. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | March 3, 1891 | Feb. 1, 1903 |
| S. Cartigesu ... ... | Vavuniya, N. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | March 1, 1899 | March 1, 1899 |
| N. Outschoorn ... ... | Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | April 24, 1899 | April 24, 1899 |
| V. Thalayasingam ... ... | Galmuruwa, N.W. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | — | June 1, 1899 |
| A. Rajakariar ... ... | Nedunkeni, N. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | June 15, 1899 | June 15, 1899 |
| W. H. Solomons ... ... | Chilaw, N.W. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Feb. 1, 1900 | Feb. 1, 1900 |
| V. Nellailingam ... ... | Trincomalee, E. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | March 1, 1900 | March 1, 1900 |
| A. W. Kirthisingha ... ... | Madawachchiya, N.C. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | March 1, 1900 | March 1, 1900 |
| F. S. Muttiah ... ... | Nattandiya, N.W. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Aug. 22, 1900 | Aug. 22, 1900 |
| P. B. Weerasinghe ... ... | Bibile, Uva ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Dec. 11, 1900 | Dec. 11, 1900 |
| D. G. Attygalle ... ... | Ulukkulam, N.C. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Aug. 1, 1901 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| F. P. Van Houten ... ... | Matara, S. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Aug. 1, 1901 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| G. C. Bartlett ... ... | Tembittiya, E. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | March 1, 1900 | June 1, 1902 |
| C. Schokman ... ... | Mediyawa, N.W. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Oct. 1, 1902 | Oct. 1, 1902 |
| P. B. Subramaniam ... ... | Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Nov. 15, 1902 | Jan. 17, 1903 |
| V. Saravanamuttu (on probation) ... | Rakwana, Sabaragamuwa ... | 720 0 | 360 0 | Jan. 17, 1903 | Jan. 17, 1903 |
| S. Kylasam ... ... | Mihintale, N.C. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Feb. 10, 1904 | Feb. 10, 1904 |
| B. C. Somanader (on probation) ... | Unnichchai, E. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | March 15, 1904 | March 15, 1904 |
| B. de Zilva ( do. ) ... | Tangalla, S. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | May 1, 1900 | Dec. 22, 1904 |
| G. B. Honter ( do. ) ... | Balangoda, Sab. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Dec. 16, 1904 | Dec. 16, 1904 |
| G. K. Spittel ( do. ) ... | Tissa, S. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Dec. 22, 1904 | Dec. 22, 1904 |
| **Guardians.** | | | | | |
| FIRST CLASS. | | | | | |
| R. H. M. Morgan (Sub-Inspector, second class) ... ... | Kalawewa, N.C. P. ... | 720 0 | 180 0 | June 15, 1899 | Mar. 18, 1902 |
| J. Philips (Sub-Inspector, second class) | Giant's Tank, N. P. ... | 720 0 | 180 0 | Sept. 1, 1890 | June 1, 1902 |
| D. Speldewinde (Sub-Inspector, second class, on probation) ... | Deduru-oya Channels, Batalagoda, N.W. P. ... | 720 0 | 180 0 | Sept. 10, 1901 | Feb. 18, 1904 |
| G. Devasagayam (Sub-Inspector, second class, Walawe-ganga scheme) | Mamadola, S. P. ... | 720 0 | 180 0 | May , 1890 | June 6, 1904 |
| G. K. Spittel (acting) ... | Tissa, S. P. ... | 720 0 | — | Dec. 22, 1904 | Dec. 22, 1904 |
| A. Ragel ... ... | Irakkamam, E. P. ... | 600 0 | — | May , 1887 | May , 1901 |
| S. E. Scheffer ... ... | City Tanks, Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ... ... | 600 0 | — | April , 1904 | April , 1904 |
| SECOND CLASS. | | | | | |
| W. de Silva ... ... | Udukiriwila, S. P. ... | 480 0 | — | Nov. 18, 1870 | May 15, 1881 |
| R. Ludekens ... ... | Hali-ela, S. P. ... | 480 0 | — | Nov. 1, 1890 | July 30, 1900 |
| C. Thambipillai ... ... | Kumbukkan-oya, Uva ... | 480 0 | — | Feb. 16, 1902 | June 6, 1904 |

| | Station. | Salary | Allowance. | Date of First Appointment under Government. | Date of Appointment to Present Rank or Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Guardians**—*contd.* | | | | | |
| SECOND CLASS—*contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | | |
| W. T. de Zilva ... ... | Mediyawa, N.W. P. ... | 360 0 | — | Jan. 4, 1896 | April 15, 1897 |
| D. Roy ... ... ... | Rugam, E. P. ... | 360 0 | — | Jan. , 1898 | Dec. 20, 1900 |
| P. Augustine ... ... | Rotawewa, Potuvil, E. P. ... | 360 0 | — | Sept. 1, 1896 | Feb. 16, 1901 |
| S. Sinnayah ... ... | Allai, E. P. ... | 360 0 | — | April 1, 1891 | Mar. 15, 1901 |
| L. B. Herat ... ... | Kurunegala, N.W. P. ... | 360 0 | — | May 31, 1901 | May 31, 1901 |
| D. S. Ponnampalam ... ... | Tumpankeni, E. P. ... | 360 0 | — | May 1, 1900 | June 1, 1903 |
| V. Naganthirampillai ... ... | Kantalai, E. P. ... | 360 0 | — | June 1, 1901 | June 1, 1903 |
| S. Palaniapper ... ... | Kanukkeni, N. P. ... | 360 0 | — | Sept. 15, 1903 | Sept. 15, 1903 |
| W. S. Johnpulle ... ... | Kirama, S. P. ... | 336 0 | — | Nov. 1, 1901 | Nov. 1, 1901 |
| C. M. Lourensz ... ... | Urubokka, S. P. ... | 336 0 | — | — 1890 | July 1, 1902 |
| D. N. Samarasingha ... ... | Dandeniya, S. P. ... | 300 0 | — | July 1, 1878 | Oct. 7, 1891 |
| K. Chellappa ... ... | Kalawewa, N.C. P. ... | 300 0 | — | Feb. 10, 1894 | Oct. 12, 1898 |
| A. Dissanayaka ... ... | Kosgoda, N.W. P. ... | 300 0 | — | April 1, 1902 | April 1, 1902 |
| B. Ratnapillai ... ... | Denegama and Uyanwewa, S. P. ... | 300 0 | — | June 15, 1901 | June 1, 1902 |
| P. Chellappa ... ... | Amparai, E. P. ... | 300 0 | — | Dec. 24, 1899 | June 16, 1902 |
| G. B. de Silva ... ... | Ellawela, S. P. ... | 300 0 | — | Jan. 17, 1903 | Jan. 17, 1903 |
| T. Mylvaganam ... ... | Sakamam, E. P. ... | 300 0 | — | Nov. 1, 1904 | Nov. 1, 1904 |
| F. Sinniah ... ... | Puliyadi-irakkam, N. P. ... | 300 0 | — | Nov. 17, 1904 | Nov. 17, 1904 |
| Sergt. Miguil ... ... | Kadukkamunai, E. P. ... | 300 0 | — | June 1, 1903 | June 1, 1903 |
| K Matho ... ... | Kekanadura, S. P. ... | 250 0 | — | July 17, 1894 | July 17, 1894 |
| T. B. C. Dissanayaka ... ... | Dedduwa, S. P. ... | 250 0 | — | Oct. 12, 1894 | Oct. 12, 1894 |
| L. Kanapathipillai ... ... | Kaliyodai, E. P. ... | 250 0 | — | March 16, 1880 | May , 1901 |
| J. Stephen ... ... | Sadayantalawa, E. P ... | 250 0 | — | July 17, 1901 | July 17, 1901 |
| Superayan Wadiwail ... ... | Nikaveratiya, N.W. P. ... | 250 0 | — | June 18, 1901 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| F. Anthonisz ... ... | Periyakulam, E. P. ... | 250 0 | — | March 1, 1898 | June 1, 1903 |
| Kirimutugoda ... ... | Batalagoda, N.W. P. ... | 250 0 | — | March 4, 1904 | March 4, 1904 |
| **Clerks.** | | | | | |
| G. F. Johnpulle, Chief Clerk ... | Colombo ... | 1,600 0 | 300 0 | Aug. 16, 1880 | Jan. 1, 8992 |
| A. Cannappa, Clerk, Head Office .. | do. ... | 1,100 0 | — | Nov. 1, 1875 | Jan. 1, 1903 |
| F. M. Tambyah, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 900 0 | — | April 9, 1893 | Jan. 1, 1904 |
| J. N. Saverimutto, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 600 0 | — | Jan. 1, 1897 | Nov. 29, 1902 |
| A. Waidyaratne, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 500 0 | — | April 1, 1904 | April 1, 1904 |
| M. Aboobakkar, Clerk, Head Office. ... | do. ... | 480 0 | — | June 1, 1899 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| K. Periyatamby, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 480 0 | — | Jan. 27, 1900 | Jan. 1, 1190 |
| H. F. de Fonseka, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 480 0 | 180 0 | Feb. 1, 1876 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| J. R. Tambér, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 480 0 | — | July 2, 1900 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| V. Canagasabai, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 480 0 | — | Nov. 15, 1900 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| P. de Silva, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 480 0 | — | Jan. 4, 1902 | Jan. 4, 1902 |
| T. D. Stephen, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 480 0 | — | Feb. 25, 1901 | Oct. 23, 1902 |
| C. Muttukumaru (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, N.W. P.) ... ... | Kurunegala, N.W. P. ... | 480 0 | — | Jan. 1, 1887 | Jan. 1, 1887 |
| C. T. Tampoe (Clerk to Government Agent, E. P.) ... ... | Batticaloa, E. P. ... | 480 0 | — | Feb. 1, 1894 | Jan. 1, 1903 |
| M. S. Chellappa (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, N.C. P.) ... | Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ... | 480 0 | — | Sept. 5, 1900 | Jan. 1, 1903 |
| V. Mutturasa (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, N. P.) ... ... | Vavuniya, N. P. ... | 480 0 | — | Nov. 1, 1900 | Jan. 1, 1903 |
| J. C. de S. Goonesekara (Clerk to Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa) ... | Ratnapura, Sabaragamuwa | 480 0 | — | Nov. 15, 1896 | Jan. 1, 1903 |
| K. Theagarajah (Clerk to Irrigation Inspector, Sakamam) ... ... | Batticaloa, E. P. ... | 480 0 | — | Oct. 17, 1899 | July 1, 1904 |
| L. Goonawardana (Clerk to Additional Chief Irrigation Inspector, N.C. P.) ... | Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ... | 480 0 | — | April 16, 1903 | Jan. 1, 1904 |
| A. Amarasekara (Clerk to Government Agent, Uva) ... ... | Badulla, Uva ... | 440 0 | 57 60 | Sept. 12, 1874 | July 5, 1904 |
| J. G. Kandamby (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, S. P.) ... ... | Udukiriwila, S. P. ... | 360 0 | — | Sept. 10, 1903 | Sept. 10, 1903 |
| J. J. Herat (Irrigation Audit Clerk) ... | Audit Office, Colombo ... | 480 0 | — | Jan. 21, 1901 | Feb. 1, 1903 |
| **Draughtsmen.** | | | | | |
| J. Perera, Head Office ... ... | Colombo ... | 1,000 0 | — | Jan. 1, 1898 | Jan. 1, 1904 |
| (Vacant) ... ... | do. ... | 500 0 | — | — | — |

# APPENDIX D.

List of Tanks restored and maintained by Government.

| | Head at Sluice in Feet. | Area at Spill-level in Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| *Northern Province.* | | |
| Giant's Tank ... | 10 | 4,425 |
| Iratperiyakulam ... | 15 | 535 |
| Kanakarayankulam | 12 | 174 |
| Kanukkeni ... | 15 | 375 |
| Maha Irambaikulam | 10 | 144 |
| Mamadu ... | 12 | 570 |
| Mandukoddai ... | 13 | 270 |
| Olukkulam ... | 14 | 479 |
| Periyakulam ... | 13 | 119 |
| Vavuniya ... | 12 | 360 |
| Vengalacheddikulam | 10 | 156 |
| *Southern Province.* | | |
| Dandeniya ... | 30 | 47 |
| Debarawewa ... | 7 | 130 |
| Denegama ... | 15·38 | 78 |
| Ellawela ... | 30 | 66 |
| Hali-ela ... | 30 | 240 |
| Henagahapuwewa and Kongahawewa | 6 | 80 |
| Kekanadura ... | 35·67 | 216 |
| Mutiyammawewa ... | 4 | 35 |
| Tissawewa ... | 13 | 652 |
| Udukiriwila ... | 12 | 650 |
| Uyanwewa ... | 14 | 29 |
| Yodawewa ... | 11 | 1,380 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | |
| Allai ... | 9 | 2,632 |
| Amparai ... | 12 | 816 |
| Andankulam ... | 9 | 182 |
| Divulana ... | 19·50 | 361 |
| Hakgalawewa ... | 7 | 22 |
| Ilakkantai ... | 3 | 105 |
| Irakkamam ... | 14 | 1,800 |
| Kadukkamunai ... | 9·17 | 564 |
| Kantalay ... | 24 | 3,486 |
| Kehelulla ... | 5 | 1½ |
| Lahugala ... | 8 | 300 |
| Maha-oya ... | 10 | 18 |
| Naulla ... | 10 | 150 |
| Panama ... | 10 | 300 |
| Periyakulam ... | 8 | 200 |
| Peruvelikulam ... | 4 | 352 |
| Pullumalai ... | 7·60 | 45 |
| Pulugannawa ... | 20·50 | 338 |
| Rotawewa ... | 10 | 553 |
| Rugama ... | 14·90 | 2,504 |
| Sadayantalawa ... | 12 | 360 |
| Tembittiya ... | 9 | 259 |
| Tumpankeni ... | 12 | 145 |
| Viragoda ... | 12 | 296 |
| *Western Province.* | | |
| Boralesgamuwa ... | 9 | 30 |
| Dikmaga Ihalawewa | 6·25 | 7 |
| Dikmaga Pahalawewa | 5·75 | 9 |
| Kadurugahawewa ... | 6·50 | 14 |
| Polgahawewa ... | 7·50 | 4 |
| *Central Province.* | | |
| Eraula ... | 5·50 | 62·5 |
| Karawilahena ... | 8 | 6 |
| Pelwehera ... | 8·50 | 15 |
| Waluganwewa ... | 19·50 | 6·3 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | |
| Giritala ... | — | — |
| Bassawakkulam ... | 15·33 | 255 |
| Kalawewa ... | 22 | 4,425 |
| Maha Illuppallama ... | 14 | — |
| Maha Madawachchiya | 12 | 177 |
| Minneri ... | 32 | 4,500 |
| Nuwarawewa ... | 16 | 2,020 |
| Tissawewa ... | 17·50 | 396 |
| Turuwila ... | — | — |
| Manankettiya ... | 14 | — |
| *North-Western Province.* | | |
| Batalagoda ... | 11·60 | 635 |
| Galgamuwa ... | 22 | 668 |
| Kurunegala ... | 10 | 112 |
| Magallawewa ... | 15 | 768 |
| Maha Uswewa ... | 16·50 | — |
| Meddeketiya ... | 10 | 85 |
| Mediyawa ... | 14 | 353 |
| Tinapitiya ... | 6·25 | 190 |
| Wenoruwewa ... | 17 | 202 |

| | Head at Sluice in Feet. | Area at Spill-level in Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| *Province of Uva.* | | |
| Dunumewewa ... ... ... | 5 ... | 9 |
| Divurunwewa ... ... ... | 13 ... | 2 |
| Dambegalla ... ... ... | 14 ... | 20 |
| Elamallandewewa ... ... ... | 9 ... | 2·5 |
| Hambegamuwewewa ... ... | 13 ... | 251 |
| Hingurugamuwewewa ... ... | 12 ... | 8 |
| Horaborawewa ... ... ... | 14½ ... | 700 |
| Katupelellewewa ... ... ... | 12 ... | 15 |
| Kudawewa ... ... ... | 16 ... | 75 |
| Medabeddewewa ... ... ... | 9 ... | 4 |
| Mahatalawewewa ... ... ... | 9 ... | 1 |
| Nelunwewa ... ... ... | 6 ... | 25 |
| Punawewa ... ... ... | 9 ... | 7 |
| Udawewa ... ... ... | 10 ... | 50 |
| Tellulewewa ... ... ... | 6 ... | — |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | |
| Alutwewa ... ... ... | 6·67 ... | 15 |
| Embilipitiya ... ... ... | 3·50 ... | 35 |
| Epitagodawewa ... ... ... | 5·50 ... | 10 |
| Hinguruarawewa ... ... ... | 21·83 ... | 40 |
| Hinguruwewa ... ... ... | 18 ... | 30 |
| Hirigalkatuwewewa ... ... | 5·83 ... | 15 |
| Mulgama ... ... ... | — ... | — |
| Rambukkanawewa ... ... ... | 5 ... | 4 |
| Tunkame Mahawewa ... ... | 5·67 ... | 15 |

## List of Tanks in course of Construction during 1904.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Northern Province.* | | |
| Dri-aru ... ... ... | 14 ... | 212 |
| Iranaimadu ... ... ... | 26 ... | 4,530 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | |
| Kondavaddavan ... ... ... | 19 ... | 890 |
| Sakamam ... ... ... | 13 ... | 450 |
| Unnichchai ... ... ... | 23 ... | 2,920 |
| Vakaneri ... ... ... | 17·30 ... | 1,073 |
| Vammiyadi ... ... ... | 12 ... | 195 |
| Velattipatti ... ... ... | 10 ... | 360 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | |
| Giritala ... ... ... | — ... | — |
| Manankettiya ... ... ... | 14 ... | — |
| Nachchaduwa ... ... ... | 23 ... | 3,900 |
| Sangilikanadarawa ... ... ... | 12 ... | 646 |

## List of Surveyed Tanks not yet restored or constructed.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Northern Province.* | | |
| Akattimurippu ... ... ... | — ... | — |
| Kuray ... ... ... | 10 ... | 324 |
| Pavatkulam ... ... ... | 18 ... | 2,029 |
| Upper reservoir, Giant's Tank ... ... | 17 ... | 2,670 |
| Vavunikkulam ... ... ... | 18 ... | 1,975 |
| *Southern Province.* | | |
| Koggala ... ... ... | 18 ... | 1,053 |
| Yodakandiya ... ... ... | 13·50 ... | 1,457 |
| Baddagiriya ... ... ... | 17·50 ... | 527 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | |
| Helawa ... ... ... | 8 ... | 55 |
| Kalugalbemma ... ... ... | 14 ... | 128 |
| Maduvilkulam ... ... ... | 6 ... | 140 |
| Tumparai ... ... ... | — ... | — |
| Wadugamuwa ... ... ... | 8 ... | 193 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | |
| Eruwewa ... ... ... | — ... | 2,666 |
| Hurulla ... ... ... | 18 ... | 1,032 |
| Mahagalkadawala ... ... ... | 16 ... | 3,011 |
| Mahakanadarawa ... ... ... | — ... | 5,673 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | |
| Hengamuwa ... ... ... | 10 ... | 246 |
| Kurundulla ... ... ... | 9 ... | 84·5 |
| Nirammulla ... ... ... | 22 ... | 644 |
| Pandawewa ... ... ... | 15 ... | 1,360 |
| Siyambalangamuwa... ... ... | 25 ... | 1,405 |
| Uriyawa ... ... ... | 15 ... | 145 |
| *Central Province.* | | |
| Dewahuwa ... ... ... | 22 ... | — |
| Kendalama ... ... ... | — ... | 1,460 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | |
| Makkerakata ... ... ... | 150 ... | 1,830 |
| Etimola ... ... ... | 20 ... | 544 |

Statement of Tanks and Channels in charge of the Government Agents on December 31, 1904.

| Province. | Works restored and maintained by Government. | | Village Tanks and Channels. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Completed. | | In Hand. | |
| | Tanks. | Channels. | Tanks. | Channels. | Tanks. | Channels. |
| Western ... ... ... | 5 | — | 6 | 7 | — | — |
| Central ... ... ... | 3 | 9 | 13 | 25 | 141 | 53 |
| Northern ... ... ... | 8 | — | — | — | 485 | — |
| Southern ... ... ... | 2 | — | 14 | 5 | 436 | — |
| Eastern ... ... ... | 8 | 9 | 62 | — | 85 | 44 |
| North-Central... ... ... | — | 1 | 237 | — | 1,385* | — |
| North-Western ... ... | 8 | 3 | 1,213 | — | 161 | — |
| Uva ... ... ... | 15 | 28 | 20 | 2,420 | 37 | — |
| Sabaragamuwa ... ... | 9 | — | — | 11 | — | — |

* This includes 84 Crown tanks on permit. Of the village tanks in hand a good many are completed, but exemption certificates have not been issued yet, and they will be classed as completed when certificates are issued in course of 1905.

Statement of the Number of Village Tanks restored or partially restored, and the Number of Acres cultivated under them.

| District. | Number of Village Tanks restored or partially restored. | Number of Acres cultivated. |
|---|---|---|
| *Northern Province.* | | |
| Jaffna ... ... ... | 30 ... | 1,211 |
| Mannar ... ... ... | 176 ... | 13,443 |
| Mullaittivu ... ... ... | 290 ... | 8,730 |
| *Southern Province.* | | |
| Galle ... ... ... | — ... | — |
| Matara ... ... ... | 13 ... | 1,615 |
| Hambantota ... ... ... | 11* ... | 200 |
| *Western Province.* | | |
| Colombo ... ... ... | 6 ... | 638 |
| Kalutara ... ... ... | — ... | — |
| Negombo ... ... ... | — ... | — |
| *Eastern Province.* | | |
| Batticaloa ... ... ... | 122† ... | 7,853 |
| Trincomalee ... ... ... | 45 ... | 1,478 |
| *Central Province.* | | |
| Kandy ... ... ... | — ... | — |
| Matale ... ... ... | 156 ... | 1,523 |
| Nuwara Eliya ... ... ... | — ... | — |
| *North-Central Province* ... ... | 1,534 ... | 49,766 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | |
| Kurunegala ... ... ... | 1,106 ... | 33,537 |
| Puttalam ... ... ... | 122 ... | 2,999 |
| Chilaw ... ... ... | 146 ... | 5,835 |
| *Province of Uva* ... .. ... | 57 ... | 670 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa* ... ... | — ... | — |

* There are many other tanks on which work has been done to some extent.
† There are about 15 Crown tanks in Bintenna pattu, and are not included in this statement.

Statement of Labour supplied and Earthwork done on Village Tanks.

| District. | Number of Acres of Irrigable Land under Village Tanks. | Number of Days' Labour due. | Number of Days' Labour supplied. | Number of Days commuted by a Money Payment. | The Number and Amount in Default. | | Quantity of Earthwork done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Days. | Rs. c. | Cubes. |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna ... ... | 1,961 | 4,101 | 2,459 | — | 1,621 | — | 1,249 |
| Mannar ... ... | 14,153 | 41,379 | 6,739 | 1,553 | 33,087 | — | 4,145 |
| Mullaittivu ... ... | 17,872 | 33,695 | 28,263 | 94 | 5,302 | — | 17,761 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | |
| Galle ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Matara ... ... | 1,615 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hambantota ... ... | 6,801 | 21,768 | 8,396 | 156 | 13,615 | — | 14,497 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa ... ... | 11,582 | 3,100 | 1,530 | — | 1,570 | 785 0 | 4,961 |
| Trincomalee ... ... | 2,165 | 7,842 | 3,866 | 140 | 3,976 | 1,988 0 | 17,302 |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... ... | 638 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | |
| Matale ... ... | 4,133 | 15,605 | 15,465 | — | 140 | — | 9,289 |
| Kandy ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nuwara Eliya ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *North-Central Province* ... | 101,262 | 357,850 | 189,952* | — | 167,898 | 58,764 30 | 159,755 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala ... ... | 33,537 | — | — | — | — | — | 21,550 |
| Puttalam ... ... | 2,999 | — | — | — | — | — | 6,197 |
| Chilaw ... ... | 5,835 | — | — | — | — | — | 6,569 |
| *Province of Uva* .. | 1,002 | 9,769 | 4,362 | — | — | — | 1,071 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa* .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* Also in addition 103,885 days' labour over and above the quantity due was done voluntarily for a rapid completion and to wipe off arrears of previous years.

# APPENDIX E.

## STATE OF THE IRRIGATION FUND IN 1904.

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Balance brought forward from 1903 ... ... ... | 1,362 84 |
| Expended during the year ... ... ... ... | Nil |
| Balance carried forward to 1905 ... ... ... | 1,362 84* |
| Balance in Treasury on January 1, 1905 ... ... ... | Nil |

* This balance is outstanding on account of advance for recruiting coolies.

## Statement of Expenditure on Account of Irrigation during 1904.

| | Amount of Estimates sanctioned and apportioned in 1904. Rs. c. | Amount expended on such Estimate. Rs. c. | Balance. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Western Province.* | | | |
| Salaries and allowances, Headquarters ... | 18,270 0 | 13,885 6 | 4,384 94 |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c., including unexpended balances ... | 1,001 39 | 35 41 | 965 98 |
| Surveys ... ... | 25 30 | 25 30 | — |
| Maintenance ... ... | 419 0 | 328 8 | 90 92 |
| *Central Province.* | | | |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c. | 8,590 4 | 2,577 98 | 6,012 6 |
| Surveys ... ... | 613 65 | 252 61 | 361 4 |
| Maintenance ... ... | 2,585 0 | 2,307 49 | 277 51 |
| Allowances ... ... | 1,440 0 | 1,231 93 | 208 7 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c. | 66,423 11 | 61,101 57 | 5,321 54 |
| Surveys ... ... | 2,698 40 | 511 45 | 2,186 95 |
| Maintenance ... ... | 9,500 0 | 8,108 39 | 1,391 61 |
| Allowances ... ... | 5,040 0 | 4,334 84 | 705 16 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c. | 24,295 7 | 18,239 52 | 6,055 55 |
| Surveys ... ... | 3,138 93 | 2,979 53 | 159 40 |
| Maintenance ... ... | 19,753 0 | 19,514 22 | 238 78 |
| Allowances ... ... | 3,840 0 | 3,837 32 | 2 68 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c. | 196,024 6 | 194,747 99 | 1,276 7 |
| Surveys ... ... | 1,622 32 | 1,622 32 | — |
| Maintenance ... ... | 15,878 21 | 15,434 12 | 444 9 |
| Allowances ... ... | 5,694 0 | 5,473 46 | 220 57 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c. | 22,329 10 | 16,499 56 | 5,829 54 |
| Surveys ... ... | 1,981 73 | 1,234 72 | 747 1 |
| Maintenance ... ... | 12,611 37 | 12,532 26 | 79 11 |
| Allowances ... ... | 5,280 0 | 5,272 13 | 7 87 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c. | 272,941 69 | 270,938 20 | 2,003 49 |
| Surveys ... ... | 14,440 59 | 11,138 27 | 3,302 32 |
| Maintenance ... ... | 23,330 0 | 22,483 5 | 846 95 |
| Allowances ... ... | 11,370 0 | 9,171 85 | 2,198 15 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c. | 5,513 98 | 4,065 60 | 1,448 38 |
| Surveys ... ... | 308 20 | 181 47 | 126 73 |
| Maintenance ... ... | 3,943 97 | 3,925 39 | 18 58 |
| Allowances ... ... | 1,100 0 | 822 12 | 277 88 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c | 3,645 74 | 1,046 50 | 2,599 24 |
| Surveys ... ... | 15 1 | 15 1 | — |
| Maintenance ... ... | 3,600 50 | 3,448 10 | 152 40 |
| Allowances ... ... | 300 0 | 270 0 | 30 0 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | |
| Instruments, &c. ... ... | 107,204 21 | 81,164 55 | 26,039 66 |
| Total—Rs. | 876,767 60 | 800,757 37 | 76,010 23 |

# APPENDIX F.

Statement of Works in Progress and undertaken during 1904.

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NORTHERN PROVINCE. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| 17 of 1901 | For transporting cement pipe sluices in Mannar District ... ... | 436 26 | — | — | — |
| 139 of 1901 | For making cement concrete pipes for use in Mannar District ... ... | 428 58 | — | — | — |
| 163 of 1902 | For completing Giant's tank works ... | 149 99 | — | 149 98 | — |
| 62 of 1903 | Giant's tank: for providing cooly lines ... | 299 90 | — | 118 11 | — |
| 117 of 1903 | Giant's tank: for additions to existing walls in outlet channels of sluices ... | 97 26 | — | 85 13 | — |
| 149 of 1903 | For completing the works specified on Estimate No. 181 of 1901 (supplementary): cement concrete pipes, Mullaittivu ... | 27 32 | — | 15 0 | Manufacturing cement pipes |
| 196 of 1903 | For completing the works sanctioned on Estimate No. 193 of 1901 for erecting quarters for Sub-Inspectors, Village Tank, Vavuniya | 34 20 | — | 27 75 | Fencing, forming a gravel road with 9-in. cement pipe culvert |
| | Repairs— | | | | |
| 112 of 1903 | Kanakarayankulama: for repairs to the irrigation bungalow ... ... | 22 34 | — | 22 25 | Repairs to floor and whitewashing |
| 131 of 1903 | Maharambaikulam tank: for special repairs to the bund ... ... | 391 93 | — | — | — |
| 148 of 1903 | For special repairs to the low-level sluice of Mandukottai tank ... ... | 408 39 | — | 343 39 | 94 cubes earthwork in cutting, 77 cubes in filling, repairs to masonry, &c. |
| 156 of 1903 | Giant's tank: for repairs to the head sluice | 77 3 | — | 29 42 | — |
| 167 of 1903 | Giant's tank: for repairs to sluices ... | 3,023 19 | — | 3,023 19 | Completed |
| 133 of 1903 | For deviating the Parayanalankulam-Silvaturai road at the 18¾ milepost, Mannar-Madawachchiya road ... ... | 232 32 | — | 134 40 | — |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 78 | For constructing quarters for Irrigation Sub-Inspector at Mantai ... ... | — | 1,800 0 | 54 0 | — |
| 84 | For Akatimurippu scheme (Rs. 379,214) ... | — | 1,105 42 | 1,105 42 | In progress |
| 89 | For purchase and repair of a bungalow at Puvarasankulam ... ... | — | 134 2 | 34 2 | — |
| 90 | For cutting a spill and making a bund diversion at Olumadu tank ... ... | — | 918 0 | 27 54 | — |
| 195 of 1900 | For Kanukkeni tank (Rs. 66,727) ... | — | 1,141 49 | 1,141 49*a* | — |
| 115 of 1903 | For Karachchi irrigation scheme (Rs. 1,105,714) ... ... | — | 54,687 14 | 54,687 14*b* | In progress |
| 16 of 1904 | Minor Works— | | | | |
| — | Nedunkeni bungalow ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | 48 0 | Repairs to walls and floors, &c. |
| — | Kanakarayankulam ... ... | — | | 17 1 | do. |
| — | Transport ... ... ... | — | | 30 0 | — |
| 21 of 1904 | Urgent minor works: transport ... | — | 8 33 | 8 33 | — |
| | Total ... | 5,628 71 | 60,794 40 | 61,101 57 | |
| | SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 163 of 1897 | For opening of 2nd mile of the outlet channel at Beminiyanwila ... ... | 338 96 | — | — | — |
| 199 of 1903 | For repairing distribution sluices of the Walawe-ganga minor channel ... | 421 32 | — | 297 50 | Repairs |
| 191 of 1900 | For Walawe-ganga irrigation works: improvement ... ... | 1,930 48 | — | 944 55 | In progress |
| | Repairs— | | | | |
| 160 of 1900 | For raising and deviating Liyangahatota road ... ... ... | 81 27 | — | 80 0 | — |
| 207 of 1901 | For improving the spill water at Denegama | 1,362 0 | — | 246 60 | Completed the earthwork in opening and flattening spill water channel |
| 124 of 1903 | For repairs to Mamadola and Liyangahatota irrigation bungalows ... ... | 190 32 | — | 190 17 | Repairs |

*a* Previous expenditure Rs. 57,440·92. *b* Previous expenditure Rs. 77,725·63.

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 5 of 1902 | Tissa irrigation scheme (Rs. 91,559) .. | — | 14,870 63 | 14,870 63*a* | — |
| 51 | Building a guardian's bungalow at Denegama | — | 1,960 0 | 963 70 | Cleared site, excavated foundation |
| 65 | Constructing a light iron bridge over the Urubokka channel ... ... | — | 1,058 0 | 499 28 | Purchased buckle plates, &c. |
| 72 | Laying and pitching on Udukiriwila tank bund | — | 1,076 53 | 121 53 | Blasted and transported 10 cubes stone; work progressing |
| 16 | Minor works: transport ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | 20 0 | — |
| 21 | Urgent minor works: transport ... | — | 5 56 | 5 56 | — |
| | Total ... | 4,324 35 | 19,970 72 | 18,239 52 | |
| | EASTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 17 of 1902 | Inserting three kalingulas for village tanks in Eruvil and Akkarai pattus ... | 1,768 32 | — | 1,718 12 | Materials, labour, and transport |
| | Repairs— | | | | |
| 207 of 1903 | Repairing damages at Kantalai tank ... | 231 4 | — | 211 59 | Repairs |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 1 | For the construction of irrigation works at Kondavaddavan, Amparai, and Velattapattu (Rs. 429,436) ... ... | — | 40,779 71 | 40,779 71 | In progress |
| 31 | For completing the extension of an irrigation channel from Kantalai tank ... | — | 662 83 | 662 83 | Completed |
| 47 | Construction of four canoes for Trincomalee District ... ... ... | — | 208 0 | 208 0 | do. |
| 56 | Transport of cement pipes to the village tanks, Trincomalee District ... | — | 117 71 | 117 71 | Transport |
| 57 | Manufacture and transport of cement pipes to Galkadawe tank ... ... | — | 110 0 | 4 40 | do. |
| 64 | Payment of compensation for lands under Kantalai tank ... ... | — | 655 0 | 655 0 | — |
| 40 | Construction of Allai supply channel, Trincomalee (Rs. 39,517) ... ... | — | 1,702 60 | 1,702 60 | In progress |
| 192 of 1900 | Sakamam and Vammiyadi scheme (Rs. 59,058) | — | 8,318 40 | 8,318 40*b* | do. |
| 194 of 1900 | Irrigation works at Rugam (Rs. 87,376) ... | — | 17,769 14 | 17,769 14*c* | do. |
| 203 of 1900 | Tempitiya tank (Rs. 16,604) ... | — | 262 23 | 257 94*d* | — |
| 222 of 1900 | Vakaneri scheme (Rs. 353,654·50) ... | — | 58,291 50 | 58,291 50*e* | In progress |
| 182 of 1902 | Unniehchai works (Rs. 684,679) ... | — | 63,861 11 | 63,861 11*f* | do. |
| | Repairs— | | | | |
| 36 | Repair of a leak in Hakgalawewa in Kallodai District ... ... ... | — | 17 55 | 15 70 | — |
| 44 | Repairs of Tembittiya tank ... | — | 257 81 | 76 63 | — |
| 16 | Minor works— | | | | |
| | Hagalawewa ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | 46 50 | — |
| | Transport ... ... | | | 40 0 | — |
| 21 | Urgent minor works: transport ... | — | 11 11 | 11 11 | — |
| | Total ... | 1,999 36 | 194,024 70 | 194,747 99 | |
| | WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 16 | Minor works— | | | | |
| — | Pipes ... ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | 6 62 | Completed |
| — | Heendeniya ... .. | | | 22 40 | do. |
| — | Transport deduction ... ... | | | 5 0 | — |
| 21 | Urgent minor works: transport deduction ... | — | 1 39 | 1 39 | — |
| | Total ... | — | 1,001 39 | 35 41 | |

*a* Previous expenditure Rs. 65,630·55.
*b* Do. „ 41,902·69.
*c* Do. „ 60,489·92.
*d* Previous expenditure Rs. 16,341·77.
*e* Do. „ 142,780·34.
*f* Do. „ 2,471·78.

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 176 of 1903 | For making cement concrete pipes : Matale District ... ... ... | 672 81 | — | 620 55 | 1,042 pipes and blocks of sizes. Cost of pipe moulds, &c. |
| 184 of 1903 | For making wooden moulds for the manufacturing of concrete pipes required for irrigation works in Matale District ... | 44 84 | — | 7 20 | — |
| 197 of 1903 | Improving Lamasuriyagama-ela ... | 5,468 59 | — | 235 62 | In progress |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 54 | Making cement concrete pipes for the various tanks in Matale District ... ... | — | 329 0 | 322 64 | Cost of two wooden moulds, repairing moulds, 511 pipes, &c. |
| | Repairs— | | | | |
| 19 | Upkeep of the Circuit bungalow, Lamasuriyagama ... ... ... | — | 67 0 | 66 42 | — |
| 35 | Repairs required for adjusting the sluice of the Waluganwewa situated in Nuwara Eliya District ... ... ... | — | 267 65 | 245 25 | Repairs |
| 74 | Repairs to Waluganwewa ... ... | — | 737 37 | 670 50 | Almost completed |
| 16 | Minor works— | | | | |
| | Government Agent ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | 16 65 | — |
| | Aladeniya-ela ... ... | | | 81 50 | — |
| | Attana Palla-ela ... ... | | | 99 81 | — |
| | Kohalanwela-ela ... ... | | | 39 62 | Work completed |
| | Hindugala-ela ... ... | | | 29 32 | do. |
| | Gampolawela Rajah-ela ... ... | | | 63 0 | do. |
| | Rambukwellagama ... ... | | | 56 62 | do. |
| | Udugoda Bandara-ela ... ... | | | 4 50 | do. |
| | Dehideniya amuna ... ... | | | 6 0 | do. |
| | Transport ... ... ... | | | 10 0 | do. |
| 21 | Urgent minor works, transport ... | — | 2 78 | 2 78 | do. |
| | Total ... | 6,186 24 | 2,403 80 | 2,577 98 | |
| | NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 26 of 1901 | Making 216 cement pipe sluices for the North-Central Province ... ... | 249 45 | — | 131 5 | — |
| 233 of 1901 | For a bungalow for the Chief Irrigation Inspector ... ... | 294 97 | — | 292 17 | Completed |
| 159 of 1902 | Kaduruwegama lands : for a channel from Kalawewa to 500 acres plot ... | 213 83 | — | 190 68 | Work completed |
| 69 of 1903 | For building office for the Chief Irrigation Inspector, North-Central Province ... | 1,744 8 | — | 1,744 8 | Completed |
| 165 of 1903 | For building quarters for the sub-guardian at Kirilogama ... ... | 435 72 | — | 435 72 | do. |
| 168 of 1903 | For constructing three gauge weirs : two under Tissawewa and one under Basawakkulam, Anuradhapura ... ... | 264 5 | — | 261 4 | — |
| 171 of 1903 | For building cooly lines at Kalawewa ... | 1,420 54 | — | 1,307 85 | Completed |
| 182 of 1903 | For building an irrigation culvert across the Kurunegala-Anuradhapura road near the 17th milestone to lead water from Musalipitiya, Eppawala korale ... ... | 130 95 | — | 130 20 | — |
| 185 of 1903 | For constructing lines at Anuradhapura for the use of the upkeep of coolies for Tissa, Basawakkulam, and Nuwarawewa ... | 119 98 | — | 119 98 | Completed |
| 209 of 1903 | For opening up irrigation channels under Maha Ilupallama tank ... ... | 5,254 57 | — | 5,254 52 | — |
| | Repairs— | | | | |
| 2 of 1902 | Repairs to Mahadiwulwewa sluice, Kadawat korale ... ... ... | 214 17 | — | 213 94 | Repairs |
| 150 of 1902 | Repairs to Mananketiya ... ... | 4,323 17 | — | 4,087 98 | Completed |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 49 | For building a distribution gate under Tissawewa ... ... ... | — | 234 89 | 229 15 | Value of 3,000 bricks, 39 bushels lime, ½ cube masonry |
| 53 | For the construction of a low-level sluice at Giritale tank ... ... | — | 10,377 0 | 10,053 60 | Clearing jungle, excavation, cement concrete, &c. |
| 58 | For the proposed improvement to the bungalow at Maradankadawala ... | — | 190 0 | 37 70 | — |

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 206 of 1900 | For improving Kalawewa Yoda-ela (Rs. 154,168) ... ... ... | — | 15,770 2 | 15,768 35*a* | Completed |
| 120 of 1902 | Minneri works (Rs. 225,093) ... | — | 1,357 34 | 1,357 34*b* | do. |
| 100 of 1903 | Nachchaduwa tank (Rs. 450,735) ... | — | 155,970 16 | 155970 16*c* | In progress |
| 114 of 1903 | Mahagalkadawala tank (Rs. 415,161) ... | — | 24,699 52 | 24,699 52*d* | do. |
| 193 of 1903 | Restoring Sangilikandarawa tank (Rs. 51,418) | — | 35,783 11 | 35,783 11*e* | do. |
| 176 of 1901 | Alteration at the main sluice at Kalawewa .. | — | 11,740 40 | 11,739 90 | Work completed |
| 86 | For maintenance of village tanks ... | — | 600 0 | 598 54 | — |
| 87 | For certain improvements and additions to the Chief Irrigation Inspector's bungalow, North-Central Province ... ... | — | 292 0 | 107 85 | — |
| 16 | Minor works— | | | | |
| | Government Agent ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | 132 0 | — |
| | Transport ... ... ... | | | 30 0 | — |
| 21 of 1904 | Urgent minor works, Mahadivulwewa ... | — | 253 43 | 253 43 | — |
| — | Do. Transport ... | — | 8 34 | 8 34 | — |
| | Total ... | 14,665 48 | 258,276 21 | 270938 20 | |
| | **North-Western Province.** | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 172 of 1901 | Constructing a boulder dam, Malewa, Wanni hatpattu ... ... | 175 20 | — | 174 75 | Completed |
| 175 of 1901 | Building six masonry sluices ... | 754 68 | — | 496 80 | Pipes have only to be inserted |
| 163 of 1901 | Constructing 2 ft. sluice in the Ihalagiribawa | 134 51 | — | 134 0 | Completed |
| 186 of 1901 | Kalingula spill in Tabbowa, Pitigal korale ... | 834 90 | — | — | — |
| 137 of 1902 | Improvements of Deduru-oya works ... | 349 87 | — | 90 0 | — |
| 141 of 1902 | Establishing a factory for making cement concrete pipes in Chilaw district ... | 695 80 | — | 492 50 | In progress |
| 113 of 1903 | Improvement to Tinipitiya tank ... | 7,815 13 | — | 6.397 23 | Work finished, except item No. 3 |
| 135 of 1903 | Purchase of bungalow site on the Deduru-oya works ... ... | 10 62 | — | — | — |
| 170 of 1903 | Manufacturing cement concrete pipes ... | 107 10 | — | 105 50 | Completed |
| 174 of 1903 | Sluice doors for the Dedura-oya works ... | 637 13 | — | 311 61 | — |
| 181 of 1903 | Cement concrete pipes for sluicing village tanks in Kalawisewella korale ... | 271 33 | — | 270 75 | Completed |
| 180 of 1903 | Cement concrete pipes for sluicing ten village tanks in the Chilaw District ... | 551 82 | — | 548 37 | do. |
| 183 of 1903 | Completion of Deduru-oya works (Rs. 10,000) | 5,300 53 | — | 5,167 15*f* | Almost completed |
| 191 of 1903 | For a distribution gate in Wenoruwewa ... | 208 50 | — | 205 87 | — |
| 192 of 1903 | Putting up the temporary quarters for Irrigation Sub-Inspector ... ... | 666 40 | — | 666 40 | Completed |
| | Repairs— | | | | |
| 202 of 1899 | Improvement at Mahauswewa ... | 147 22 | — | 145 50 | Completed |
| 163 of 1903 | Repairing the irrigation bungalow at Nikaweratiya ... ... ... | 26 30 | — | 25 80 | do. |
| 203 of 1903 | Repairing the sluice in Lunuwila tank ... | 14 70 | — | 14 70 | do. |
| 204 of 1903 | Repairing guardian's bungalow and cooly lines at Mahauswewa ... ... | 156 80 | — | 150 0 | do. |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 34 | For putting up a temporary bungalow for the Irrigation Sub-Inspector at Wariyapola ... | — | 340 0 | 338 42 | Completed |
| 59 | For the manufacture of cement concrete pipes in Kurunegala and Puttalam Districts ... | — | 600 0 | 12 0 | Work will be put in hand after completion of work on Estimate No. 60 of 1904 |
| 60 | For the manufacture of cement concrete pipes in Demala hatpattu and Puttalam districts | — | 890 0 | 301 12 | In progress; pipes being made |
| 61 | For building temporary sheds at Nikaweratiya to be occupied as factory for making cement pipes ... ... | — | 310 0 | 304 3 | Completed |
| | Repairs— | | | | |
| 62 | For repairing and improving the irrigation channel at Mahauswewa ... ... | — | 325 0 | 6 50 | In progress |
| 16 | Minor works— | | | | |
| | Repairs to Munneswaram sluice ... | | | 15 0 | — |
| | Repairs to sluice and spill, Walahapitiya ... | — | 1,000 0 | 100 0 | — |
| | Transport ... ... ... | | | 20 0 | — |
| 21 | Urgent minor works— | | | | |
| | Transport ... ... ... | — | 5 56 | 5 56 | — |
| | Total ... | 18,858 54 | 3,470 56 | 16,499 56 | |

*a* Previous expenditure Rs. 138,397·98.
*b* Do. „ 204,077·57.
*c* Do. „ 26,288·41.
*d* Previous expenditure Rs. 913·37.
*e* Do. „ 4,524·24.
*f* Do. „ 4,699·47.

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PROVINCE OF UVA. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 145 of 1902 | Repairing the damaged trough in Kalupana-ela ... ... .. | 69 55 | — | 69 55 | 12 ft. galvanized iron troughing, &c. |
| 178 of 1903 | Alteration to two irrigation bungalows at Diyatalawa ... ... | 960 67 | — | 556 38 | — |
| | Repairs— | | | | |
| 103 of 1903 | Minor repairs to masonry retaining wall in Konda-ela ... ... | 80 44 | — | — | — |
| 137 of 1903 | Hungaragonawa and Kotagala anicut repair | 70 69 | — | 61 38 | — |
| 162 of 1903 | Repairing Hambegamuwa tank bund ... | 200 50 | — | 200 50 | 50 cubes earth excavation, &c. |
| 201 of 1903 | Repairs to the sluice at Mahatalawewa ... | 33 0 | — | 33 0 | ½ cube cement masonry, 4½ cubes earthwork, 1 cube clay puddling |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 42 | For making cement concrete pipes at Badulla | — | 1,585 57 | 1,252 78 | 175 pipes at 30 cents, cost of cement, supervision, &c. |
| 70 | For replacing damaged troughs in Hingurugamuwe-ela ... ... | — | 222 68 | 222 68 | Completed |
| 82 | For building a masonry retaining wall at Uma-ela ... ... ... | — | 500 0 | 15 0 | Transport fund |
| | Repairs— | | | | |
| 2 | For repairs to Katupelellewewa bund ... | — | 412 0 | 404 36 | Transport fund, 75 planks at Rs. 30, &c. |
| 17 | For the temporary repair of the breach in the Uma-ela ... ... | — | 41 23 | 38 23 | Repaired |
| 45 | For the repair of the Dehigolla-Mahagala in Yatikinda... ... ... | — | 87 62 | 87 20 | Necessary repairs, transport fund |
| 46 | For the repair of Taldena-ela, Wiyaluwa ... | — | 118 14 | 116 79 | 170 cubes cement masonry, &c. |
| 50 | For the repair of retaining wall in the Alut-ela ... ... ... | — | 68 0 | 67 84 | Three barrels cement, transport, &c. |
| 73 | For the repair of a breach in the Alut-ela ... | — | 51 55 | 51 55 | 75 cubes of masonry |
| 16 | Minor works— | | | | |
| | (Government Agent): cement pipes, Hembarawewa ... ... ... | | | 60 0 | Transporting pipes from Bibile |
| | Boring holes, Miriyamalpitiya-amuna ... | | | 100 0 | 10 cubes gravel rock, 15 cubes blasting rock |
| | Do. Dodangahawela-ela ... | | | 100 0 | Ten holes, 10 cubes blasting rock |
| | Do. Raddalai-amuna ... | | | 52 50 | — |
| | Blasting rocks, Galkade arawe-ela ... | | | 44 0 | — |
| | Do. Kumbukgala-ela ... | | | 66 0 | — |
| | Do. Kindigoda-ela ... | | | 96 50 | — |
| | Distributing gate, Aranamuna-ela ... | — | 1,000 0 | 97 2 | 1·08 cubes masonry in foundation, ½ cube masonry in abutments |
| | Masonry spill wall, Udugamapotawa ... | | | 31 0 | — |
| | Wooden aqueduct, Nelligaskoraturwa ... | | | 100 0 | 28 square ft. spouting, ½ cube cement masonry |
| | Cement pipe sluice, Detugamuwa tank ... | | | 99 0 | Transporting 6 in. by 4 in. pipe sluices |
| | Transport ... ... ... | | | 30 0 | — |
| 21 | Urgent minor works— | | | | |
| | Kandalla-ela ... ... | — | 4 0 | 4 0 | 1 cube rock blasting |
| | Transport ... ... ... | — | 8 34 | 8 34 | — |
| | Total ... | 1,414 85 | 4,099 13 | 4,065 60 | |
| | PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| | Nil | | | | |
| | Repairs— | | | | |
| 230 of 1901 | Repairs to Panamure south channel ... | 41 9 | — | — | — |
| 234 of 1901 | Do. Kitulbokka-ganga anicut ... | 219 89 | — | — | — |
| 128 of 1903 | Do. Mulgama tank ... ... | 36 30 | — | — | — |
| 143 of 1903 | Do. Uggalkaltota trough ... | 179 12 | — | — | — |
| 161 of 1903 | Do. Batugedara channel ... | 1,261 0 | — | 893 66 | Repairs |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 66 | For reconstructing Kitulbokka spill ... | — | 900 0 | 114 50 | — |
| 16 | Minor works, transport ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | 30 0 | — |
| 21 | Urgent minor works, transport ... | — | 8 34 | 8 34 | — |
| | Total ... | 1,737 40 | 1,908 34 | 1,046 50 | |

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| 13 of 1902 | Purchasing surveying and drawing instruments ... ... ... | 82 9 | — | 7 66 | — |
| 226 of 1901 | Recruiting pioneers in India ... | 577 18 | — | 105 0 | — |
| 93 of 1903 | Purchase of instruments ... ... | 2,320 48 | — | 723 41 | — |
| 94 of 1903 | Purchase of tools and plant... ... | 25,358 10 | — | 25,358 10 | — |
| 97 of 1903 | Do. furniture ... ... | 159 27 | — | 153 11 | — |
| 136 of 1903 | Do. six tents ... ... | 900 0 | — | 900 0 | — |
| 141 of 1903 | Pay of temporary draughtsmen ... | 316 68 | — | 314 8 | — |
| 150 of 1903 | Binding in full leather the Ceylon Irrigation Manual ... ... ... | 364 50 | — | — | — |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 18 | For the payment of binding charges for 1903 of books for the use of the Irrigation Department ... ... | — | 80 0 | 72 24 | |
| 20 | For the purchase of tents for the Irrigation Department ... ... | — | 87 70 | 87 70 | — |
| 25 | For the purchase of stationery for the use of the Irrigation Department during 1904 ... | — | 1,500 0 | 1,496 59 | — |
| 26 | For miscellaneous expenses, 1904 ... | — | 300 0 | 290 38 | — |
| 27 | For the purchase of furniture for the use of the Irrigation Department during 1904 ... | — | 1,000 0 | 767 48 | — |
| 28 | For paying special allowance to irrigation officers during 1904 ... ... | — | 1,500 0 | 982 50 | — |
| 30 | For the purchase of tents for the use of the Irrigation Department during 1904 ... | — | 1,500 0 | — | — |
| 32 | For a first class passage to London for Mr. Chute ... ... | — | 625 0 | 625 0 | — |
| 38 | For the purchase of books for the use of the Irrigation Department ... ... | — | 143 34 | 143 34 | — |
| 39 | For rent of an office, store, and clerks' quarters at Tangalla, Southern Province ... | — | 50 0 | 45 0 | — |
| 48 | For binding charges of irrigation accounts in the Audit Office for 1904 ... | — | 75 0 | 75 0 | — |
| 63 | For the purchase of tools and plant for the use of the Irrigation Department ... | — | 50,000 0 | 29,916 77 | — |
| 67 | For alterations and additions to the Irrigation Office, Colombo ... .. | — | 880 0 | 879 0 | — |
| 79 | For purchasing and transporting pioneer clothing ... ... ... | — | 800 0 | 691 98 | — |
| 85 | For travelling expenses to irrigation officers during 1904 (supplementary) ... | — | 1,500 0 | 1,027 34 | — |
| 96 | For payment of interest paid on temporary advances obtained by the Crown Agents ... | — | 15,404 87 | 15,404 87 | — |
| 71 | For rent of quarters occupied by Irrigation Inspector Mr. Buttery at Madawachchiya | — | 180 0 | 180 0 | — |
| 29 | For paying house rent to irrigation officers during 1904 ... ... | — | 1,500 0 | 918 0 | — |
| | Total ... | 30,078 30 | 77,125 91 | 81,164 55 | |

Statement of Irrigation Surveys in Progress and undertaken during 1904.

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NORTHERN PROVINCE. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| 138 of 1903 | Akattimurippu scheme surveys ... | 540 91 | — | 170 0 | In progress |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 81 | For surveying and setting out minor channels at Giant's tank ... ... | — | 2,000 0 | 183 96 | In progress |
| 24 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904— | | | | |
| | Giant's tank channels ... ... | — | 70 19 | 70 19 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 8 33 | 8 33 | — |
| 68 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904 (supplementary)— | | | | |
| | Akatimurippu tank ... ... | — | 52 80 | 52 80 | — |
| | Olumadu tank ... ... | — | 19 50 | 19 50 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 6 67 | 6 67 | — |
| | Total ... | 540 91 | 2,157 49 | 511 45 | |
| | SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| 151 of 1903 | Surveying the right bank of Kirindi-oya ... | 222 75 | — | 63 35 | In progress |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 33 | For the surveys and levels at Badagiriya ... | — | 1,800 0 | 1,800 0 | Completed |
| 88 | For further surveys and levels, Badagiriya... | — | 500 0 | 500 0 | do. |
| 24 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904— | | | | |
| | Tissa irrigation scheme ... ... | — | 89 62 | 89 62 | — |
| | Beminiyanwila ... ... | — | 70 15 | 70 15 | — |
| | Oluwila ... ... ... | — | 63 15 | 63 15 | — |
| | Village tank (transport) ... | — | 0 30 | 0 30 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 5 56 | 5 56 | — |
| 68 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904 (supplementary)— | | | | |
| | Oluwila tank ... ... | — | 71 90 | 71 90 | — |
| | Manduwa ... ... | — | 59 70 | 59 70 | — |
| | Kirinde scheme ... ... | — | 251 35 | 251 35 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 4 45 | 4 45 | — |
| | Total ... | 222 75 | 2,916 18 | 2,979 53 | |
| | EASTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 24 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904— | | | | |
| | Allai tank ... ... | — | 734 84 | 734 84 | — |
| | Unnichchai ... ... | — | 72 40 | 72 40 | — |
| | Muthalikallam ... ... | — | 256 77 | 256 77 | — |
| | Rugam tank ... ... | — | 35 46 | 35 46 | — |
| | Kadukkamunai ... ... | — | 32 45 | 32 45 | — |
| | Pulukunavi ... ... | — | 32 46 | 32 46 | — |
| | Transport deduction .. ... | — | 11 11 | 11 11 | — |
| 68 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904 (supplementary)— | | | | |
| | Allai tank ... ... | — | 345 40 | 345 40 | — |
| | Sadayantalawa ... ... | — | 11 56 | 11 56 | — |
| | Viragoda tank ... ... | — | 11 56 | 11 56 | — |
| | Divulana tank ... ... | — | 11 56 | 11 56 | — |
| | Tumpankeni ... ... | — | 11 56 | 11 56 | — |
| | Rugam anicut ... ... | — | 13 80 | 13 80 | — |
| | Kurankupanchan tank ... ... | — | 32 50 | 32 50 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 8 89 | 8 89 | — |
| | Total ... | — | 1,622 32 | 1,622 32 | |
| | WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 24 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904— | | | | |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 1 39 | 1 39 | — |
| 68 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904 (supplementary)— | | | | |
| | Tape box ... ... | — | 22 80 | 22 80 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 1 11 | 1 11 | — |
| | Total ... | — | 25 30 | 25 30 | |

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CENTRAL PROVINCE. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| 212 of 1897 | Doranillagala and Loluwilla scheme ... | 361 4 | — | — | — |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 24 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904— | | | | |
| | Warakamure-oya ... ... | — | 4 50 | 4 50 | — |
| | Moragalla Mahawewa ... ... | — | 46 0 | 46 0 | — |
| | Transport of plan to Provincial Engineer | — | 0 95 | 0 95 | — |
| | Gampola Raja-ela ... ... | — | 38 40 | 38 40 | — |
| | Tape box to Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Mr. Lucas ... ... | — | 5 70 | 5 70 | — |
| | Dewahuwa ... ... | — | 53 34 | 53 34 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 2 78 | 2 78 | — |
| 68 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904 (supplementary)— | | | | |
| | Udugoda Bandara-ela ... ... | — | 98 72 | 98 72 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 2 22 | 2 22 | — |
| | Total ... | 361 4 | 252 61 | 252 61 | |
| | NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| 132 of 1903 | Survey of Huruluwewa ... ... | 1,754 13 | — | — | — |
| 175 of 1903 | Survey and levels in North-Central Province and Central Province ... ... | 6,322 55 | — | 6,308 57 | Completed |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 37 | For survey and levels at Nuwarawewa, North-Central Province ... ... | — | 2,000 0 | 1,999 99 | do. |
| 77 | For continuing the survey of the old Yoda-ela from Nuwarawewa to Mahagalkadawala | — | 1,000 0 | 808 34 | In progress |
| 80 | For setting out and surveying a low level channel at Nachchaduwa ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | 950 56 | Completed |
| 94 | For surveys and levels (supplementary) ... | — | 2,000 0 | 706 90 | In progress |
| 24 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904— | | | | |
| | Sangilikandarawa ... ... | — | 21 25 | 21 25 | — |
| | Mahagalkadawala ... ... | — | 59 15 | 59 15 | — |
| | Tunukkai ... ... | — | 37 40 | 37 40 | — |
| | Hiriwardena ... ... | — | 10 50 | 10 50 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 8 34 | 8 34 | — |
| 68 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904 (supplementary)— | | | | |
| | Sangilikandarawa ... ... | — | 168 85 | 168 85 | — |
| | Mahagalkadawala ... ... | — | 51 75 | 51 75 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 6 67 | 6 67 | — |
| | Total ... | 8,076 68 | 6,363 91 | 11,138 27 | |
| | NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| 4 of 1902 | Surveying of lands under Pandawewa ... | 747 1 | — | — | — |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 24 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904— | | | | |
| | Deduru-oya works ... ... | — | 560 5 | 560 5 | — |
| | Batulu-oya ... ... | — | 86 40 | 86 40 | — |
| | Pulichakkulam ... ... | — | 43 20 | 43 20 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 5 56 | 5 56 | — |
| 68 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904 (supplementary)— | | | | |
| | Deduru-oya works ... ... | — | 535 6 | 535 6 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 4 45 | 4 45 | — |
| | Total ... | 747 1 | 1,234 72 | 1,234 72 | |
| | PROVINCE OF UVA. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| 157 of 1902 | Surveying Makerakettiya tank .. | 206 73 | — | 80 0 | Completed |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 24 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904— | | | | |
| | Taldena-ela ... ... | — | 10 50 | 10 50 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 8 34 | 8 34 | — |
| 68 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904 (supplementary)— | | | | |
| | Kehellandewewa ... ... | — | 14 68 | 14 68 | — |
| | Nelunwewa ... ... | — | 14 68 | 14 68 | — |
| | Ratmalkanda-oya works ... | | 46 60 | 46 60 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 6 67 | 6 67 | — |
| | Total ... | 206 73 | 101 47 | 181 47 | |
| | PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 24 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904 Transport deduction ... ... | — | 8 34 | 8 34 | — |
| 68 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1904 (supplementary) Transport deduction ... | — | 6 67 | 6 67 | — |
| | Total ... | — | 15 1 | 15 1 | |

Statement of Expenditure on Maintenance of Irrigation Works in 1904.

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | NORTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| | Government Agent. | | | | |
| 3 | For the maintenance of irrigation works in the Northern Province during 1904, viz.:— | | | | |
| | Kanakarayankulam ... ... | — | 200 0 | 199 95 | Usual upkeep |
| | Iratperiyakulam ... ... | — | 250 0 | 233 63 | do. |
| | Vavuniya ... ... | — | 200 0 | 199 65 | do. |
| | Mamadu ... ... | — | 300 0 | 299 76 | do. |
| | Mandukoddai ... ... | — | 200 0 | 194 60 | do. |
| | Maha Rambaikulam ... ... | — | 250 0 | 231 50 | do. |
| | Vengalacheddikulam ... ... | — | 200 0 | 137 79 | do. |
| | Periya Olukkulam ... ... | — | 300 0 | 248 50 | do. |
| | Sluiced village tanks ... ... | — | 500 0 | 255 82 | do. |
| | Director of Irrigation. | | | | |
| 4 | For the maintenance of irrigation works in the Northern Province during 1904, viz.:— | | | | |
| | Periyakulam ... ... | — | 200 0 | 6 0 | Usual upkeep |
| | Kanukkeni tank ... ... | — | 1,400 0 | 997 76 | do. |
| | Giant's tank ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 4,999 98 | do. |
| | Dri-aru ... ... | — | 500 0 | 103 45 | do. |
| | Total ... | — | 9,500 0 | 8,108 39 | |
| | SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| | Director of Irrigation. | | | | |
| 5 | For the maintenance of irrigation works in the Southern Province during 1904, viz.:— | | | | |
| | Waggalmodara and Timbirimodara flood outlet ... ... | — | 413 0 | 387 0 | Usual upkeep |
| | Dedduwa channel ... ... | — | 969 0 | 703 88 | do. |
| | *Gangaboda Pattu System.* | | | | |
| | Hali-ela and 3 miles of channel ... | — | 3,860 0 | 1,253 26 | Usual upkeep |
| | Urapola anicut and channel ... | | | 922 96 | do. |
| | Sapugoda and head sluice ... | | | 210 67 | do. |
| | Elawala anicut and channels, 2½ miles ... | | | 644 7 | do. |
| | Homeragoda channel ... ... | | | 256 61 | do. |
| | Pettera anicut and channel ... | | | 321 13 | do. |
| | Dandeniya tank and channel ... | — | 850 0 | 697 65 | do. |
| | Denegama-Weangwewa ... | — | 781 0 | 780 7 | do. |
| | Kekanadura tank and channel ... | — | 1,000 0 | 998 96 | do. |
| | Urubokka dam ... ... | — | 850 0 | 774 60 | do. |
| | Udakiriwila tank and channels ... | — | 1,440 0 | 1,439 69 | do. |
| | *Kirama System.* Elpitiya anicut and Arachchi amuna ... ... | — | 1,260 0 | 1,259 50 | Usual upkeep |
| | Kirindi-oya scheme ... .. | — | 3,550 0 | 2,638 61 | do. |
| | Walawe-ganga works ... ... | — | 4,620 0 | 6,076 70 | do. |
| | Badagiriya tank: For the completion of the surveys ... ... | — | 160 0 | 148 86 | do. |
| | Total ... | — | 19,753 0 | 19,514 22 | |
| | EASTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| | Government Agent. | | | | |
| 6 | For the maintenance of irrigation works in the Eastern Province during 1904, viz.:— | | | | |
| | Hakgalawewa ... ... | — | 33 0 | 32 96 | Usual upkeep |
| | Maha-oya tank ... ... | — | 114 0 | 114 0 | do. |

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | EASTERN PROVINCE—*contd.* | | | | |
| | Director of Irrigation. | | | | |
| 7 | For the maintenance of irrigation works in the Eastern Province during 1904, viz.:— | | | | |
| | Pullumalai tank ... ... | — | 120 0 | 115 44 | Usual upkeep |
| | Rugam tank ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | 1,000 0 | do. |
| | Rugam anicuts ... ... | — | 750 0 | 743 88 | do. |
| | Kadukkamunai tank ... ... | — | 339 0 | 336 17 | do. |
| | Manalpiddi-aru anicut ... ... | — | 1,172 0 | 381 8 | do. |
| | Pulukunavi tank ... ... | — | — | 449 94 | do. |
| | Divulana tank ... ... | — | 1,119 0 | 764 71 | do. |
| | Tumpankeni tank ... ... | | | 324 76 | do. |
| | Chadayantalava tank ... ... | — | 900 0 | 597 84 | do. |
| | Viragoda tank ... ... | | | 266 92 | do. |
| | Naulla tank | — | 1,760 0 | 398 24 | do. |
| | Panama tank | | | 397 62 | do. |
| | Rotawewa tank } Panama pattu works... | | | 547 33 | do. |
| | Lahugalla tank | | | 409 24 | do. |
| | Pattipolai-aru scheme (Amparai, Irakkamam, and anicuts) ... ... | — | 3,535 0 | 3,405 95 | do. |
| | Sakamam works ... ... | — | 1,345 0 | 1,467 36 | do. |
| | Ilakkantai tank ... ... | — | 1,320 0 | 83 73 | do. |
| | Allai tank ... ... | | | 1,133 55 | do. |
| | Peruveli tank ... ... | | | | |
| | Andankulam ... ... | — | 1,030 0 | 934 56 | do. |
| | Periyakulam ... ... | | | | |
| | Kantalay ... ... | — | 1,050 0 | 1,043 55 | do. |
| 43 | Tembittiya tank ... ... | — | 630 21 | 485 29 | do |
| | Total ... | — | 15,878 21 | 15,434 12 | |
| | WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| | Government Agent. | | | | |
| 8 | For the maintenance of irrigation works in the Western Province during 1904, viz.:— | | | | |
| | Polgaha tank ... ... | — | 200 0 | 51 87 | Usual upkeep |
| | Kadurugaha tank ... ... | | | 57 0 | do. |
| | Dikmaga Ihala tank ... ... | | | 49 25 | do. |
| | Dikmaga Pahala tank ... ... | | | 37 50 | do. |
| | Attidiya sluice ... ... | — | 33 0 | 15 91 | do. |
| | Nikatu-ela sluice ... ... | — | 136 0 | 94 93 | do. |
| | Padukada dam and Boralesgamuwa ... | — | 50 0 | 21 62 | do. |
| | Total ... | — | 419 0 | 328 8 | |
| | CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| | Government Agent. | | | | |
| 9 | For the maintenance of irrigation works in the Central Province during 1904, viz.:— | | | | |
| | Maha-ela ... ... | — | 400 0 | 265 87 | Usual upkeep |
| | Waduwawala-ela ... ... | — | 400 0 | 409 34 | do. |
| | Bodi-ela ... ... | — | 400 0 | 393 32 | do. |
| | Lamasuriyagama-ela and guardian's bungalow ... ... ... | — | 350 0 | 293 31 | do. |
| | Barrack Plain reservoir ... | — | 25 0 | 0 25 | do. |
| | Karawilabena tank ... ... | — | 50 0 | 48 50 | do. |
| | Nadeniya amuna ... ... | — | 20 0 | 19 70 | do. |
| | Elahera head sluice ... ... | — | 25 0 | 24 25 | do. |
| | Village tank sluice ... ... | — | 250 0 | 250 0 | do. |
| | Village labour supervision ... | — | 375 0 | 323 75 | do. |
| | Bowtenna channel ... ... | — | 120 0 | 119 70 | do. |
| | Weragahapelessa ... ... | — | 10 0 | 9 60 | do. |
| | Eraula tank ... ... | — | 35 0 | 33 35 | do. |
| | Nicol-oya Upper-ela ... ... | — | 25 0 | 24 25 | do. |
| | Kurukulayaye amuna ... ... | — | 50 0 | 43 0 | do. |
| | Pelwehera tank ... ... | — | 50 0 | 49 30 | do. |
| | Total ... | — | 2,585 0 | 2,307 49 | |

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| | Government Agent. | | | | |
| 10 | For the maintenance of irrigation works in the North-Central Province during 1904, viz.:— | | | | |
| | Talawe-ela anicut ... ... | — | 200 0 | 199 75 | Usual upkeep |
| | Village tanks ... ... | — | 3,000 0 | 3,000 52 | do. |
| | Five irrigation bungalows ... | — | 250 0 | 244 80 | do. |
| | Director of Irrigation. | | | | |
| 11 | For the maintenance of irrigation works in the North-Central Province during 1904, viz.:— | | | | |
| | Kalawewa and Balaluwewa tanks and channels, Kalawewa, Yoda-ela, and Maha Ilupallama ... ... | — | 10,233 50 | 10,549 93 | Usual upkeep |
| | Tissawewa irrigation works ... | — | 5,820 0 | 2,308 75 | do. |
| | Bassawakulam irrigation works ... | | | 1,625 1 | do. |
| | Nuwarawewa irrigation works ... | | | 359 4 | do. |
| | Channels under Nuwarawewa ... | | | 1,547 29 | do. |
| | Minneri ... ... | — | 3,826 50 | 2,344 31 | do. |
| | Maha Madawachchiya ... ... | | | 156 65 | do. |
| | Manankettiya ... ... | | | 147 0 | do. |
| | Total ... | — | 23,330 0 | 22,483 5 | |
| | NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| | Government Agent. | | | | |
| 12 | For the maintenance of irrigation works in the North-Western Province during 1904, viz.:— | | | | |
| | Paragoda anicut ... ... | — | 35 0 | 0 70 | Transport fund |
| | Medaketiya tank ... ... | — | 300 0 | 283 78 | Upkeep of bund |
| | Magallewewa ... ... | — | 1,100 0 | 1,093 81 | Upkeep of bund and channels |
| | Mahauswewa tank ... ... | — | 660 0 | 641 10 | do. |
| | Tinapitiya tank ... ... | — | 470 0 | 468 65 | do. |
| | Sluiced village tanks ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | 999 22 | Rent of store, &c. |
| | One irrigation bungalow ... | — | 40 0 | 39 80 | Rethatched the bungalow |
| | Director of Irrigation. | | | | |
| 13 | For the maintenance of irrigation works in the North-Western Province during 1904, viz.:— | | | | |
| | Kurunegala tank and sluice (Rs. 1,038·94), Wenoruwewa tank and Bu-ela anicut (Rs. 737·76) ... ... | — | 1,750 0 | 1,776 70 | Usual upkeep |
| | Kospotu-oya anicut ... ... | — | 80 0 | 104 60 | do. |
| | Mediyawa tank (Rs. 840·15) and Galgomuwa tank (Rs. 97·64) ... | — | 858 0 | 937 79 | do. |
| | Deduru-oya channels ... ... | — | 5,500 0 | 5,368 91 | do. |
| 92 | Deduru-oya works, Mediyawa, Kospotu-oya anicuts: planking ... ... | — | 818 37 | 817 20 | Spent on Deduru-oya works only Rs. 817·20 |
| | Total ... | — | 12,611 37 | 12,532 26 | |
| | PROVINCE OF UVA. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| | Government Agent. | | | | |
| 14 | For the maintenance of irrigation works in the Province of Uva during 1904, viz.:— | | | | |
| | Horaborawewa and Kudawewa tanks ... | — | 520 0 | 453 10 | Usual upkeep |
| | Sudupanawila anicut: pay of guardian ... | — | 180 0 | 60 0 | do. |
| | Hambegamuwa tank: do. ... | | | 90 0 | do. |
| | Okkampitiya Yoda-ela (Kumbukkan-oya works) ... ... | — | 1,988 0 | 1,940 35 | do. |
| | Gal-oya anicut, pay of watcher ... | — | 120 0 | 120 0 | do. |
| | Pay of two earthwork overseers ... | — | 720 0 | 647 42 | do. |
| | Alut-ela ... ... | — | 250 0 | 350 60 | do. |
| | Alut-ela (paid out of savings) ... | — | — | 114 0 | do. |
| 95 | For maintenance of irrigation works in Upper Uva ... ... | — | 100 0 | 85 20 | do. |
| 75 | Badulupitiya-ela: repair of a distribution gate ... ... ... | — | 15 46 | 14 96 | do. |
| 76 | Kendala-ela: repairs ... ... | — | 14 43 | 14 43 | do. |
| 83 | Badulupitiya-ela: repairs... ... | — | 36 8 | 35 33 | do. |
| | Total ... | — | 3,943 97 | 3,925 39 | |

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| | Government Agent. | | | | |
| 15 | For the maintenance of irrigation works in the Province of Sabaragamuwa during 1904, viz.:— | | | | |
| | Kolonna korale irrigation works— | | | | |
| | Kitulbokka-ganga ... ... | | | 446 33 | — |
| | Panamure ... ... | | | 214 0 | — |
| | Ambagahawela ... ... | | | 153 97 | — |
| | Hulanda-oya ... ... | | | 143 17 | — |
| | Hulgura-arewewa ... ... | — | 1,500 0 | 141 86 | — |
| | Hengurawewa ... ... | | | 121 43 | — |
| | Tunkame tank ... ... | | | 223 30 | — |
| | Wallalgoda ... ... | | | 141 25 | — |
| | Batugedara irrigation works ... | — | 260 0 | 394 28 | — |
| | Openake aqueduct ... ... | — | 20 0 | 0 60 | — |
| | Kinchingama anicut ... ... | — | 180 0 | 125 40 | — |
| | Mulgama tank ... ... | — | 50 0 | 11 50 | — |
| | Malwatta irrigation works ... | — | 165 0 | 324 75 | — |
| | Uggalkaltota irrigation works ... | — | 500 0 | 279 50 | — |
| | Rakwana-ganga irrigation works ... | — | 500 0 | 327 50 | — |
| | Three irrigation bungalows ... | | 360 0 | — | — |
| | Tunkame irrigation bungalow and works | | 65 50 | — | — |
| | Panamure ... ... | — | — | 95 70 | — |
| | Tunkame ... .. | | — | 24 46 | — |
| | Rajawaka ... ... | | — | 148 30 | — |
| | Kaltota ... ... | | — | 130 80 | — |
| | Total ... | — | 3,600 50 | 3,448 10 | |

Statement of Allowances, &c., paid on Estimates during 1904.

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | HEADQUARTERS. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 22 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1904 (Rs. 38,930) ... ... | — | 5,700 0 | 1,373 33 | |
| 23 | For travelling allowances and expenses, 1904 | — | 11,000 0 | 10,967 13 | |
| 41 | For pay of temporary draughtsmen ... | — | 1,000 0 | 1,000 0 | |
| 55 | For salary of clerk to Irrigation Engineer, minor works ... ... | — | 240 0 | 238 6 | |
| 91 | For pay of temporary draughtsmen ... | — | 330 0 | 306 54 | |
| | Total ... | — | 18,270 0 | 13,885 6 | |
| | NORTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 22 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1904 (Rs. 38,930) ... ... | — | 5,040 0 | 4,334 84 | |
| | Total ... | — | 5,040 0 | 4,334 84 | |
| | SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 22 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1904 (Rs. 38,930) ... ... | — | 3,840 0 | 3,837 32 | |
| | Total ... | — | 3,840 0 | 3,837 32 | |
| | EASTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 22 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1904 (Rs. 38,930) ... ... | — | 4,920 0 | 4,700 8 | |
| 52 | Payment of allowances to Mr. Sanmugam, Irrigation Engineer, and Mr. Nagamuttu, Irrigation Inspector, Eastern Province ... | — | 774 3 | 773 38 | |
| | Total ... | — | 5,694 3 | 5,473 46 | |
| | WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 22 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1904 (Rs. 38,930) ... ... | — | 1,440 0 | 1,231 93 | |
| | Total ... | — | 1,440 0 | 1,231 93 | |

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 22 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1904 (Rs. 38,930) ... ... | — | 11,370 0 | 9,171 85 | |
| | Total ... | — | 11,370 0 | 9,171 85 | |
| | NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 22 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1904 (Rs. 38,930) ... ... | — | 5,280 0 | 5,272 13 | |
| | Total ... | — | 5,280 0 | 5,272 13 | |
| | PROVINCE OF UVA. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 22 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1904 (Rs. 38,930) ... ... | — | 1,100 0 | 822 12 | |
| | Total ... | — | 1,100 0 | 822 12 | |
| | PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1903.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1904.* | | | | |
| 22 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1904 (Rs. 38,930) ... ... | — | 240 0 | 220 0 | |
| 69 | For payment of increased allowance to Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Sabaragamuwa ... | — | 60 0 | 50 0 | |
| | Total ... | — | 300 0 | 270 0 | |

SUMMARY.

| | Rs c. |
|---|---|
| Headquarters ... ... ... ... | 13,885 |
| Northern Province ... ... ... ... | 4,334 84 |
| Southern Province ... ... ... ... | 3 837 32 |
| Eastern Province ... ... ... ... | 5,473 46 |
| Central Province ... ... ... ... | 1,231 93 |
| North-Central Province ... ... ... ... | 9,171 85 |
| North-Western Province ... ... ... ... | 5,272 13 |
| Province of Uva ... ... ... ... | 822 12 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa ... ... ... | 270 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 44,298 71 |

# APPENDIX G.

## MAINTENANCE OF WORKS DURING 1904.

| | 1900. | | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | Mean of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| **NORTHERN PROVINCE.** | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| GIANT'S TANK. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay and allowance of guardians ... | — | — | — | — | 825 0 | — | 1,188 63 | — | 1,191 60 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... | 18 0 | — | 149 93 | — | 90 13 | — | 448 3 | — | 182 30 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... | — | — | — | — | 2 50 | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... | — | — | — | — | 92 75 | — | 174 80 | — | 93 74 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... | 25 50 | — | 121 0 | — | 99 0 | — | 198 59 | — | 150 0 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... | 44 50 | — | 47 0 | — | 61 27 | — | 290 35 | — | 283 35 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (12¼ miles) ... | 263 49 | 40 53 | 171 90 | 26 44 | 530 75 | — | 772 16 | 63 3 | 540 99 | 44 16 | | |
| Removal of silt (10 miles) ... | 75 50 | — | — | — | 138 80 | — | 432 1 | 43 20 | 323 69 | 32 36 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (21 miles) ... | 150 75 | 23 19 | 837 38 | 167 48 | 1,246 66 | — | 2,263 41 | 107 78 | 1,999 54 | 95 21 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | 7 50 | — | 172 75 | — | 212 70 | — | 781 0 | — | 234 77 | — | | |
| | 585 24 | | 1,499 96 | | 3,299 56 | | 6,548 98 | | 4,999 98 | | 3,386 74 | |
| KANUKKENI TANK. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 106 0 | — | 360 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... | 46 90 | — | — | — | 42 0 | — | — | — | 4 32 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... | — | — | — | — | 45 2 | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Planting trees ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... | 18 0 | — | 18 0 | — | 21 0 | — | 18 0 | — | 40 74 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... | 94 19 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 45 | — | 24 82 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (10⅞ miles) ... | 51 62 | 13 76 | 104 70 | 15 51 | 146 8 | 13 43 | 105 21 | 9 67 | 40 76 | 3 75 | | |
| Removal of silt ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 228 97 | — | 380 57 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (10⅞ miles) ... | 389 26 | 103 80 | 467 18 | 68 47 | 299 19 | 27 51 | 53 70 | 4 94 | 56 42 | 5 19 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | — | — | 10 0 | — | 42 98 | — | 9 36 | — | 90 61 | — | | |
| | 599 97 | | 599 88 | | 596 27 | | 527 69 | | 997 76 | | 664 31 | |

| | 1900. | | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | Mean of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| **PERIYAKULAM TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 0 | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 6 0 | — | 10 0 | — | 6 0 | — | 6 0 | — | 6 0 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 4 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (1¼ mile) ... | — | — | 11 0 | 8 80 | 60 9 | 48 7 | 17 7 | 13 66 | — | — | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | 15 2 | 24 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (1¼ mile) ... | 144 64 | 115 71 | 178 90 | 143 12 | 92 75 | 74 20 | 42 40 | 33 92 | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 30 9 | — | — | — | 35 14 | — | 8 50 | — | — | — | | |
| | 199 95 | | 199 90 | | 193 98 | | 76 97 | | 6 0 | | 135 36 | — |
| **SOUTHERN PROVINCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **DANDENIYA TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | 324 19 | — | 298 78 | — | 299 95 | — | 300 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 32 37 | — | 11 40 | — | 19 50 | — | 15 50 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | 27 30 | — | 54 45 | — | 43 10 | — | 30 15 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 1 20 | — | 4 20 | — | 5 10 | — | 0 60 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | 18 50 | — | 24 50 | — | 17 0 | — | 17 0 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 10 20 | — | 28 95 | — | 88 50 | — | 55 0 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (3½ miles) ... | — | — | 160 5 | 45 73 | 245 60 | 70 17 | 189 75 | 54 21 | 166 50 | 47 57 | | |
| Removal of silt (3½ miles) ... ... | — | — | 214 30 | 61 37 | 71 0 | 20 28 | 8 0 | 2 28 | 27 0 | 7 71 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (3½ miles) ... | — | — | 61 20 | 17 48 | 90 90 | 25 97 | 114 65 | 32 76 | 85 90 | 24 54 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | — | — | 9 0 | — | 19 50 | — | — | — | | |
| | | | 849 81 | | 838 78 | | 805 5 | | 697 65 | | — | — |
| **DEDDUWA TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | 270 83 | — | 249 96 | — | 249 96 | — | 249 96 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | 9 48 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 170 0 | — | 95 50 | — | 90 0 | — | 106 50 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | 19 78 | — | 20 88 | — | 19 38 | — | 19 38 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 47 98 | — | 55 85 | — | 195 35 | — | 34 80 | — | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (1⅝ mile) ... | — | — | 36 10 | 26 25 | 39 75 | 28 91 | 62 50 | 45 45 | 50 80 | 36 94 | | | |
| Removal of silt (1¼ mile) ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 113 61 | 90 89 | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (1⅝ mile) ... | — | — | 5 0 | 3 64 | 63 85 | 46 44 | 79 1 | 57 46 | 113 71 | 73 60 | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 85 13 | — | 42 75 | — | 29 48 | — | 15 12 | — | | | |
| | | | 644 30 | | 568 54 | | 725 68 | | 703 88 | | — | — | |
| DENAGAMA AND UYANWEWA TANKS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | 325 0 | — | 300 0 | — | 299 95 | — | 300 0 | — | | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | 19 69 | — | 19 50 | — | — | — | | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | 50 0 | — | — | — | 43 10 | — | 5 70 | — | | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 3 85 | — | 5 10 | — | 4 60 | — | | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | 15 62 | — | 23 2 | — | 17 0 | — | 15 62 | — | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 24 32 | — | 15 10 | — | 88 50 | — | 38 70 | — | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (⅝ mile) ... | — | — | 225 15 | 360 24 | 176 90 | 110 56 | 189 75 | 118 59 | 192 50 | 120 30 | | | |
| Removal of silt ($\frac{1}{16}$ mile) ... | — | — | 1 80 | 28 80 | 1 50 | 0 9 | 8 0 | 0 50 | 4 20 | 0 26 | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (⅜ mile) ... | — | — | 75 60 | 120 96 | 230 94 | 144 34 | 114 65 | 42 99 | 98 95 | 37 10 | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 42 55 | — | — | — | 19 50 | — | 119 80 | — | | | |
| | | | 760 4 | | 771 0 | | 805 5 | | 780 7 | | — | — | |
| HALI-ELA TANK, SAPUGODA ANICUT, ELLAWALA TANK, URAPOLA ANICUT, PETTERA ANICUT, ALAWATUGODA ANICUT, HOMARAGODA ANICUT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardians ... ... ... | — | — | 1,129 21 | — | 896 70 | — | 962 50 | — | 922 15 | — | | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 56 45 | — | 114 96 | — | 56 11 | — | 63 35 | — | | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | 239 40 | — | 402 20 | — | 324 20 | — | 219 35 | — | | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 125 10 | — | 138 75 | — | 155 10 | — | 255 64 | — | | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 115 10 | — | | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | 94 25 | — | 88 30 | — | 189 75 | — | — | — | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 152 50 | — | 49 12 | — | 69 94 | — | 199 86 | — | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (13¾ miles) ... | — | — | 610 50 | 44 40 | 597 75 | 43 47 | 661 21 | 48 9 | 567 75 | 50 47 | | | |
| Removal of silt (13⅜ miles) ... ... | — | — | 321 66 | 24 5 | 160 98 | 11 71 | 32 40 | 2 42 | 88 52 | 6 61 | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (13¾ miles) ... | — | — | 409 76 | 29 80 | 593 15 | 43 14 | 418 50 | 30 44 | 448 90 | 39 90 | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 457 35 | — | 748 51 | — | 760 46 | — | 728 8 | — | | | |
| | | | 3,596 18 | | 3,790 42 | | 3,630 17 | | 3,508 70 | | — | — | |

| | 1900. | | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | Mean of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| **KEKENADURA TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | 260 0 | — | 230 0 | — | 249 96 | — | 249 96 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 23 15 | — | 83 0 | — | 4 50 | — | 2 50 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | 141 24 | — | 76 50 | — | 129 90 | — | 123 25 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 4 0 | — | 2 40 | — | 4 80 | — | 4 22 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | 20 0 | — | 37 50 | — | 20 0 | — | 20 0 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 4 56 | — | 14 90 | — | 17 84 | — | — | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (7½ miles) ... | — | — | 198 33 | 26 44 | 245 70 | 32 76 | 274 62 | 36 62 | 289 40 | 38 59 | | |
| Removal of silt (7⅜ miles) ... ... | — | — | 37 90 | 5 14 | 5 40 | 0 73 | 48 30 | 5 60 | 52 90 | 7 17 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (7½ miles) ... | — | — | 291 0 | 38 80 | 170 20 | 22 69 | 247 47 | 33 0 | 143 35 | 19 11 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 19 80 | — | 129 65 | — | 0 60 | — | 113 38 | — | | |
| | | | 999 98 | | 995 25 | | 997 99 | | 998 96 | | — | — |
| **KIRAMA TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | 520 0 | — | 480 0 | — | 336 0 | — | 336 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 34 70 | — | 22 15 | — | 41 35 | — | 23 85 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | 78 55 | — | 153 75 | — | 132 0 | — | 76 55 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... .. | — | — | 10 65 | — | 12 0 | — | 9 0 | — | 120 10 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges... ... ... | — | — | 25 20 | — | 36 20 | — | 25 20 | — | 35 20 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 20 5 | — | 4 25 | — | 32 84 | — | 16 80 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (1⅞ mile) ... | — | — | 177 30 | 94 56 | 211 75 | 112 93 | 201 0 | 107 20 | 186 60 | 99 52 | | |
| Removal of silt (1¾ mile) ... ... | — | — | 121 20 | 69 26 | 9 0 | 5 14 | 1 65 | 2 89 | 60 65 | 34 66 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (1⅞ mile) ... | — | — | 189 33 | 100 98 | 117 5 | 62 43 | 97 95 | 52 24 | 111 65 | 59 55 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 2 40 | — | 212 45 | — | 358 90 | — | 292 10 | — | | |
| | | | 1,179 38 | | 1,258 60 | | 1,235 89 | | 1,259 50 | | — | — |
| **KIRINDE-OYA WORKS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 628 38 | — | 720 0 | — | 780 0 | — | 720 0 | — | 702 58 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 86 75 | — | 193 0 | — | 90 2 | — | 86 90 | — | 9 43 | — | | |
| Repair of roads (6 miles) ... ... | 8 0 | 1 33 | 42 0 | 7 0 | 56 40 | 9 40 | 51 35 | 8 56 | 8 25 | 1 37 | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 198 86 | — | 154 80 | — | 139 20 | — | 141 60 | — | 3 0 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 79 90 | — | 62 2 | — | 51 0 | — | 51 0 | — | 71 0 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 21 30 | — | 138 20 | — | 144 35 | — | 139 20 | — | 177 10 | — | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (27 miles) ... | 524 60 | 19 69 | 344 40 | 12 76 | 480 60 | 17 80 | 662 80 | 24 55 | 1,001 65 | 37 10 | | |
| Removal of silt (21 miles) ... ... | 149 8 | 7 10 | 485 20 | 23 10 | 459 62 | 21 89 | 447 17 | 21 30 | 404 54 | 19 21 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (27 miles) ... | 654 85 | 24 25 | 316 30 | 11 71 | 322 65 | 11 98 | 248 75 | 9 21 | 247 85 | 9 18 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 302 45 | — | 94 8 | — | 6 16 | — | — | — | 13 21 | — | | |
| | 2,654 17 | | 2,550 0 | | 2,530 0 | | 2,548 77 | | 2,638 61 | | 2,584 31 | — |
| UDUKIRIWILA TANK. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | 410 0 | — | 297 50 | — | 480 0 | — | 493 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 54 70 | — | 137 3 | — | 49 84 | — | 300 81 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | 61 35 | — | 0 80 | — | 58 5 | — | 30 82 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 19 60 | — | 70 38 | — | 48 66 | — | 79 48 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges... ... ... | — | — | 28 80 | — | 98 20 | — | 33 80 | — | 36 30 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 25 0 | — | 70 60 | — | 104 84 | — | 31 88 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (3¼ miles) ... | — | — | 282 70 | 86 98 | 225 57 | 69 41 | 94 67 | 25 24 | 148 65 | 45 74 | | |
| Removal of silt (2¾ miles) ... ... | — | — | 306 49 | 111 45 | 32 64 | 11 87 | 17 52 | 6 37 | 111 86 | 40 68 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (3¼ miles) ... | — | — | 204 68 | 62 98 | 91 42 | 28 13 | 295 83 | 78 89 | 147 89 | 45 50 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 6 0 | — | 306 50 | — | 178 27 | — | 59 0 | — | | |
| | | | 1,399 32 | | 1,330 94 | | 1,361 48 | | 1,439 69 | | — | — |
| URUBOKKA. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | 336 0 | — | 336 0 | — | 336 0 | — | 336 0 | — | | |
| Repairs of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 90 | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | 17 0 | — | 17 0 | — | 17 0 | — | 17 0 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 79 50 | — | 105 4 | — | 94 80 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (2 miles) ... | — | — | 122 75 | 61 37 | 41 40 | 20 70 | 46 50 | 23 25 | 50 10 | 25 5 | | |
| Removal of silt (2 miles) ... ... | — | — | 31 70 | 15 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (2 miles) ... | — | — | 145 85 | 72 92 | 248 85 | 124 42 | 247 15 | 123 57 | 251 50 | 125 75 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 21 0 | — | 2 10 | — | 4 20 | — | 25 20 | — | | |
| | | | 674 30 | | 724 85 | | 768 79 | | 774 60 | | — | — |

| | 1900. | | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | Mean of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total | Rate per Mile. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| **WAGGALMODARA FLOOD OUTLET.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | 156 0 | — | 132 0 | — | 156 0 | — | 144 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 180 0 | — | 112 50 | — | 101 25 | — | 153 75 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | 8 26 | — | 10 26 | — | 8 26 | — | 8 26 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 15 50 | — | 25 50 | — | — | — | 54 74 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 15 0 | — | 128 0 | — | 93 75 | — | 26 25 | — | | |
| | | | 374 76 | | 408 26 | | 359 26 | | 387 0 | | — | — |
| **WALAWE-GANGA WORKS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay and allowance of guardian ... ... | 618 86 | — | 845 0 | — | 828 75 | — | 765 0 | — | 818 9 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 193 38 | — | 171 66 | — | 164 35 | — | 4 80 | — | 365 10 | — | | |
| Repairs of roads (10 miles) ... ... | 4 80 | — | 91 22 | 9 12 | 3 0 | 0 30 | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 560 20 | — | 757 20 | — | 742 60 | — | 572 75 | — | 116 49 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 118 90 | — | 104 90 | — | 138 15 | — | 165 77 | — | 92 40 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 4 72 | — | 51 12 | — | 171 30 | — | 255 95 | — | 149 50 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (28 miles) ... | 939 35 | 39 14 | 929 27 | 33 19 | 1,145 52 | 40 91 | 1,887 83 | 67 42 | 1,461 58 | 52 20 | | |
| Removal of silt (18 miles) ... ... | 1,740 95 | 72 54 | 1,300 65 | 72 26 | 846 90 | 47 5 | 2,043 25 | 113 51 | 2,502 80 | 139 4 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (28 miles) ... | 400 52 | 16 69 | 266 90 | 9 53 | 181 21 | 6 47 | 458 34 | 16 37 | 266 16 | 9 50 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 37 84 | — | 79 71 | — | 357 72 | — | 108 80 | — | 304 58 | — | | |
| | 4,619 52 | | 4,597 63 | | 4,579 50 | | 6,262 49 | | 6,076 70 | | 5,227 17 | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EASTERN PROVINCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALLAI TANK. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... | — | — | 360 0 | — | 360 0 | — | 360 0 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Repair of buildings | — | — | 160 14 | — | 26 87 | — | 57 64 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Repair of roads ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Issue of water ... | — | — | — | — | 47 52 | — | 51 0 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Planting trees ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Transport charges | — | — | 38 0 | — | 38 0 | — | 48 0 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Contingencies ... | — | — | — | — | 68 59 | — | 28 80 | — | — | — | | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... | — | — | 137 38 | 20 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Removal of silt ... | — | — | 12 8 | 2 30 | — | — | 143 66 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (5¼ miles) | — | — | 139 4 | 26 48 | 370 67 | 70 60 | 320 10 | 60 97 | — | — | | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | — | — | 103 27 | — | 154 74 | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| | | | 949 91 | | 1,066 39 | | 1,009 20 | | 1,133 55* | | — | — | | |
| ANDANKULAM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... | — | — | 125 0 | — | 104 13 | — | 126 50 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Repair of buildings | — | — | 44 72 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Repair of roads ... | — | — | — | — | 51 0 | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Issue of water ... | — | — | — | — | 19 92 | — | 10 76 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Planting trees ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Transport charges | — | — | 18 80 | — | 18 80 | — | 18 80 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Contingencies ... | — | — | — | — | 24 65 | — | 20 11 | — | — | — | | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... | — | — | 99 49 | 33 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Removal of silt ... | — | — | 25 36 | 6 34 | — | — | 43 88 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (5¼ miles) | — | — | 72 40 | 12 7 | 313 41 | 59 70 | 342 33 | 65 21 | — | — | | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | — | — | 82 38 | — | 26 8 | — | 28 50 | — | — | — | | | | |
| | | | 468 15 | | 557 99 | | 590 88 | | 934 56† | | — | — | | |
| CHADAYANTALAWA TANK. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... | — | — | 261 4 | — | 135 87 | — | 127 89 | — | 189 96 | — | | | | |
| Repair of buildings | — | — | 78 30 | — | 73 62 | — | 119 92 | — | 75 80 | — | | | | |
| Repair of roads (15½ miles) | — | — | 31 41 | 5 24 | 43 72 | 2 82 | 13 32 | 0 86 | 29 16 | 1 88 | | | | |
| Issue of water ... | — | — | 5 50 | — | 4 32 | — | 5 40 | — | 29 24 | — | | | | |
| Planting trees ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Transport charges | — | — | 25 20 | — | 20 23 | — | 29 96 | — | 38 92 | | | | | |
| Contingencies ... | — | — | 51 12 | — | 26 68 | — | 23 4 | — | 20 88 | — | | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (3⅔ miles) | — | — | 65 20 | 43 47 | 77 90 | 21 25 | 47 52 | 12 96 | 72 90 | 13 25 | | | | |
| Removal of silt ... | — | — | 4 0 | — | 9 90 | — | 0 72 | — | 18 72 | — | | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (3⅔ miles) | — | — | 98 47 | 65 65 | 97 67 | 26 64 | 115 46 | 31 49 | 101 90 | 18 53 | | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | — | — | 5 94 | — | 18 67 | — | 21 98 | — | 20 36 | — | | | | |
| | | | 626 18 | | 508 58 | | 505 21 | | 597 84 | | — | — | | |

* Includes expenditure on Peruveli Tank.

† Includes expenditure on Periyakulam.

| | 1900. | | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | Means of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| **DIVULANA TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | 330 0 | — | 195 0 | — | 202 0 | — | 297 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 85 64 | — | 29 20 | — | 81 18 | — | 67 84 | — | | |
| Repair of roads (24 miles) ... ... | — | — | 59 40 | 3 71 | 64 16 | 2 67 | 53 40 | 2 23 | 23 76 | 0 99 | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 6 20 | — | 5 30 | — | 9 76 | — | 11 21 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | 31 72 | — | 33 83 | — | 29 70 | — | 49 98 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 32 62 | — | 26 79 | — | 20 16 | — | 24 20 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ($3\frac{2}{3}$ miles) ... | — | — | 99 81 | 33 27 | 85 44 | 23 30 | 38 16 | 10 41 | 52 2 | 9 46 | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | — | — | 6 50 | — | 9 92 | — | 7 28 | — | 16 54 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles) ... | — | — | 65 70 | 21 90 | 69 80 | 27 92 | 129 96 | 51 98 | 100 92 | 40 37 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 70 7 | — | 35 89 | — | 43 80 | — | 121 24 | — | | |
| | | | 787 66 | | 555 33 | | 615 40 | | 764 71 | | — | — |
| **ILLAKKANTAI TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | 5 4 | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | 13 61 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 2 16 | — | | — | — | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | 6 80 | — | 6 80 | — | 6 80 | — | — | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 3 24 | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... ... | — | — | 60 42 | 16 67 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (5 miles) ... | — | — | 67 36 | 13 47 | 105 19 | 21 4 | 130 55 | 26 11 | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... .. | — | — | 21 62 | — | 1 80 | — | 12 60 | — | — | | | |
| | | | 169 81 | | 124 23 | | 149 95 | | 83 73 | | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **KADUKKAMUNAI TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | 94 40 | — | 98 0 | — | 97 42 | — | 73 90 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 35 0 | — | 32 32 | — | 105 79 | — | 40 83 | — | | |
| Repair of roads (4½ miles) ... ... | — | — | 8 50 | 5 67 | 19 14 | 4 25 | 5 76 | 1 28 | 5 96 | 1 32 | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 5 76 | — | 6 60 | — | 5 40 | — | 9 96 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | 13 56 | — | 15 14 | — | 17 4 | — | 23 56 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 6 0 | — | 18 4 | — | 13 44 | — | 18 18 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (6½ miles) ... | — | — | 48 30 | 16 10 | 87 94 | 13 53 | 52 56 | 8 9 | 24 62 | 3 79 | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | — | — | 19 23 | 25 64 | 16 96 | — | 26 56 | — | 4 36 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (5 miles) ... | — | — | 102 14 | 22 70 | 61 23 | 12 25 | 73 26 | 14 85 | 82 54 | 16 50 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 4 89 | — | 21 49 | — | 28 60 | — | 52 26 | — | | |
| | | | 337 78 | | 376 86 | | 425 83 | | 336 17 | — | — | |
| **KANTALAY TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 360 0 | — | 360 0 | — | 360 0 | — | 330 0 | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 40 48 | — | — | — | 97 52 | — | 54 94 | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 25 | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 22 60 | — | 6 66 | — | 13 32 | — | — | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 78 0 | — | 42 0 | — | 42 0 | — | 53 10 | — | — | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 51 92 | — | 39 46 | — | 22 51 | — | 60 36 | — | — | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (5 miles) ... | 108 0 | 21 60 | 188 92 | 37 60 | 33 54 | 6 71 | 61 50 | 12 30 | — | — | | |
| Removal of silt (3 miles) ... ... | — | — | 62 40 | 20 80 | 41 22 | 13 73 | 72 90 | 24 30 | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (4¼ miles) ... | 216 76 | 51 2 | 236 90 | 55 74 | 341 35 | 94 95 | 246 38 | 57 97 | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 199 22 | — | 96 80 | — | 42 99 | — | 151 94 | — | — | — | | |
| | 1,054 38 | | 1,049 8 | | 987 79 | | 1,049 69 | | 1,043 55 | | 1,036 90 | — |
| **MANALPUDDI-ARU ANICUT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | 60 0 | — | 98 0 | — | 92 16 | — | 92 85 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 40 86 | — | 26 63 | — | 31 99 | — | 26 28 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | 17 7 | 5 69 | 41 8 | — | 14 76 | — | 3 60 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 7 10 | — | 9 92 | — | 5 84 | — | 11 52 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | 15 28 | — | 22 56 | — | 16 13 | — | 15 28 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 7 0 | — | 14 37 | — | 5 76 | — | 1 44 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (5¾ miles) ... | — | — | 61 84 | 12 37 | 48 92 | 8 51 | 40 68 | 7 7 | 30 64 | 9 24 | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | — | — | 10 30 | 4 12 | 19 13 | — | 7 20 | — | 3 60 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (7½ miles) ... | — | — | 80 6 | 16 1 | 101 88 | 13 58 | 106 20 | 14 16 | 164 15 | 21 89 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 80 30 | — | 20 50 | — | 40 98 | — | 31 72 | — | | |
| | | | 379 81 | | 402 99 | | 361 70 | | 381 8 | | — | — |

| | 1900. | | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | Means of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| **PANAMA PATTU WORKS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | 306 22 | — | 390 0 | — | 360 0 | — | 360 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 354 36 | — | 372 79 | — | 360 27 | — | 278 24 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ($3\frac{1}{8}$ miles) ... ... | — | — | 208 6 | 53 69 | 168 33 | 43 44 | 359 89 | 92 87 | 230 14 | 59 39 | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 2 31 | — | 3 24 | — | 2 9 | — | 6 34 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... | — | — | 126 90 | — | 73 40 | — | 105 40 | — | 77 15 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 91 69 | — | 90 10 | — | 71 53 | — | 110 4 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ($2\frac{3}{4}$ miles) ... | — | — | 104 87 | 38 13 | 32 78 | 11 92 | 34 77 | 12 64 | 235 72 | 85 72 | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | — | — | 4 50 | — | 5 78 | — | 16 60 | — | 19 46 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ($17\frac{5}{8}$ miles) .. | — | — | 409 79 | 23 25 | 453 1 | 25 70 | 294 43 | 16 71 | 312 51 | 17 73 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 151 3 | — | 170 19 | — | 154 80 | — | 122 83 | — | | |
| | | | 1,759 73 | | 1,759 62 | | 1,759 78 | | 1,752 43 | | — | — |
| **PATTIPOLAI-ARU SCHEME.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 880 94 | — | 1,034 64 | — | 1,232 64 | — | 1,149 96 | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 641 94 | — | 522 93 | — | 335 66 | — | 465 35 | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads (6 miles) ... ... | 192 43 | 3 37 | 234 69 | 39 11 | 218 7 | 36 34 | 434 36 | 72 39 | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 77 52 | — | 116 93 | — | 226 83 | — | 141 19 | — | — | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 226 15 | — | 199 40 | — | 169 90 | — | 194 10 | — | — | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 201 69 | — | 83 11 | — | 105 8 | — | 50 82 | — | — | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (12 miles) ... | 217 24 | 18 10 | 321 32 | 26 78 | 323 42 | 26 95 | 157 34 | 13 11 | — | — | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | 20 41 | — | 10 0 | — | 77 83 | — | 81 24 | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (12 miles) ... | 565 93 | 47 16 | 624 80 | 52 7 | 386 28 | 32 19 | 568 36 | 47 36 | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 509 53 | — | 384 20 | — | 446 12 | — | 289 13 | — | — | — | | |
| | 3,533 78 | | 3,532 2 | | 3,521 83 | | 3,531 85 | | 3,405 95 | | 3,505 9 | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Periyakulam.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... | ... | — | — | 125 0 | — | 104 16 | — | 126 46 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Repair of buildings ... | ... | — | — | 70 49 | — | 29 52 | — | 39 45 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Issue of water ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | 7 82 | — | 11 87 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Planting trees ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Transport charges... ... | ... | — | — | 22 40 | — | 22 40 | — | 22 40 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | 21 96 | — | 16 93 | — | — | — | | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (4½ miles) | ... | — | — | 139 40 | 30 98 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Removal of silt (2 miles) ... | ... | — | — | 19 18 | 9 59 | — | — | 34 90 | 17 45 | — | — | | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (4 miles) | ... | — | — | 120 48 | 30 12 | 241 7 | 60 29 | 187 11 | 46 78 | — | — | | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | ... | — | — | 62 14 | — | 45 8 | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| | | | | 559 9 | | 472 1 | | 439 12 | | — | | — | — | | |
| **Peruveli Tank.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Repair of buildings ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Issue of water ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 0 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Planting trees ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Transport charges ... | ... | — | — | 8 0 | — | 8 0 | — | 8 0 | — | — | — | | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | 6 46 | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (2⅜ miles) | ... | — | — | 36 10 | 15 20 | 78 0 | 31 79 | 149 10 | 62 78 | — | — | | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | ... | — | — | — | — | 36 42 | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| | | | | 44 10 | | 128 88 | | 160 10 | | — | | — | — | | |
| **Pulugannawa Tank.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... | ... | — | — | 158 50 | — | 104 0 | — | 95 12 | — | 105 95 | — | | | | |
| Repair of buildings ... | ... | — | — | 50 22 | — | 60 98 | — | 58 64 | — | 84 9 | — | | | | |
| Repair of roads (8 miles) ... | ... | — | — | 33 78 | 3 38 | 30 20 | 3 78 | 28 32 | 3 54 | 32 4 | 4 0 | | | | |
| Issue of water ... ... | ... | — | — | 6 22 | — | 9 80 | — | 6 48 | — | 5 16 | — | | | | |
| Planting trees ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Transport charges ... | ... | — | — | 18 4 | — | 15 62 | — | 16 23 | — | 38 48 | — | | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... | ... | — | — | 1 0 | — | 14 40 | — | 10 4 | — | 10 80 | — | | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (2¾ miles) | ... | — | — | 69 35 | 34 67 | 56 7 | 20 39 | 43 32 | 15 75 | 34 74 | 12 63 | | | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... | ... | — | — | 17 16 | — | 1 80 | — | 2 0 | — | 3 25 | — | | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (2⅞ miles) | ... | — | — | 74 54 | 37 27 | 83 60 | 31 35 | 77 4 | 28 89 | 98 8 | 37 66 | | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | ... | — | — | 20 65 | — | 13 83 | — | 42 54 | — | 37 35 | — | | | | |
| | | | | 449 46 | | 390 30 | | 379 73 | | 449 94 | | — | — | | |

| | 1900. | | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | Means of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs c. | Rs. c. | Rs c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs c. |
| **PULLUMALAI TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 105 60 | — | 108 0 | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 4 80 | — | 4 80 | — | — | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | — | — | 9 50 | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| | | | | | 119 90 | | 112 80 | | 115 44 | | — | — |
| **RUGAM TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 360 0 | — | 360 0 | — | 405 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | 117 8 | — | 246 60 | — | 116 40 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 63 91 | — | 38 72 | — | 227 21 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 82 | — | 11 10 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | — | — | 57 15 | — | 41 50 | — | 92 89 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 65 94 | — | 80 73 | — | 80 11 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... ... | — | — | — | — | 9 50 | — | 91 57 | — | 33 15 | — | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 3 4 | — | — | — | 3 40 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ... ... | — | — | — | — | 184 80 | — | 68 30 | — | 599 20 | — | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | — | — | 137 57 | — | 60 76 | — | 175 42 | — | | |
| | | | | | 998 99 | | 1,000 0 | | 1,743 88 | | — | — |
| **SAKAMAM WORKS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 175 0 | — | 324 98 | — | 299 99 | — | 300 0 | — | 299 16 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 222 62 | — | 293 85 | — | 160 44 | — | 225 29 | — | 184 46 | — | | |
| Repair of roads (6 miles) ... ... | 45 69 | 8 12 | 13 85 | 2 31 | 52 46 | 8 74 | 36 1 | 6 0 | 73 56 | 12 26 | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 17 35 | — | 24 97 | — | 25 36 | — | 34 16 | — | 23 17 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges... ... ... | 65 55 | — | 112 55 | — | 67 87 | — | 66 80 | — | 63 30 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 160 28 | — | 29 84 | — | 38 93 | — | 27 62 | — | 41 87 | — | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (8¾ miles) ... | 181 9 | 27 86 | 124 62 | 14 24 | 162 74 | 18 60 | 129 8 | 14 75 | 97 60 | 11 15 | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... | 2 4 | — | 9 0 | — | 7 92 | — | 37 79 | — | 51 23 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (11⅜ miles) ... | 405 58 | 62 40 | 266 54 | 23 43 | 363 31 | 31 94 | 340 31 | 29 92 | 433 74 | 38 13 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 69 77 | — | 144 32 | — | 164 98 | — | 147 39 | — | 199 27 | — | | |
| TUMPANKENI TANK. | 1,344 97 | | 1,344 52 | | 1,344 0 | | 1,344 45 | | 1,467 36 | | 1,369 6 | — |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | 45 48 | — | 165 0 | — | 158 0 | — | 63 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 48 50 | — | 59 2 | — | 60 82 | — | 70 61 | — | | |
| Repair of roads (22 miles) ... ... | — | — | 49 8 | 4 91 | 82 40 | 3 75 | 21 46 | 0 98 | 12 24 | 0 55 | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 5 4 | — | 5 85 | — | 7 54 | — | 1 8 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | 13 4 | — | 22 47 | — | 24 54 | — | 21 54 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 3 50 | — | 16 53 | — | 25 8 | — | 17 46 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (2½ miles) ... | — | — | 51 0 | 14 57 | 37 85 | 15 14 | 38 46 | 15 38 | 22 32 | 8 93 | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | — | — | 16 8 | 8 4 | 24 48 | — | 7 56 | — | 8 34 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (5¾ miles) ... | — | — | 67 94 | 19 41 | 130 94 | 22 77 | 108 52 | 18 87 | 100 92 | 17 35 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 24 0 | — | 15 90 | — | 50 47 | — | 7 25 | — | | |
| VIRAGODA TANK | | | 323 66 | | 560 44 | | 502 45 | | 324 76 | | — | — |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 114 9 | — | 122 7 | — | 60 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 45 23 | — | 36 66 | — | 38 18 | — | 16 54 | — | | |
| Repair of roads (7 miles) ... ... | — | — | 15 69 | 3 14 | 21 24 | 3 3 | 9 0 | 129 0 | 12 82 | 1 83 | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 4 75 | — | 5 35 | — | 1 80 | — | 5 76 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... ... | — | — | 10 80 | — | 15 77 | — | 25 72 | — | 12 80 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 1 80 | — | 11 2 | — | 21 96 | — | 14 40 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (4½ miles) ... | — | — | 94 0 | 47 0 | 91 87 | 40 83 | 60 84 | 13 52 | 68 94 | 15 32 | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | — | — | 4 0 | — | 4 32 | — | 0 72 | — | 1 80 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (3¾ miles) ... | — | — | 85 73 | 42 86 | 77 30 | 21 61 | 95 16 | 25 38 | 66 96 | 17 86 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 1 75 | — | 9 71 | — | 14 79 | — | 6 90 | — | | |
| NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | 263 75 | | 387 33 | | 390 24 | | 266 92 | | — | — |
| BASAWAKKULAM. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 200 0 | — | 150 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 41 60 | — | 8 58 | — | 85 20 | — | 109 22 | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads (5 miles) ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 23 49 | — | — | — | 130 47 | — | 186 41 | — | — | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 70 38 | — | — | — | 1 50 | — | 204 15 | — | — | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 121 82 | — | 6 25 | — | 255 93 | — | 261 34 | — | — | — | | |

| | 1900. | | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | Means of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (5 miles) ... | 135 40 | 27 8 | 86 14 | 17 23 | 77 73 | 15 55 | 95 38 | 19 8 | — | — | | |
| Removal of silt (4 miles) ... | 389 11 | 95 0 | 130 0 | 31 77 | 33 6 | 8 26 | 109 21 | 27 30 | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (5 miles) ... | 610 56 | 122 11 | 28 94 | 5 79 | 392 58 | 78 52 | 393 13 | 78 63 | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 144 28 | — | — | — | 117 8 | — | 85 91 | — | — | — | | |
| | 1,736 64 | | 409 91 | | 1,093 55 | | 1,444 75 | | 1,625 1 | | 1,261 97 | — |
| KALAWEWA SCHEME. *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay and allowance of guardian ... | 1,026 50 | — | 80 0 | — | 1,591 13 | — | 1,816 30 | — | 1,676 62 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 673 61 | — | — | — | 1,111 89 | — | 665 45 | — | 650 85 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 36 18 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 185 80 | — | 20 0 | — | 763 88 | — | 735 29 | — | 919 70 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges... ... ... | 383 48 | — | 90 31 | — | 487 40 | — | 355 95 | — | 337 78 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 930 5 | — | 412 57 | — | 1,174 72 | — | 1,219 28 | — | 1,370 23 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (64·38 miles) ... | 689 4 | 10 77 | 304 4 | 4 75 | 984 87 | 15 30 | 879 71 | 13 66 | 740 22 | 11 57 | | |
| Removal of silt (60 miles) ... ... | 3,599 83 | 60 0 | 267 82 | 4 46 | 179 39 | 2 99 | 716 96 | 11 95 | 484 30 | 8 7 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (64·38 miles) ... | 1,301 11 | 20 33 | 543 58 | 8 49 | 2,623 61 | 47 52 | 3,780 42 | 58 55 | 1,964 93 | 30 70 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 409 65 | — | — | — | 299 27 | — | 377 18 | — | 1,259 12 | — | | |
| | 9,199 7 | | 1,718 32 | | 9,216 16 | | 10,546 54 | | 9,439 95 | | 8,024 0 | — |
| MADAWACHCHIYA. *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 17 74 | — | 60 0 | — | 60 0 | — | 53 22 | — | 65 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 11 7 | — | 5 40 | — | 5 40 | — | 5 40 | — | 5 40 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (3 miles) ... | 27 56 | 9 19 | 33 77 | 11 26 | 9 90 | 3 30 | — | — | — | — | | |
| Removal of silt (2 miles) ... ... | 29 81 | 11 92 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (3 miles) ... | 25 88 | 8 63 | 80 83 | 26 94 | 40 40 | 13 47 | 45 40 | 15 13 | 86 25 | — | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 23 50 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 50 | — | — | — | | |
| | 135 56 | | 180 0 | | 115 70 | | 107 52 | | 156 65 | | 139 8 | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MINNERI TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 547 50 | — | | | |
| Repair of buildings ... | 108 65 | — | 152 0 | — | 18 56 | — | — | — | 51 11 | — | | | |
| Repair of roads (2 miles) ... | 191 27 | 95 63 | 119 18 | 59 59 | 73 53 | 36 76 | 38 50 | 19 25 | 38 93 | 19 46 | | | |
| Issue of water ... ... | — | — | 19 76 | — | — | — | — | — | 46 65 | — | | | |
| Planting trees ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Transport charges ... | — | — | 9 0 | — | 18 0 | — | 18 0 | — | 90 0 | — | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... | — | — | — | — | 44 73 | — | 28 20 | — | 407 31 | — | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... | — | — | — | — | 64 20 | — | 288 14 | — | 541 94 | — | | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... | — | — | — | — | 62 93 | — | 18 21 | — | 165 35 | — | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 206 68 | — | 355 7 | — | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | — | — | — | — | 317 47 | — | — | — | 100 45 | — | | | |
| | 299 92 | | 299 94 | | 599 42 | | 597 73 | | 2,344 31 | | 828 26 | — | |
| **NUWARAWEWA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 100 0 | — | — | — | 398 34 | — | 170 0 | — | — | — | | | |
| Repair of buildings ... | 91 57 | — | — | — | 68 77 | — | 109 55 | — | — | — | | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Issue of water ... ... | 40 50 | — | 50 70 | — | 181 60 | — | 203 38 | — | — | — | | | |
| Planting trees ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Transport charges ... | 145 68 | — | — | — | 281 85 | — | 2 25 | — | — | — | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... | 387 57 | — | 81 55 | — | 239 80 | — | 346 19 | — | — | — | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (8·62 miles) ... | 577 23 | 66 96 | 59 28 | 6 9 | 315 95 | 36 65 | 719 92 | 83 52 | — | — | | | |
| Removal of silt (5·19 miles) ... | 771 19 | 148 59 | 69 63 | 13 41 | 134 19 | 25 85 | 117 60 | 22 66 | — | — | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (8·62 miles) ... | 1,095 8 | 127 6 | 148 10 | 16 2 | 420 94 | 48 83 | 514 11 | 59 64 | — | — | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 297 25 | — | — | — | 182 64 | — | 77 12 | — | — | — | | | |
| | 3,506 7 | | 409 26 | | 2,224 8 | | 2,260 12 | | 1,906 33 | | 2,061 17 | — | |
| **TISSAWEWA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 400 0 | — | — | — | 200 0 | — | 208 87 | — | — | — | | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 20 25 | — | — | — | 19 90 | — | 30 0 | — | — | — | | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 52 69 | — | 49 28 | — | 348 92 | — | 261 90 | — | — | — | | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Transport charges... ... ... | 103 78 | — | — | — | 12 25 | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 140 78 | — | — | — | 316 65 | — | 177 0 | — | — | — | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (7·19 miles) ... | 225 51 | 31 36 | 34 17 | 4 75 | 604 20 | 84 3 | 234 45 | 32 60 | — | — | | | |
| Removal of silt (5·55 miles) ... ... | 412 12 | 74 26 | 76 94 | 13 86 | 239 96 | 43 24 | 350 95 | 65 3 | — | — | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (7·19 miles) ... | 830 10 | 115 45 | 19 65 | 2 73 | 769 36 | 107 4 | 698 85 | 97 2 | — | — | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 343 88 | — | — | — | 211 2 | — | 163 35 | — | — | — | | | |
| | 2,529 11 | | 180 4 | | 2,722 26 | | 2,125 37 | | 2,308 75 | | 1,973 10 | — | |

## MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.

### Deduru-oya Works, North-Western Province.

| | 1899. | | 1900. | | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | Mean of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay and allowance of guardians ... | 765 0 | — | 975 0 | — | 825 0 | — | 1,310 0 | — | 1,395 0 | — | 1,419 62 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 220 2 | — | 78 51 | — | 177 62 | — | 37 5 | — | 202 76 | — | 274 1 | — | | |
| Repair of roads (26 miles) ... | 210 10 | 8 8 | 218 49 | 8 40 | 193 58 | 7 45 | 379 55 | 14 60 | 142 2 | 5 46 | 126 82 | 4 80 | | |
| Issue of water ... ... | 84 5 | — | 273 44 | — | 294 53 | — | 116 10 | — | 160 44 | — | 27 60 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... | 8 9 | — | 7 56 | — | 16 79 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 145 79 | — | 95 51 | — | 95 51 | — | 95 50 | — | 95 50 | — | 157 41 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... | 522 90 | — | 443 53 | — | 406 45 | — | 259 19 | — | 280 70 | — | 655 82 | — | | |
| *Main Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (25 miles) | 434 13 | 17 36 | 350 19 | 14 1 | 200 41 | 8 2 | 371 12 | 14 84 | 556 42 | 22 26 | 1,074 62 | 42 98 | | |
| Removal of silt (23½ miles) ... | 794 51 | 33 8¼ | 546 83 | 23 27 | 1,327 95 | 56 51 | 1,394 4 | 59 54 | 846 68 | 36 3 | 709 91 | 30 86 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (25 miles) | 370 20 | 18 41 | 282 90 | 11 32 | 205 4 | 8 20 | 205 64 | 8 23 | 572 31 | 22 89 | 589 87 | 23 59 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | 667 69 | — | 553 3 | — | 484 57 | — | 77 43 | — | 220 52 | — | 333 23 | — | | |
| *Distributaries.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (10 miles) | 180 56 | 22 57 | 354 65 | 35 46 | 120 95 | 12 10 | 149 64 | 14 96 | 145 46 | 14 54 | — | — | | |
| Removal of silt (10 miles) ... | 171 62 | 28 60 | 135 42 | 22 57 | 188 97 | 31 49 | 231 9 | 38 51 | 47 53 | 4 75 | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (10 miles) | 60 46 | 10 8 | 45 82 | 7 64 | 62 80 | 10 47 | 59 2 | 5 90 | 79 61 | 7 96 | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of masonry ... ... | 129 2 | — | 405 87 | — | 174 82 | — | 89 63 | — | 30 3 | — | — | — | | |
| Total ... | 4,764 14 | — | 4,766 75 | — | 4,774 99 | — | 4,775 0 | — | 4,774 98 | — | 5,368 91 | — | 4,892 15 | — |

KOSPOTU-OYA ANICUT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

| | 1903. Total. Rs. c. | 1903. Rate per Mile. Rs. c. | 1904. Total. Rs. c. | 1904. Rate per Mile. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *General Charges.* | | | | |
| Pay of watcher | 55 0 | — | 39 0 | — |
| Repair of buildings | 1 20 | — | — | — |
| Repair of roads | — | — | — | — |
| Issue of water | — | — | — | — |
| Planting trees | — | — | — | — |
| Transport charges | 1 60 | — | 1 60 | — |
| Contingencies | — | — | — | — |
| *Channels.* | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding | — | — | — | — |
| Removal of silt | — | — | — | — |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds | — | — | — | — |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges | 22 0 | — | 64 0 | — |
| Total—Rs. | 79 80 | | 104 60 | |

KURUNEGALA AND WENORUWEWA TANKS, AND BU-ELA CHANNEL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

| | 1903. Total. Rs. c. | 1903. Rate per Mile. Rs. c. | 1904. Total. Rs. c. | 1904. Rate per Mile. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *General Charges.* | | | | |
| Pay of guardian | 390 0 | — | 360 0 | — |
| Repair of buildings | 46 27 | — | 150 80 | — |
| Repair of roads | — | — | — | — |
| Issue of water | 20 40 | — | 23 98 | — |
| Planting trees | — | — | — | — |
| Transport charges | 35 0 | — | 35 78 | — |
| Contingencies | 5 77 | — | 34 5 | — |
| *Channels.* | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (8¼ miles) | 397 71 | 48 20 | 361 19 | 43 78 |
| Removal of silt (5⅜ miles) | 467 34 | 86 95 | 339 45 | — |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (8¼ miles) | 317 50 | 38 48 | 249 53 | 30 25 |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges | 70 1 | — | 221 92 | — |
| Total—Rs. | 1,750 0 | | 1,776 70 | |

MEDIYAWE AND GALGAMUWA TANKS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

| | 1903. Total. Rs. c. | 1903. Rate per Mile. Rs. c. | 1904. Total. Rs. c. | 1904. Rate per Mile. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *General Charges.* | | | | |
| Pay of guardian | 285 99 | — | 339 31 | — |
| Repair of buildings | 12 64 | — | 2 84 | — |
| Repair of roads | — | — | 15 48 | — |
| Issue of water | — | — | — | — |
| Planting trees | — | — | — | — |
| Transport charges | 17 16 | — | 29 44 | — |
| Contingencies | 39 66 | — | 19 98 | — |
| *Channels.* | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (4¾ miles) | 195 94 | 41 15 | 191 20 | 54 32 |
| Removal of silt (4 miles) | 161 99 | 40 50 | 163 65 | 40 91 |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (4¾ miles) | 142 28 | 29 95 | 131 17 | 34 98 |
| Upkeep of masonry | 2 25 | — | 44 72 | — |
| Total—Rs. | 857 91 | | 937 79 | |

# APPENDIX H.

## General Irrigation Returns corrected up to December 31, 1904.

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefited. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefited. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefited. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefited. Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| **NORTHERN PROVINCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JAFFNA DISTRICT. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 1. Punnalai tank survey ... | 1896 | 155 93 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2. Pallavarayankaddu survey ... | 1893 | 199 54 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3. Malappuvillu survey ... | 1893 | 30 66 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Vannary survey ... ... | 1893 | 199 91 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Vavuniya tank ... ... | 1888–03<br>1904 | 11,523 62<br>— | 26,319 65<br>199 65 | 252¼ | 123¾ | 20½ | 396½ | 110¾ | 1,838 60 | 26 | 0 25 | 93 86 | 738 35 | — | Recovery of rates commenced in 1896. Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | | 11,523 62 | 26,519 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Iratperiyakulam ... ... | 1886–03<br>1904 | 25,557 28<br>— | 10,625 50<br>233 63 | 117¾ | 166¼ | 219 | 503 | 212¾ | 1,692 13 | 72 | 1 0 | 284 19 | 2,442 36 | — | Commenced recovery of rates in 1895. Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | | 25,557 28 | 10,859 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Mamadu tank ... ... | 1886–03<br>1904 | 16,596 0<br>— | 11,765 77<br>299 76 | 103½ | 272 | 288½ | 664 | 278¼ | 2,906 0 | 53 | 1 0 | 375 56 | 2,329 50 | — | Commenced recovery of rates in 1895. Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | | 16,596 0 | 12,065 53 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Mandukottai tank ... ... | 1886–03<br>1904 | 19,816 12<br>— | 6,394 44<br>537 99 | 97 | 157 | — | 254 | 126¼ | 1,109 88 | 44 | 1 0 | 254 24 | 1,952 0 | — | Commenced recovery of rates in 1897. Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | | 19,816 12 | 6,932 43 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Maha Rambaikulam ... | 1888–03<br>1904 | 16,712 41<br>— | 5,986 51<br>231 50 | 55 | 35 | 125¾ | 215¾ | 215¾ | 2,161 0 | 10 | 1 0 | 215 95 | 1,963 55 | — | Commenced recovery of rates in 1896. Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | | 16,712 41 | 6,218 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Kanakarayankulam ... ... | 1888–03<br>1904 | 27,741 2<br>— | 2,875 52<br>239 21 | 39½ | 66¼ | 44¼ | 150 | 83¾ | 955 50 | 9 | 1 0 | 86 2 | 656 42 | — | Commenced recovery of rates in 1894. Old land about 40 acres pay 50 cents per acre. Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | | 27,741 2 | 3,114 73 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. Vengalacheddikulam ... | 1888–03 | 17,570 63 | 2,718 36 | 77 | 47¾ | 25¼ | 150 | 47¾ | 483 0 | 1 | 1 0 | 123 77 | 1,191 26 | — | Pays rate in perpetuity |
| | 1904 | — | 137 79 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 17,570 63 | 2,856 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Periya Olukkulam ... | 1893–03 | 18,721 2 | 2,922 74 | 46 | 60½ | 249 | 355½ | 51¾ | 443 25 | 26 | 1 0 | 106 69 | 466 58 | — | Commenced recovery of rates in 1897. Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | 1904 | — | 248 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 18,721 2 | 3,171 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Pavatkulam ... | 1901 | 1,575 82 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Survey completed in 1902. |
| | 1902 | 924 18 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2,500 0 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Periyakulam ... | 1891–03 | 21,420 46 | 6,178 55 | 109¾ | 23¼ | 491¾ | 624¾ | 59 | 612 0 | 7 | 1 0 | 109 18 | 1,091 31 | — | Commenced recovery of rates in 1896. Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | 1904 | — | 6 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 21,420 46 | 6,184 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Kanukkeni tank ... | 1891–03 | 147,033 99 | 3,194 23 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | 1,141 49 | 997 76 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 148,175 48 | 4,191 99 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Chinnar dam ... | 1880–98 | 296 11 | 1,191 48 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17. Tannimurippu survey | 1889 | 521 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 18. Olumadu tank ... | 1889 | 44 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | 47 4 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 91 18 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Nantikkadal scheme survey | 1887–99 | 327 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| MANNAR DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Kurai tank survey ... | 1894–96 | 657 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 21. Vellankulam kalingula | 1890 | 167 79 | — | 270 | — | — | 270 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 22. Akattimurippu tank | 1897–03 | 3,109 9 | — | 542 | — | — | 542 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | 1,328 22 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4,437 31 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. Aruvi-aru survey ... | 1891 | 349 92 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 24. Giant's tank ... | 1881–03 | 602,349 80 | 14,215 72 | 7,100 | 3,937 | 11,928 | 22,965 | 323 | 4,015 35 | 103 | 1 0 | 8,925 38 | 29,953 74 | — | Commenced recovery of rates in 1901. Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | 1904 | 741 77 | 8,052 59 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 603,091 57 | 22,268 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. Pallankulam tank ... | 1896 | 451 68 | — | 180 | — | — | 180 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 26. Karachchi scheme ... | 1902–03 | 79,725 63 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | 54,687 14 | 103 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 134,412 77 | 103 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27. Vavunikkulam ... | 1901–03 | 5,994 59 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefited. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefited. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefited. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefited. Total Land benefited (see Specification, if any). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o | |
| NORTHERN PROVINCE—*contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| MANNAR DISTRICT—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Village tanks—pipe sluices, &c. ... | 1886–03<br>1904 | 103,644 48<br>178 77 | 463 97<br>255 82 | 9,357 | — | — | 9,357 | 7 | 73 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 103,823 25 | 719 79 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. Minor surveys, Northern Province ... | 1903<br>1904 | 13 34<br>15 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 28 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30. Minor works, Northern Province ... | 1903<br>1904 | 13 34<br>38 33 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 51 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | Total ... | 1181622 71 | 106,396 9 | 18346¾ | 4,888¾ | 13,392 | 36627½ | 1,516 | 16,289 71 | 351 | — | 10,574 84 | 42,765 7 | — | |
| GALLE DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Waggalmodara and Timbirimodara flood outlets | 1889 | 4,536 47 | 1,601 54 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Supplementary expenditure (spent gratuitously) | 1890–91<br>1904 | 19,515 9<br>— | —<br>387 0 | 413 | — | — | 413 | 28 | 300 0 | 5 | — | — | — | 2,426 37 | Repayment of the cost of these works is being made in ten yearly instalments. |
| | | 24,051 56 | 1,988 54 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Dedduwa irrigation works ... | 1888 | 28,046 31 | 4,436 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Supplementary expenditure (spent gratuitously) | 1890–03<br>1904 | 10,404 84<br>— | 4,976 1<br>703 88 | 2,136 | — | — | 2,136 | 120 | 59 0 | 2 | — | — | — | 12,927 3 | Repayment of the cost of these works is being made in ten yearly instalments. Commenced recovery of instalments in 1894. |
| | | 38,451 15 | 10,116 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Diviture dam and sluice ... | 1861 | 66,000 0 | 8,862 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | The expectations had in regard to this work were never realized, and its upkeep consequently ceased. |
| 4. Digoda tank ... ... | 1873 | 4,134 35 | 1,291 42 | 138 | — | — | 138 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4,027 35 | A small village tank in charge of the Mudaliyar, Talpe pattu. The repayment of cost was made in ten instalments, and has now ceased. No maintenance is charged. |
| 5. Patamulla canal ... ... | 1891 | 2,990 73 | 30 62 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MATARA DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | *Gangaboda Pattu Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (*a*) Hali-ela tank and channel to Urapola extension ... | 1872–92 | | | 1,316 | 383 | — | 1,699 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 1,696 58 | 45,980 31 | — | — |
| | (*b*) Urapola anicut and channel, Sapugoda anicut including bridge, channel, and head sluice, Kirama ... | 1873–74 | | | 296 | — | — | 296 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 296 69 | 8,981 60 | — | — |
| | (*c*) Ellawala tank and channel ... | 1874–92 | 314,763 4 | 52,801 19 | 1,098 | 186 | — | 1,284 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 1,290 49 | 33,587 99 | — | — |
| | (*d*) Homeragoda anicut and channel | 1889 | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | (*e*) Pettara anicut and channels ... | 1878 | | | 593 | 195 | — | 788 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 787 93 | 21,057 23 | — | — |
| | (*f*) Alawatugoda anicut, channel, and extra works ... | 1874–79 | | | 335 | — | — | 335 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 335 25 | 8,986 50 | — | — |
| | (*g*) Gangaboda pattu works ... | 1877–99 | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 314,763 4 | 52,801 19 | | | | | | | | | | 118593 63 | | |
| 7. | Denegama and Uyanwewa ... | 1868–03 | 124,390 28 | 10,245 73 | 673 | 105 | — | 778 | 110 | 1,234 25 | 105 | 1 0 | 780 47 | 21,467 78 | — | — |
| | | 1904 | 1,210 30 | 780 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 125,600 58 | 11,025 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | Kekanadura, Kumbalgama, Makawita tanks and channels ... | 1867–03 | 68,152 74 | 13,959 71 | 914 | 31 | — | 945 | 4 | 290 0 | — | 1 0 | 946 99 | 25,366 25 | — | — |
| | | 1904 | — | 998 96 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 68,152 74 | 14,958 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. | Dandeniya tank ... ... | 1877–03 | 46,354 91 | 16,858 74 | 494 | 5 | — | 499 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 501 10 | 11,780 34 | — | — |
| | | 1904 | — | 697 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 46,354 91 | 17,556 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | Urubokka scheme :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (*a*) Urubokka dam ... | 1858–03 | 89,732 61 | 7,999 19 | 4,000 | 1,300 | — | 5,300 | 1,305 | 948 90 | — | — | — | — | — | Constructed out of Government revenue before the introduction of irrigation scheme. |
| | | 1904 | — | 774 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 89,732 61 | 8,773 79 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (*b*) Wila-ela channel ... | 1885–03 | 6,212 98 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | (*c*) Kehelwatta channel ... | 1892–03 | 497 12 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 96,442 71 | 8,773 79 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | (*a*) Dangaha-ela anicut ... | 1898–03 | 261 97 | 249 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | (*b*) Kapparatota sea gate ... | 1898–03 | 150 0 | — | — | 37 | — | 37 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12. | Four flood outlets ... ... | 1890–03 | 3,603 77 | 1,998 25 | 140 | 12 | 9 | 161 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Built by local Irrigation Committee. No water-rate levied. |
| 13. | Ketonwila extension ... | 1898 | 100 0 | — | — | 125 | — | 125 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 14. | Thirteen village tanks ... | 1900–03 | 4,926 50 | 1,419 14 | 1,388 | — | 1,319 | 2,707 | 61 | 667 0 | 32 | — | — | — | — | |
| 15. | Anicuts, channels, and amunas ... | 1900–03 | 3,348 82 | 1,082 54 | 1,237 | — | 150 | 1,387 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 16. | Sea water gates ... ... | 1899–03 | 764 74 | 662 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Built by the local Irrigation Committee. |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefited. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefited. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefited. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefited. Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o | p |
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE—*contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Giruwa Pattu West.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Kirama scheme :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Kirama tank ... | 1858 | | | 5,127 | 30½ | 300 | 5,457½ | 2¾ | 425 0 | 26 | — | — | | | |
| (*b*) Kirama channel ... | 1878 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*c*) Elpitiya anicut ... | 1886 | 113,346 32 | 15648 63 | 176 | — | — | 176 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 176 96 | 5,031 44 | — | Constructed out of Government revenue before the introduction of irrigation scheme. |
| (*d*) Channel to Walasmulla ... | 1887 | | 1,259 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Arachchi amuna ... | 1885 | | | 122 | 22½ | — | 144½ | — | — | — | 1 0 | 145 50 | | | |
| | | 113,346 32 | 16,908 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Urubokka scheme :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Udukiriwila dam ... | 1873–03 | 85,530 63 | 9,178 49 | 3018¼ | 149 | — | 3,167¼ | 7 | 297 0 | — | 1 0 | 3,419 68 | | — | Rate paid in perpetuity. |
| | 1904 | 499 28 | 1,561 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 86,029 91 | 10,739 71 | | | | | | | | | | 84,539 9 | | |
| (*b*) Mandaduwa channel ... | 1889–03 | 12,992 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 0 | 957 41 | | — | do. |
| | 1904 | 60 39 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 13,052 39 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanks dependent on it are :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*c*) Potuwewa ... | 1888 | 1,034 17 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*d*) Etunnawalawewa ... | 1888 | 1,034 46 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Kumbukarawewa ... | 1888 | 1,033 87 | — | 608 | 84 | — | 692 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (*f*) Pattiyapola Mahawewa ... | 1892 | 9,544 5 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*g*) Netolpitiya Mahawewa ... | 1889 | 1,035 98 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 13,682 53 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Tanks dependent on rain water are :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Kattakaduwewa ... | 1887 | 1,034 49 | — | 41 | — | — | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | The earthwork done by landowners, and cost of masonry contributed by Government. |
| (*b*) Ittademeliya Mahawewa ... | 1887 | 859 83 | — | 137 | — | — | 137 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| (*c*) Pallattara Alutwewa ... | 1887 | 1,040 0 | — | 319 | — | — | 319 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| (*d*) Puwakdandawe Kudawarawewa | 1887 | 1,711 21 | — | 232 | — | — | 232 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| (*e*) Hitinamaluwewewa ... | 1886 | 570 48 | — | 282 | — | — | 282 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| (*f*) Koholanewewa ... | — | 1,031 18 | — | 193 | — | — | 193 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 6,247 19 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Giruwa Pattu East.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Walawe-ganga channel ... | 1886–03 | 441,309 76 | 53,164 54 | 1,423 | 3,645 | — | 5,068 | 2,686 | 63,099 0 | 322 | 1 0 | 4,820 55 | 15,871 67 | — | | |
| | 1904 | 1,531 68 | 6,266 87 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| | | 445,841 44 | 59,431 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Magam Pattu.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. Kirindi-oya scheme :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Anicut at Ellegala across Magam-oya ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*b*) Channel leading to Tissa ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*c*) Tissamaharama ... | 1871–03 | 305,064 2 | 37,148 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Land sold previous to 1896 free of all rates. Commenced recovery of rates in 1895. Pays rate in perpetuity. | |
| (*d*) Debarawewa ... | 1904 | 15,280 14 | 2,638 61 | 150 | 4,953 | — | 5,103 | 6,726 | 116,744 0 | 268 | 1 0 | 1,419 37 | 3,574 59 | — | | |
| (*e*) Yodawewa ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*f*) Magama channel ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 320,344 16 | 39,786 86 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Badagiriya tank ... | 1904 | 2,300 0 | 148 86 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — |
| 23. (*a*) Wirawilawewa ... | 1886 | 797 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — |
| (*b*) Yodakandia (surveys) ... | 1902 | 1,846 39 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — |
| 24. Minor works, Southern Province ... | 1900–03 | 1,733 63 | 668 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — |
| | 1904 | 25 56 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — |
| | | 1,759 19 | 668 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 1723840 32 | 251,405 45 | 26999¼ | 11,263 | 1,778 | 40040¼ | 11049¾ | 184,064 15 | 760 | — | 17,574 97 | 286224 79 | 19,380 75 | | |
| EASTERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BATTICALOA DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Rugam tank :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vammiyadi anicut | 1868–03 | 225,943 70 | 50,030 25 | 3,216 | 4,072 | 454 | 7,742 | 4,072 | 64,866 0 | — | 0 10 | 350 65 | 6,146 90 | 53,956 74 | Original estimated cost of the work, Rs. 87,360; expended, Rs. 86,990.* | |
| Periyandavaikkal ... | 1904 | 17,818 40 | 1,743 88 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 243,762 10 | 51,774 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Sakamam and Vammiyadi Scheme :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sakamam tank and channel | 1872–03 | 159,295 76 | 28,987 56 | 504 | 1,922 | 4 | 2,430 | 1,922 | 28,048 0 | — | — | — | — | 20,646 0 | Original cost for Sakamam to be repaid. | |
| Panichayadi wall | 1904 | 8,318 40 | 1,467 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urakkaikandam channel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 167,614 16 | 30,454 92 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Manalpuddi-aar Scheme :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manalpuddi-aar anicut & channel | 1872–03 | 54,411 97 | 26,048 92 | 1,024 | 778 | 1,458 | 3,260 | 778 | 8,634 0 | — | 0 10 | 61 50 | 516 70 | 9,120 8 | Original estimated cost, Rs. 26,778·92.* | |
| Kadukkamunai tank and channel | 1904 | 32 45 | 717 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 54,444 42 | 26,766 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulukunavi tank ... ... | 1872–03 | 57,438 45 | 20,037 17 | 670 | 3,314 | 485 | 4,469 | 3,314 | 58,455 0 | — | 0 10 | 230 98 | 2,390 33 | 35,227 79 | Original estimated cost of the works, Rs. 38,560; expended, Rs. 38,396·58.* | |
| | 1904 | 32 46 | 449 94 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 57,470 91 | 20,487 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Divulana tank ... ... | 1872–03 | 43,924 48 | 67,689 9 | 391 | 2,356 | 272 | 3,019 | 2,356 | 34,400 0 | — | 0 10 | 77 65 | 1,056 80 | 9,116 5 | Original estimated cost of work, Rs. 34,896·54.* | |
| | 1904 | 11 56 | 764 71 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 43,936 4 | 68,453 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Works paid for by instalments.

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefited. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| **EASTERN PROVINCE**—*contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| BATTICALOA DISTRICT—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Tumpankeni tank ... ... | 1892–03 | 25,482 6 | 4,010 77 | 691 | 386 | 26 | 1,103 | 386 | 10,343 0 | — | 0 50 | 234 28 | 2,125 82 | — | Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | 1904 | 11 56 | 324 76 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 25,493 62 | 4,335 53 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tumpankeni tank, supply channel... | 1897 | 4,893 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6. Chadayantalawa Scheme :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chadayantalawa tank ... | 1873–03 | 55,926 90 | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | 11 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 55,938 46 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Viragoda tank ... ... | 1889–03 | 37,668 83 | 26,672 38 | 500 | 1,906 | 849 | 3,255 | 1,906 | 37,471 0 | — | 0 10 | 120 50 | 1,187 10 | 21,843 52 | Original estimated cost of work Rs. 54,146.* Commenced payment of rates in 1895. |
| | 1904 | 11 56 | 864 76 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 37,680 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 93,618 85 | 27,537 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Vakaneri tank ... ... | 1893–03 | 145,229 66 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | 58,291 50 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 203,521 16 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Panama Pattu Works :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rotawewa ... ... | 1887–03 | 31,730 29 | 13,038 91 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | — | 547 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 31,730 29 | 13,586 24 | 688 | 211 | 1,161 | 2,060 | 211 | 2,291 0 | — | 1 0 | 371 25 | 4,884 0 | — | Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| Lahugalla tank ... ... | 1888 | | | 90 | 116 | — | 206 | 116 | 1,240 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Panama tank ... ... | 1886 | 10,772 12 | 34212 98 | 255 | — | — | 255 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Naulla tank ... ... | 1886 | | 1,205 10 | 325 | — | — | 325 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Panama pattu surveys ... | 1902 | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 42,502 41 | 49,004 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9. Pattipolai-aru Works:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Irrakkamam tank ... | ... | 1857 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amparai tank ... | ... | 1871 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kalmadu anicut ... | ... | 1867 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Virayadi anicut ... | ... | 1858 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senkatpadai anicut | ... | 1872 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pattampuddi anicut | ... | 1880 | 333,295 18 | 121,346 83 | 9,152 | 14,677 | — | 23,829 | 14,677 | 374,347 0 | — | 0 10 | 2,137 95 | 27,866 20 | 78,590 19 | | |
| Kurunalkanchi anicut | ... | 1871 | — | 3,405 95 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kaliodai anicut ... | ... | 1880 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vaddaivaikal anicut | ... | 1872 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aladiodai anicut ... | ... | 1872 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suraiyadi anicut ... | ... | 1879 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uppar aqueduct ... | ... | 1883 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 333,295 18 | 124,752 78 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kondavaddavan surveys | ... | 1902–03 | 525 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1904 | 40,779 71 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 41,305 6 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Pullumalai tank ... | ... | 1896–03 | 11,270 85 | 1,867 99 | — | 321 | — | 321 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1904 | — | 115 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 11,270 85 | 1,983 43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Tembittiyawewa ... | ... | 1899–03 | 16,726 67 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1904 | 257 94 | 561 92 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 16,984 61 | 561 92 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Unnichchai tank ... | ... | 1901–03 | 62,471 78 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1904 | 63,933 51 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 126,405 29 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Medduvaddai bund and sluice | ... | 1877 | 4,508 13 | 132 70 | 975 | — | — | 975 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 14. Palukamam salt water bund | ... | 1889 | 8,594 51 | 1,573 12 | 400 | — | — | 400 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 15. Kalloai barrage scheme survey | ... | 1893 | 429 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 16. Hakgalawewa ... | ... | 1889–03 | 2,792 20 | 985 12 | 3 | — | 16 | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1904 | — | 95 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 2,792 20 | 1,080 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Kehululla tank ... | ... | 1873 | 429 67 | 163 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 18. Maha-oya tank ... | ... | 1879–03 | 9,239 64 | 6,671 5 | — | 54 | — | 54 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1904 | — | 114 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 9,239 64 | 6,785 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Chettiavattai-ar sluice | ... | 1895 | 782 29 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 20. Dampalawinna tank survey | ... | 1898 | 1,050 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |

Original cost to be repaid:—

| | Estimated. Rs. | Expenditure. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Amparai extension | 31,364 | 28,596 83 |
| Chenkatpadai anicut .. | 41,000 | 35,025 6 |
| Kurunalkanchi anicut .. | 5,000 | 4,995 54 |
| Vaddaivaikal anicut | 8,068 | 6,221 64 |
| Aladiodai anicut .. | 14,748 | 13,458 78 |
| Total .. | 100,180 | 88,297 85 |

* Works paid for by instalments.

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefited. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| **EASTERN PROVINCE**—*contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. Kantalay tank ... ... | 1869-03 | 103,884 32 | 33,816 6 | 1,262 | 1,301 | 8,483 | 11,046 | 1,301 | 33,775 97 | 130 | 0 10 | 231 32 | 3,635 78 | — | 2,530 acres sold prior to 1885 pay maintenance at 10c.; and 271 acres sold subsequently pay irrigation interest at Re. 1. Commenced recovery of rates in 1894. |
| | 1904 | 1,317 83 | 1,255 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 0 | 232 34 | | | |
| | | 105,202 15 | 35,071 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Andankulam ... ... | 1885-03 | 36,408 86 | 8,676 40 | 235 | 77 | 255 | 567 | 77 | 2,303 0 | 7 | 1 50 | — | — | 5,102 74 | 70A. 0R. 10P. pay restoration rate at Re. 1·50 per acre; 267A. 2R. 39P. pay upkeep at 50 cents. |
| | 1904 | — | 467 28 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 50 | 133 88 | 1,730 50 | — | |
| | | 36,408 86 | 9,143 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. Periyakulam ... ... | 1869-03 | 9,954 70 | 33,084 96 | 95 | 97 | 632 | 824 | 97 | 363 0 | 7 | 0 10 | 20 36 | 261 6 | 5,574 61 | Pays for maintenance only. |
| | 1904 | — | 467 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 9,954 70 | 33,552 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. Allai Scheme :— Allai supply channel ... | -03 | 1,380 67 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | 1,702 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 3,083 27 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allai tank ... | 1869-03 | 64,334 95 | 40,215 64 | 852 | 979 | 95 | 2,379 | 999 | 23,980 85 | 286 | 0 10 | 108 57 | 3,498 8 | 45489 57 | Connected scheme. Maintenance at 10c. per acre, and restoration at Rs. 2·22 per acre. |
| | 1904 | 1,080 24 | 1,133 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peruveli tank ... | — | 65,415 19 | 41,349 19 | 433 | 20 | | | | | | | 55 5 | | | |
| 25. Illakantai tank ... ... | 1891 | 3,053 53 | 36,515 8 | 57 | 162 | 51 | 270 | 162 | 3,819 0 | 29 | — | — | — | 968 84 | Pays restoration at Re. 1·12 per acre. |
| | 1904 | — | 83 73 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3,053 53 | 36,598 81 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vilankulam ... ... | 1893 | 564 77 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pendrayankulam (survey) ... | 1894 | 103 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Elumpurukkikulam (survey) ... | — | 147 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Maduvilkulam (contouring) ... | — | 99 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Etandamurippu tank (survey) ... | — | 311 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Kalladaippu-ar anicut (survey)* ... | — | 98 51 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Tumparai tank (survey) ... | — | 422 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Village tanks ... ... | 1903 | 7,392 94 | 67 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1904 | 2,048 23 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 9,441 17 | 67 95 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. Minor surveys, Eastern Province ... | 1904 | 20 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Kurangupanchan tank ... | 1904 | 32 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Muthalikkallam ... ... | 1904 | 256 77 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 309 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27. Minor works, Eastern Province ... | 1904 | 51 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Total ... | — | 1599230 41 | 571,628 53 | 21,818 | 32,749 | 14,241 | 68,808 | 32,374 | 684,336 82 | 459 | — | 4,366 28 | 55,299 27 | 285,636 13 | | |
| **WESTERN PROVINCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COLOMBO DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Alutkuru Korale South.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kadurugahawewa ... ... | 1891 | 2,438 74 | 450 69 | 66 | — | — | 66 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 133 18 | 849 6 | — | | Constructed under the 47th and 48th sections of the Ordinance No. 23 of 1889. Fieldowners benefited are paying a rate of Re. 1 an acre per annum in perpetuity. |
| | 1904 | — | 57 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2,438 74 | 507 69 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Dikmaga Pahalawewa ... | 1891 | 1,080 41 | 387 25 | 50 | — | — | 50 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 77 37½ | 640 87½ | — | | do. |
| | 1904 | — | 37 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,080 41 | 424 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Polgahawewa ... ... | 1889–91 | 1,810 19 | 796 21 | 76 | — | — | 76 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 118 1 | 926 35½ | — | | do. |
| | 1904 | — | 51 87 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,810 19 | 848 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Dikmaga Ihalawewa ... | 1891 | 1,040 45 | 441 58 | 41 | — | — | 41 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 55 50 | 501 36½ | — | | do. |
| | 1904 | — | 49 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,040 45 | 490 83 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Peliyagoda sluice ... ... | 1875–88 | 3,282 45 | 100 59 | 400 | — | — | 400 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | Repairs to an existing work. Constructed gratis. No water-rate recovered. |
| 6. Kanuwana Tunmodara dam ... | 1892 | 97 42 | — | 200 | — | — | 200 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | This work was constructed gratis. No water-rate recovered. |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefited. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| WESTERN PROVINCE—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COLOMBO DISTRICT—*contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| *Salpiti Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Boralesgomuwa tank ... | 1868–03<br>1904 | 3,613 58<br>— | 3,345 32<br>21 62 | 224 | 15 | — | 239 | — | — | — | 0 10 | 23 87 | 382 16 | 3,574 87 | This work was originally constructed on the understanding that the cost should be repaid by the fieldowners in ten annual instalments. Accordingly, the whole of the cost, amounting to Rs. 3,574·87, was repaid between the years 1869 and 1884. Under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 (sections 51 and 52), a sum of 10c. per acre per annum is recovered to meet cost of upkeep. |
| | | 3,613 58 | 3,366 94 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Kesbewa tank ... ... | 1872 | 619 61 | 557 19<br>135 0* | 75 | — | — | 75 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | The earthwork was done by the people. The sluice and spill water were constructed by Government gratis. No water-rate is recovered. |
| 9. Attidiya sluice ... ... | 1890<br>1904 | 1,134 41<br>— | 713 55<br>15 91 | 166 | — | — | 166 | — | — | — | 0 10 | 17 5 | 67·20½ | 800 0 | The original agreement was to pay Rs. 800 in ten annual instalments to cover the cost of construction of work, although the actual cost was Rs. 1,134·41. The ten annual instalments have been paid in full. A sum of 10c. per acre per annum is being recovered under the provisions of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889. |
| | | 1,134 41 | 729 46 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Siyane Korale West.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Wewelduwa sluice ... ... | 1887 | 1,181 83 | — | 200 | — | — | 200 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | The owners of the paddy fields cleared the canal, and the Government constructed the sluice. The Central Irrigation Board exempted the owners of the fields from repayment of the cost in consideration of the work done by them. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. Totuwe *alias* Wedamulla sluice ... | 1890 | 408 16 | 0 25 | 50 | — | — | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | This work was constructed gratis. No water-rate is recovered. |
| 12. Nadakondana-ela ... ... | 1888 | 659 91 | 135 11 | 200 | — | — | 200 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | This was a work constructed in connection with the Wewelduwa sluice. No water-rate is recovered. |
| 13. Padakkada dam ... ... | 1892 | 415 12 | 264 12 | 112 | — | — | 112 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Constructed at the expense of fieldowners. The Government supplied the sluice. No water-rate is recovered. |
| 14. Clearing of Koskandawala-ela ... | 1891 | 22 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | This work was one gratis. No water-rate is recovered. |
| 15. Dam along Kelani-ganga ... | 1889–03 | 2,242 36 | 2,923 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Constructed gratis. No water-rate is recovered. |
| KALUTARA DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Bolabotuwewewa ... ... | 1877 | 798 98 | 50 15 | 103 | — | — | 103 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Earthwork done by villagers, and masonry work by Government. No water-rate is recovered. |
| 17. Rayigama *alias* Uyanwewa ... | 1883 | 7,332 33 | 90 54 | 175 | — | — | 175 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 18. Remunawewa ... ... | 1886 | 1,924 4 | 54 23 | 169 | — | — | 169 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 19. Medagamawewa ... ... | 1878 | 1,422 87 | 70 36 | 116 | — | — | 116 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 20. Maha and Kudawewa ... | 1876 | 1,517 8 | 47 25 | 82 | — | — | 82 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 21. Kompe-ela ... ... | 1891 | 4,858 66 | 56 25 | 43 | — | — | 43 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 22. Nikatu-ela ... ... | 1890 | 15,567 0 | 2,799 88 | 588¾ | 293¾ | 193¾ | 1,076¼ | 386¾ | 16,660 82 | 112 | — | 155 84 | 155 84 | 14,056 12 | All the instalments due have been fully recovered. A maintenance rate of Rs. 155·84 per annum was levied from 1904, and all recoveries have been made. |
| | 1904 | — | 94 93 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 15,567 0 | 2,894 81 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. Toragala-ela ... ... | 1886 | 4,262 0 | 72 86 | 175 | 35 | — | 210 | 35 | 350 0 | 7 | — | — | — | — | Earthwork was done by villagers as well as the clearing of the canal, in consideration of which a sluice gate was constructed by Government. No water-rate is recovered. |
| 24. Hinatiyangala-ela ... ... | 1886 | 1,744 43 | 120 50 | 150 | 100 | — | 250 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Repairs to an existing work constructed gratis. Landowners exempted from repayment of cost of construction. |
| 25. Modarawila-ela ... ... | 1888 | 827 49 | 179 39 | 125 | 10 | — | 135 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Repairs to an existing work constructed gratis. No water-rate is recovered. |
| NEGOMBO DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. Kotugoda anicut ... ... | 1889–90 | 9,869 66 | 391 99 | 64 | 6 | 12 | 82 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | This anicut was constructed in place of the one which was swept away by a flood in September, 1886. The Central Irrigation Board exempted the fieldowners from any repayment of the cost of construction. |

* This amount (Rs. 135) was spent out of Irrigation fines.

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefited. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefited. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefited. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefited. Total Land benefited (see Specification, if any). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o | p |
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 27. Eight village tanks ... ... | — | — | — | 729 | — | — | 729 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 28. Minor works, Western Province ... | 1903 | 2 22 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (a) Pipes and transport ... | 1904 | 9 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Heendeniya ... ... | 1904 | 26 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 37 63 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. Minor surveys, Western Province ... | 1904 | 25 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | — | 70,234 61 | 14,511 41 | 4,379¾ | 459¾ | 205¾ | 5,045¼ | 421¾ | 17,010 82 | 119 | — | 580 82 | 3,522 86 | 18,430 99 | |
| **CENTRAL PROVINCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Kandy District.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Udunuwara.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Beligahamula amuna ... | 1887 | Not known | | 5 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | No rate payable. | — | — | — | The initial expenditure was gratuitous. No repayment asked for. |
| *Tumpane.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Telangitella amuna ... | 1891 | 566 96 | — | 114 | — | 6 | 120 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | |
| | 1903 | — | 11 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 566 96 | 11 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Madawala-ela amuna ... | 1890 | 100 0 | — | 9½ | — | — | 9½ | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | |
| *Harispattu.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Amunuwela amuna ... ... | 1893 | 370 0 | — | 29¾ | — | — | 29¾ | — | — | — | do. | — | — | 370 30 | The cost was repaid in ten annual instalments of Rs. 37·03 each from 1894. |
| 5. Aladeniya amuna ... ... | 1890 | 1,684 30 | — | 36 | — | — | 36 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | These repairs and improvements were gratuitous. The works are now maintained by the people interested. |
| | 1904 | — | 81 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,684 30 | 81 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Walikukulgoda amuna ... | 1887 | 130 0 | — | 10 | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | |
| *Uda Dumbara.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Ketiyagama-ela ... ... | 1887 | 240 3 | — | 12 | — | 11 | 23 | — | — | — | Exempt from payment. | | | | |
| 8. Metideniya-ela ... ... | 1888 | 1,028 45 | — | 46 | — | — | 46 | — | — | — | | | | | |
| 9. Motamure-ela ... ... | 1889 | 564 18 | — | 27 | 4 | — | 31 | — | — | — | | | | | |
| 10. Uda Mangoda-ela ... ... | 1889 | 370 34 | — | 35 | 5 | — | 40 | — | — | — | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siyamb alagastenna-ela ... | 1895<br>1903 | 2,032 91<br>— | 650 85<br>20 0 | 8¾ | 30½ | 3¼ | 42½ | — | — | — | 1 0 | 26 60 | 312 6 | — | Rate paid from 1896. |
| | | 2,032 91 | 670 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Pata Dumbara.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Wirapitiya Maha-ela ... | 1887 | 2,633 21 | 6,142 67 | 71¼ | 7½ | 121½ | 200¼ | — | — | — | 1 0 | 73 98 | 641 12 | — | |
| 13. Udugoda Bandara-ela ... | 1885<br>1904 | 4,504 43<br>— | 3,970 93<br>105 44 | 260 | — | — | 260 | 1 | — | — | There is no promise to pay a water-rate. | | | | These repairs and improvements were gratuitous. The works are maintained by the people interested. Any other work now done by the Central Board is paid for by the landowners. |
| | | 4,504 43 | 4,076 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Teldeniya Wahala-ela ... | 1890–03 | 7,717 38 | 226 60 | 152 | — | — | 152 | — | — | — | | | | | |
| 15. Arattana Palle-ela ... | 1885<br>1904 | 421 50<br>— | —<br>99 81 | 4 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | | | | | |
| | | 421 50 | 99 81 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Alutwela Wahala-ela ... | 1890 | 6,974 45 | — | 99 | 59 | — | 158 | — | — | — | | | | | |
| 17. Koholanwela-ela ... | 1886<br>1904 | 1,557 75<br>— | —<br>39 62 | 42 | — | — | 42 | — | — | — | | | | | |
| | | 1,557 75 | 39 62 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Rambukwellagama-ela ... | 1886<br>1904 | 298 0<br>— | —<br>56 62 | 14 | — | — | 14 | — | — | — | | | | | |
| | | 298 0 | 56 62 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Udapalata.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Elpitiyaraja-ela ... | 1887 | 118 14 | 1,293 4 | 114 | — | — | 114 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 20. Palle-ela amuna ... | 1888 | 1,932 15 | — | 24¼ | — | — | 24¼ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 21 Halagama-oya amuna ... | 1890<br>1904 | 241 24<br>— | —<br>8 0 | 54 | — | — | 54 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 241 24 | 8 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Irrigation-ela ... ... | 1903 | — | *54 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Udapane Station road.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. Gampolawela Raja-ela ... | 1904 | — | †101 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 24. Hindagala-ela ... ... | 1904 | — | *29 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Yatinuwara.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. Aswedduma amuna ... | 1903 | — | ‡15 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Tumpane.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. Dehideniya amuna ... ... | 1904 | — | ‡6 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* For repairs. † For a survey and repairs. ‡ For a survey.

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefited. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| MATALE DISTRICT. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| CLASS I. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elahera ... ... | 1887-03<br>1904 | 55,382 31<br>— | 390 25<br>24 25 | 130 | — | 50 | 180 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Landowners exempted from payment of rate by resolution of Central Irrigation Board dated March 29, 1893. Head works are maintained by the Central Irrigation Board, the ela by the landowners. |
| | | 55,382 31 | 414 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Eraula ... ... | 1890-03<br>1904 | 16,275 95<br>— | 1,366 66<br>33 35 | 36 | — | About 150 according to size of bund | 186 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Scheme abandoned. A promise has been given to raise the spill, provided the villagers do the necessary earthwork. |
| | | 16,275 95 | 1,400 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. Rajjammana ... ... | 1886 | 500 0 | — | 64 | — | — | 64 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | A grant of Rs. 500 was made for blasting rocks, &c., the villagers doing all the earthwork. |
| 30. Nadeniya ... | 1888<br>1899-03<br>1904 | 892 0<br>546 75<br>— | 89 53<br>19 70 | 48 | — | — | 48 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 328 14 | Amount spent in 1899 is being recovered in ten annual instalments. No recoveries on initial cost of work. |
| | | 1,438 75 | 109 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31. Vilattawa ... ... | Dec. 1892 | 1,750 0 | — | 87 | — | 39 | 126 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Work a failure, and the money paid by the people was refunded. |
| 32. Bandara amuna ... ... | June, 1893 | 864 75 | 69 96 | 54 | — | — | 54 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | A work undertaken by Government in consideration of the damage done to the ela by the sale of lands by the Crown without reservation. |
| 33. Bowetenna ... | 1895-03<br>1904 | 14,847 30<br>— | 862 5<br>119 70 | 97 | — | 197 | 294 | 67½ | 1,016 0 | 11 | 1 0 | 97 46 | 1,259 39 | — | Water-rate paid. |
| | | 14,847 30 | 981 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34. Awudella upper ela ... | Dec. 1891 | 250 0 | — | 66 | — | — | 66 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate paid. Work done from vote allowed for sluicing village tanks. |
| 35. Awudella lower ela ... | Nov. 1891 | 1,747 51 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,997 51 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36. Wiragahapelessa ... ... | 1891–03<br>1904 | 398 74<br>—<br>398 74 | 51 86<br>9 60<br>61 46 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate paid. A small work carried out by Government. |
| 37. Atirahapitiya-ela ... ... | 1893 | 3,710 86 | 2,550 0 | 150 | — | — | 150 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate paid. Work done by Government in consideration of earthwork performed by shareholders. |
| 38. Karawilahena ... ... | 1891–03<br>1904 | 3,716 31<br>—<br>3,716 31 | 810 21<br>48 50<br>858 71 | 12 | — | 40 | 52 | 12½ | 235 0 | 5 | 1 0 | 12 53 | 230 7 | — | Interest paid. |
| 39. Nicholoya-ela ... ... | 1891–03<br>1904 | 238 26<br>—<br>238 26 | 72 48<br>24 25<br>96 73 | 60 | — | — | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate paid. A small work carried out by Government. |
| 40. Kurakolayaya ... ... | 1895–03<br>1904 | 1,144 44<br>—<br>1,144 44 | 794 93<br>43 0<br>837 93 | 26 | — | — | 26 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 26 54 | 263 0 | — | Interest paid. |
| 41. Radawela-ela ... ... | —*<br>1896 | 118 77<br>346 50<br>465 27 | 206 0<br>—<br>206 0 | 142 | — | — | 142 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 346 50 | Instalments paid on 1896 expenditure. |
| 42. Pelwehera ... ... | 1897–03<br>1904 | 4,787 46<br>—<br>4,787 46 | 624 34<br>49 30<br>673 64 | 13 | — | 64 | 77 | 53¼ | 532 50 | 25 | 1 0 | 66 81 | 412 25 | — | Interest paid. |
| 43. Wahacotte tank ... ... | 1900 | 336 0 | — | 41 | — | — | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 336 0 | Amount spent was recovered in four annual instalments. |
| **Class II.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44. Village tanks ... ... | —<br>1904 | 26,952 84<br>1,524 14† | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 28,476 98 | Full amount spent up to end of 1904. | | | | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* Initial expenditure.

| Rs. c. | |
|---|---|
| † 250 0 | maintenance of village tank sluices. |
| 323 75 | maintenance of village labour supervision. |
| 943 19 | for making cement concrete pipes for various tanks, Matale District. |
| 7 20 | for making wooden moulds for manufacture of cement pipes. |
| ... 1,524 14 | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefited. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefited. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefited. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefited. Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| **Nuwara Eliya District.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Kotmate.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 45. Uda Ma-ela (Rothschild-ela) ... | 1887–03 | 810 0 | 586 47 | 122 | 1 | 2 | 125 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 46. Koskabale-ela ... ... | 1889 | 1,690 0 | — | 77 | — | 4 | 81 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 47. Madakumbure-ela ... ... | 1892 | 1,589 96 | — | 85 | 1 | 6 | 92 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 48. Makandure-ela ... ... | 1889 | 610 0 | — | 44 | — | — | 44 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 49. Hapugastalawa tank ... | 1887 | 175 0 | — | 19 | 4 | 4 | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| *Uda Hewaheta.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50. Bodi-ela ... ... | 1893–03 | 75,183 90 | 1,997 36 | 24 | 13 | 105 | 142 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1904 | — | 393 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 75,183 90 | 2,390 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51. Waduwawela-ela ... ... | 1892–03 | 4,351 20 | 1,294 43 | 254 | — | 100 | 354 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate payable. These works were carried out as eleemosynary works. |
| | 1904 | — | 409 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4,351 20 | 1,703 77 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52. Kurunduoya-ela, No. 1 ... | 1892 | 928 41 | — | 447 | — | — | 447 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 53. Kurunduoya-ela, No. 2 ... | 1892 | 2,730 0 | — | 350 | — | 300 | 650 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 54. Ma-ela ... ... | 1893-03 | 2,570 62 | 1,971 14 | 890 | — | 253 | 1,143 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1904 | — | 265 87 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2,570 62 | 2,237 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55. Beraluwe-ela ... ... | 1887 | 1,430 0 | — | 110 | — | — | 110 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 56. Mapanawature-ela ... ... | 1888 | 2,000 0 | — | 66 | — | — | 66 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 57. Unantenne Uda-ela... ... | 1887 | 2,290 0 | — | 100 | — | — | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 58. Agappala-ela ... ... | 1885 | 800 0 | — | 64 | — | — | 64 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 59. Lamasuriyagama-ela ... | 1892–03 | 3,165 40 | 1,888 46 | — | 137 | 70 | 207 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1904 | — | 595 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3,165 40 | 2,483 81 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60. Waluganwewa ... ... | 1900 | 9,760 0 | 1,505 5 | 524 | — | 30 | 554 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3,869 32 | Cost is being recovered in ten annual instalments of Rs. 976 since 1900. |
| | 1904 | — | 915 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 9,760 0 | 2,420 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Walapane.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61. | Mulahal-ela ... ... | 1890 | 2,284 0 | — | 253 | 3 | 47 | 303 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate payable. These works were carried out as eleemosynary works. |
| 62. | Eraulle-ela ... ... | 1889 | 1,723 53 | 33 35 | 46 | 1 | 10 | 57 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 63. | Iluppelesse-ela ... ... | 1889 | 1,598 0 | — | 40 | — | — | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 64. | Ambeliyadde-ela ... ... | 1887 | 1,220 0 | — | 30 | — | 11 | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 65. | Maussawe-ela ... ... | 1887 | 1,000 0 | — | 46 | 1 | — | 47 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 66. | Dorawalagala and Loluwalagala scheme ... ... | 1903 | 25 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 67. | Tracing channel from Nalanda-oya ... | — | 792 49 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 68. | Dewahuwa ... ... | 1903 | 753 58 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 1904 | 53 34 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 806 92 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 69. | Bolagandawela anicut ... | 1903 | 99 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 70. | Barrack plains reservoir ... | 1903 | — | 23 43 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 1904 | — | 0 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | — | 23 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 71. | Minor works, Central Province ... | 1904 | 21 43 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 72. | Minor surveys, Central Province ... | 1904 | 9 43 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Warakamure-oya ... ... | 1904 | 4 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Moragalla Mahawewa ... | 1904 | 46 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 59 93 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total ... | | 289,531 25 | 33,052 89 | 5784½ | 267 | 1,623¾ | 7,675¼ | 134¼ | 1,783 50 | 41 | — | 303 92 | 3,117 89 | 5,250 26 | |
| | **NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Kalawewa scheme ... ... | 1884-03 | 856,342 30 | | 2,448 | 3,361 | 6,000 | 11809 | 3,696 | 46,466 0 | 525 | 1 0 | 4,778 75 | 55,391 92 | — | Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | | 1904 | 29,442 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 885784 80 | 120336 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 10549 93 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Maha Huppallama ... ... | 1896-03 | 72,716 25 | | — | — | 500 | 500 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 1904 | 5,254 52 | 130886 73 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 77,970 77 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Tissawewa ... ... | 1879-03 | 29,633 67 | 41,019 27 | — | 1,018 | 106 | 1124 | 1,018 | 18,125 0 | 60 | 1 0 | 926 50 | 15,315 58 | — | A sum of Rs. 852·75 recovered in rates in 1893 has been omitted all through and is now included. Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | | 1904 | 443 17 | 2,308 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 30,076 84 | 43,328 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Bassawakkalam ... ... | 1873-03 | 70,822 85 | 33,707 30 | 12 | 459 | 419 | 890 | 459 | 6,424 0 | 36 | 1 0 | 258 0 | 4,081 28 | — | Pays rate in perpetuity. A sum of Rs. 209·37 recovered in rates in 1893 has been omitted all through and is now included. |
| | | 1904 | 127 1 | 1,625 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 70,949 86 | 35,332 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Nuwarawewa ... ... | 1886-03 | 72,072 24 | 24,552 48 | 110 | 428 | 454 | 992 | 428 | 14,714 0 | 40 | 1 0 | 444 50 | 4,072 0 | — | Pays rate in perpetuity. Re. 1 entered in excess in the return for 1897. |
| | | 1904 | 2,848 32 | 1,906 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 74,920 56 | 26,458 81 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefited. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE—*contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 6. Maha Madawachchiya ... | 1875-03 | 26,930 47 | 4,736 7 | 39 | 154 | 69 | 262 | 154 | 2,046 25 | 20 | 1 0 | 186 0 | 2,170 0 | — | Pays rate in perpetuity. A sum of Rs. 91·50 recovered in 1893 has not been included in the previous returns, and is now added. |
| | 1904 | — | 156 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 26,930 47 | 4,892 72 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Minneri ... ... | 1896-03 | 213,553 38 | 4,316 74 | 793 | 20 | 12000* | 12,813 | 293 | 3,483 0 | — | 1 0 | 921 75 | 1,995 0 | — | Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | 1904 | 1,357 34 | 2,344 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 214,910 72 | 6,661 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Rampatwila ... ... | 1893 | 2,447 52 | — | 161 | 62 | 150 | 373 | 41 | 597 0 | 10 | 0 10 | 17 40 | 17 40 | 2,453 40 | All instalments paid in full. Maintenance rate is being recovered from 1904. |
| 9 Giritala ... ... | 1897-03 | 5,331 98 | 1,172 13 | 115 | — | 1,043* | 1,158 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1904 | 10,053 60 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 15,385 58 | 1,172 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Nachchaduwa surveys and connected works ... ... | 1895-03 | 42,384 99 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | 156,920 72 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 199,305 71 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Topawewa ... ... | 1896-01 | 925 55 | 170 0 | 245 | 19 | — | 264 | 19 | 599 0 | 60 | — | — | — | — | |
| 12. Mahagalkadawala ... ... | 1901 | 5,014 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1902 | 230 59 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1903 | 818 45 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1904 | 24,810 42 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 30,873 78 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Sangilikanadarawa ... ... | 1903 | 4,524 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1904 | 35,973 21 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 40,497 45 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Mahakanadarawa ... ... | 1902 | 4,871 28 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 15. Mananketti'ya ... ... | 1902-03 | 13,376 83 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | 4,087 98 | 147 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 17,464 81 | 147 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. Cost of cement pipes ... | —03 | 57,112 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1904 | 131 5 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 57,243 21 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Anicuts and culverts ... | —03 | 5,848 83 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1904 | 130 20 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5,979 3 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Village tanks and minor irrigation works ... ... | —03 | 12,746 86 | — | 38,166 | 7,450 | 57,222 | 102838 | 20,277 | 225,617 94 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1904 | 637 71 | 3,798 81 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 13,384 57 | 3,798 81 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Cost of bungalows ... ... | 1904 | 2,181 80 | 244 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 20. Huruluwewa surveys ... | 1903 | 245 87 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 21. Surveys and levels, North-Central Province and Central Province ... | 1903 | 3,677 45 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1904 | 7,015 47 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 10,692 92 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Minor surveys ... ... | 1903 | 104 66 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1904 | 62 91 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 167 57 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | — | 1756541 94 | 253,092 38 | 42,089 | 12,971 | 77,963 | 133023 | 26,385 | 318,072 19 | 751 | — | 7,515 50 | 83,025 78 | 2,453 40 | | |
| **NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KURUNEGALA DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kurunegala tank ... ... | 1878–03 | 9,158 39 | 12,834 58 | 68 | — | — | 68 | — | — | — | 0 50 | 31 50 | 31 50 | 2,453 55 | | Repayment of cost in ten annual instalments completed in 1903. Maintenance rate recovered from 1904. |
| | 1904 | — | 1,038 94 | 12 | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| | | 9,158 39 | 13,873 52 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Wenoruwewa ... ... | 1872–03 | 39,059 33 | 16,149 72 | 253 | 36 | — | 289 | 36 | 1,705 0 | — | 1 0 | 283 40 | 8,458 50 | — | | Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | 1904 | 205 87 | 737 76 | 94 | 1 | — | 95 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 93 76 | | — | | Pays rate in perpetuity (under Bu-ela anicut). |
| | | 39,265 20 | 16,887 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Meddeketiya tank ... ... | 1892–03 | 14,425 6 | 3,339 9 | 132 | — | — | 132 | -- | — | — | 0 50 | 66 44 | 66 44 | 6,661 45 | | Payment of cost in ten annual instalments was completed in 1903. Maintenance rate recovered from 1904. |
| | 1904 | — | 283 78 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 14,425 6 | 3,622 87 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Kospotu-oya anicut ... ... | 1872–03 | 12,418 15 | 3,015 76 | 235 | 49 | — | 284 | 49 | 2,304 0 | — | 0 6 | 15 0 | — | 9,630 3 | | Cost repaid. Maintenance rate of 6 cents per acre is being recovered. |
| | 1904 | — | 104 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12,418 15 | 3,120 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Estimated.

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefited. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE—*contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| KURUNEGALA DISTRICT—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Mediyawe tank ... ... | 1879-03<br>1904 | 30,874 33<br>— | 7,009 12<br>840 15 | 454 | 369 | — | 823 | 231 | 2,185 0 | — | 1 0 | 794 33 | 11,607 56 | — | Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | | 30,874 33 | 7,849 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Galgamuwa ... ... | 1877-03<br>1904 | 15,504 90<br>— | 8,948 48<br>97 64 | 378 | 10 | 122 | 510 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 341 98 | 8,492 52 | — | do. |
| | | 15,504 90 | 9,046 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Magallewewa ... ... | 1873-03<br>1904 | 65,050 84<br>— | 17,902 40<br>1,093 81 | —<br>635 | —<br>127 | —<br>1,244 | —<br>2,006 | —<br>506 | —<br>5,440 0 | —<br>— | —<br>1 0 | —<br>756 51 | —<br>14,448 37 | —<br>— | —<br>Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | | 65,050 84 | 18,996 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Karagahagedara tank ... | 1889-92 | 3,810 37 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate recovered on account of this anicut. The work was abandoned as the anicut was damaged. |
| 9. Diyaturai anicut ... ... | 1889-92 | 2,822 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 10. Paragoda anicut ... ... | 1898-03<br>1904 | —<br>— | 94 97<br>0 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate recovered on account of this anicut. |
| | | — | 95 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Anicut across Deduru-oya, Batalagodawewa, and channels. ... | 1890-03<br>1904 | 607,575 12<br>6,668 32 | 36,744 68<br>6,186 11 | 1,838 | 1,631 | 6,530 | 9,999 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 3,505 96 | 26,621 5 | — | Pays rate in perpetuity. Amount recovered includes rates on lands irrigated. |
| | | 614,243 44 | 42,930 79 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHILAW DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Deduru-oya head sluice, Munnessaram channel, &c. ... ... | 1870-91<br>1904 | 27,406 52<br>— | —<br>15 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Abandoned. |
| | | 27,406 52 | 15 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Tinipitiwewa ... ... | 1872-03<br>1904 | 57,093 18<br>6,397 23 | 15,578 34<br>468 65 | 570 | — | — | 570 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 837 99 | 10,422 1 | — | Rate on 15 acres exempted as the owners thereof paid the cost of the work and hold receipts. |
| | | 63,490 41 | 16,046 99 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

PUTTALAM DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Maha Uswewa tank... ... | 1877–03 | 64,749 75 | 15,675 17 | 390 | 17 | 621 | 1,028 | 724 | 8,622 50 | — | 1 0 | 313 50 | 3,517 75 | — | Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | 1904 | 145 50 | 797 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 64,895 25 | 16,472 77 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Wewegedara sluice ... ... | 1885 | 329 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 16. Maha Madawachchiya tank ... | 1901 | 81 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17. Hulugalla tank ... ... | 1901–03 | 517 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 18. Hiripitiya tank ... ... | 1901 | 489 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 19. Ihala Giribawa tank ... | 1901–03 | 1,197 49 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | 134 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,331 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Tabbowa tank ... ... | 1901–02 | 445 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 21. Irrigation office, Kurunegala Kachcheri ... ... | 1902 | 1,912 83 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 22. Temporary bungalows ... | 1893–03 | 671 23 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | 1,004 82 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,676 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. Cost of temporary bungalows ... | 1901–03 | 1,090 44 | 363 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | — | 65 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,090 44 | 429 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. Survey of lands benefited by restoration of irrigation works ... | 1895 | 11,984 45 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25. Survey of irrigation works ... | 1894–03 | 29,255 69 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | 135 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 29,390 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. Cost of surveys ... ... | — | 911 38 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 27. Surveys of Irrigation Works near the Northern Railway (Mi-oya) ... | 1900–02 | 14,999 47 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 28. Cost of cement pipes ... | 1901–03 | 26,055 92 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | 2,034 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 28,090 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. Restoration of village tanks ... | —03 | 2,899 62 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | 174 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3,074 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30. Repairs and maintenance of village tanks ... ... | —03 | — | 3,955 48 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | — | 1,013 92 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | — | 4,969 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefited. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefited. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefited. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefited. Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land *sold* since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 31. Six masonry sluices in village tanks, Kurunegala District ... | 1901–03<br>1904 | 2,611 32<br>496 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 3,108 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32. Cost of tents ... ... | 1900 | 241 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 33. Minor works, N.W. P. :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transport ... ... | 1904 | 25 56 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Walahapitiya ... ... | 1904 | 100 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 125 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | — | 1055638 75 | 154,700 47 | 5,059 | 2,240 | 8,517 | 15816 | 1,546 | 20,256 50 | — | — | 7,040 37 | 83,665 70 | 18,745 3 | |
| **PROVINCE OF UVA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Bintenna.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Horaborawewa ... ... | 1870–03<br>1904 | 13,034 23<br>60 0 | 9,937 40<br>344 35 | — | 311 | — | 311 | 112 | 1,265 0 | — | 0 50 | 155 30 | 6,142 45 | — | A rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment is recovered. |
| | | 13,094 23 | 10,281 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Mahatalawewewa ... ... | 1882–03<br>1904 | 1,232 65<br>— | 475 37<br>33 0 | 8½ | — | — | 8½ | — | — | — | 3 25 | — | — | 43 59 | Repayment of the expenditure of 1901 to be made in ten annual instalments. First instalment recovered in 1902. (Annual instalment at Rs. 3·25 per acre.) |
| | | 1,232 65 | 508 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Medebeddewewa ... ... | 1883 | 1,358 0 | 310 0 | 66 | — | — | 66 | — | — | — | Exempted | — | — | — | Gratuitous. No repayment to be made in respect of this expenditure. |
| 4. Kudawewa ... ... | 1885–03<br>1904 | 14,957 50<br>— | 2,900 0<br>108 75 | — | 108 | — | 108 | 93¾ | 1,104 25 | — | 0 50 | 57 96 | 488 74 | — | A rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment is recovered. |
| | | 14,957 50 | 3,008 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Udawewa ... ... | 1888–03 | 1,340 0 | 444 4 | — | 92 | — | 92 | — | — | — | 0 25 | 23 20 | 168 8 | — | do. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Viyaluwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Taldena-ela ... ... | 1880<br>1904 | 22,552 70<br>18 84 | 5,195 6<br>116 79 | 21 | 14 | — | 35 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 35 65 | 402 84 | — | do. |
| | | 22,571 54 | 5,311 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Yapamme-ela ... ... | 1888–01 | 5,236 61 | — | 40 | — | — | 40 | — | — | — | 1 0 | — | — | 118 96 | No payment to be made in respect of the expenditure of 1888. Repayment of the expenditure of 1901 to be made in ten annual instalments. First instalment recovered in 1902. (Annual instalment at Re. 1 per acre.) |
| *Udukinda.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Kande-ela ... ... | 1856–03 | 9,587 0 | 1,441 11 | 160 | 1½ | — | 161½ | — | — | — | Exempted | — | — | — | Gratuitous. No payment to be made in respect of this expenditure. The expenditure of 1903 has been recovered in one instalment. |
| 9. Uma-ela ... ... | 1856<br>1900<br>1904 | Not known<br>3,089 50<br>— | 2,305 92<br>—<br>53 23 | 609½ | 100 | — | 709½ | 30 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | Initial expenditure recovered in two instalments. The expenditure of 1900 will be recovered in ten instalments from 1906. |
| | | 3,089 50 | 2,359 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Divurunwewa ... ... | 1885 | 1,535 65 | — | 148 | — | — | 148 | — | — | — | Exempted | — | — | — | Gratuitous. No payment to be made in respect of this expenditure. |
| 11. Punawewa ... ... | 1885 | 2,120 87 | — | 118½ | — | — | 118½ | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 12. Udale-ela ... ... | 1886 | 362 3 | — | 27 | — | — | 27 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 13. Hangilielle-ela ... ... | 1886 | 2,740 0 | — | 25 | — | — | 25 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 14. Mana-ela ... ... | 1886 | 1,580 0 | — | 60 | — | — | 60 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 15. Elamallandewewa ... ... | 1886 | 1,200 0 | — | 33 | — | — | 33 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 16. Elletota-ela ... ... | 1886 | 1,200 0 | — | 126 | — | — | 126 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 17. Hingurugamuwawewa ... | 1886 | 1,640 0 | — | 150 | — | — | 150 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 18. Diyakola-ela ... ... | 1887 | 1,205 0 | — | 82 | — | — | 82 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 19. Kabillewela-ela ... ... | 1897 | 123 0 | 190 0 | 7 | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | 234 75 | do. |
| *Yatikinda.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Yakdehi-ela ... ... | 1856 | Not known | 10 0 | 72 | — | — | 72 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Initial expenditure of 1856 has been recovered. |
| 21. Alut-ela ... ... | 1868-03<br>1904 | 27,567 20<br>— | 4,203 28<br>669 19 | 130 | — | — | 130 | — | — | — | 2 0 | 249 93 | 301 60* | — | Original initial expenditure has been recovered. A rate in perpetuity of Rs. 2 per acre for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment of the expenditure of 1898 and 1902 is being recovered from 1904. |
| | | 27,567 20 | 4,872 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Rs. 51·67 has been recovered prior to 1896.

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefited. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| **PROVINCE OF UVA—*contd.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Yatikinda—contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 22. Kendala-ela ... ... | 1881-87<br>1904 | 5,330 67<br>— | 1,795 20<br>26 77 | 86 | — | — | 86 | — | — | — | 1 96 | — | — | 504 54 | Repayment of the expenditure of 1897 to be made in ten annual instalments. First instalment recovered in 1902. |
| | | 5,330 67 | 1,821 97 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. Dalada-ela ... ... | 1882 | 126 0 | — | 81 | — | — | 81 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 126 0 | Initial expenditure recovered in two instalments. |
| 24. Hanwella-ela ... ... | 1885-97 | 1,021 50 | 84 4 | 108 | — | — | 108 | — | — | — | 0 75 | — | — | 385 65 | Repayment of the expenditure of 1897 to be made in ten annual instalments. First instalment recovered in 1900. (Annual instalment 75c. per acre.) Initial expenditure of 1885 has been recovered. |
| 25. Halabe-ela ... ... | 1887 | 150 0 | — | 10 | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | Exempted | | — | — | Gratuitous. No payment to be made in respect of this expenditure. |
| 26. Yatale-ela ... ... | 1890 | 8,070 0 | — | 23 | — | — | 23 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 23 93 | 259 23 | — | A rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment is recovered. |
| 27. Mawela-ela ... ... | 1890 | 1,010 0 | 227 2 | 32 | — | — | 32 | — | — | — | 0 10 | 4 65 | 41 85 | — | Initial expenditure recovered in ten annual instalments. A maintenance rate is being recovered. |
| 28. Hingurugamuwe-ela ... | 1893-03<br>1904 | 2,467 57<br>— | 948 21<br>284 6 | 53 | — | — | 53 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 53 96 | 215 84 | — | A rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment is recovered. |
| | | 2,467 57 | 1,232 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. Mylatte-ela ... ... | 1897 | 102 0 | — | 4 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | Exempted | | — | — | Gratuitous. No payment to be made in respect of this expenditure. |
| 30. Badulupitiyé-ela ... ... | 1898-03<br>1904 | 3,100 0<br>— | 703 23<br>50 29 | 219 | — | — | 219 | — | — | — | 1 62 | — | — | 1,777 27 | Repayment to be made in ten annual instalments. First instalment recovered in 1900. (Annual instalment Re. 1·62 per acre.) |
| | | 3,100 0 | 753 52 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31. Dehigollamaha-ela ... | 1898-02<br>1904 | 3,621 0<br>— | 1,525 86<br>87 20 | 82 | — | — | 82 | — | — | — | 4 82 | — | — | 2,360 53 | Repayment to be made in ten annual instalments. First instalment recovered in 1899. (Annual instalment Rs. 4·82 per acre.) |
| | | 3,621 0 | 1,613 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Wellassa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32. Dunumewewa ... | 1884 | 1,000 0 | — | 104 | 48 | — | 152 | — | — | — | Exempted | | — | — | Gratuitous. No repayment to be made in respect of this expenditure. |
| 33. Nelunwewa ... | 1889<br>1904 | 4,911 16<br>— | 211 39<br>15 96 | 35 | 34 | — | 69 | — | — | — | 0 50 | 34 21 | 377 10 | — | A rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment is recovered. |
| | | 4,911 16 | 227 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34. Gala-oya Irrigation Works ... | 1890-03<br>1904 | 32,414 63<br>— | 4,345 91<br>120 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 90 | — | | | A rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment is recovered from 1899. The expenditure of 1902 is recovered in ten annual instalments from the lands benefited by the East ela in addition to the rate in perpetuity from 1904 (at 38 cents per acre). |
| (*a*) East ela ... | 1902 | 618 82 | — | 411 | — | — | 411 | — | — | — | — | 429 88 | 4,765 54 | — | |
| (*b*) West ela ... | — | — | — | 142 | — | — | 142 | — | — | — | — | 127 84 | | | |
| | | 33,033 45 | 4,465 91 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. Kehellandewewa ... | 1890<br>1904 | 12,849 16<br>— | 3,187 66<br>15 96 | 42 | 61 | — | 103 | — | — | — | 0 50 | 51 95 | 391 22 | — | A rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment is recovered. |
| | | 12,849 16 | 3,203 62 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36. Katupelellewewa ... | 1901<br>1904 | 2,169 0<br>— | —<br>404 36 | 70 | — | — | 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | This was a gratuitous work. The expenditure of 1904 to be repaid in ten annual instalments. |
| | | 2,169 0 | 404 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37. Makarakata ... | 1902-03<br>1904 | 1,793 27<br>80 0 | —<br>— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Surveys. |
| | | 1,873 27 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Wahugoruwewewa ... | 1902 | 40 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Surveys. |
| *Buttala.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39. Buttala-ela ... | 1869-03 | 16,814 55 | 1,169 1 | 993 | 203 | — | 1,196 | 81 | 901 5 | — | 0 10 | 119 8 | 1,282 57 | 16,814 55 | Initial expenditure recovered in ten annual instalments. A maintenance rate is recovered. |
| 40. Okkampitiya Yoda-ela ... | 1891-03<br>1904 | 198,010 81<br>— | 20,311 11<br>1,940 35 | 40 | 811 | 648 | 1,499 | 1,345 | 6,987 0 | — | 1 0 | — | — | — | A colonization scheme. A rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment will be recovered from 1905. |
| | | 198,010 81 | 22,251 46 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Wellawaya.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41. Sudupanawela-ela ... | 1884-03<br>1904 | 15,190 9<br>— | 3,476 88<br>60 0 | | 230 | 67 | 297 | 199½ | 2,062 25 | — | 1 0 | 169 34 | 2,085 74 | — | A rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment is recovered. |
| | | 15,190 9 | 3,536 88 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefited. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefited. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefited. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefited. Total Land benefited (see Specification, if any). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o | p |
| PROVINCE OF UVA—*contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| *Wellawaya—contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Kalupahana-ela ... ... | 1884<br>1904 | 970 0<br>— | —<br>69 55 | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | — | — | 0 10 | 0 88 | 8 37 | 970 0 | Initial expenditure recovered. A maintenance rate is recovered. |
| | | 970 0 | 69 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43. Telullewewa ... ... | 1887 | 1,000 0 | 67 0 | 2 | 21 | — | 23 | — | — | — | — | — | 67 0 | 1,000 0 | Initial expenditure recovered. |
| 44. Hambegamuwawewa ... | 1891-03<br>1904 | 32,874 51<br>— | 7,083 23<br>290 50 | — | 140 | — | 140 | 154½ | 774 0 | — | 1 0 | — | — | — | A colonization scheme. A rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment will be recovered from 1905. |
| | | 32,874 51 | 7,373 73 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45. Etimolawewa ... ... | 1902-03 | 1,699 99 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 46. Minor Works, Uva ... ... | 1903<br>1904 | 1,495 67<br>1,233 80 | —<br>786 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 2,729 47 | 786 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47. Village tanks ... ... | 1904 | 1,252 78 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 48. Minor surveys, Uva ... | 1904 | — | 50 71 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | — | 465,157 91 | 78,094 97 | 4,420½ | 2,181½ | 715 | 7,317 | 2,015¾ | 13,093 55 | 7 | — | 1,537 76 | 16,931 17 | 24,362 54 | |
| PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Kolonna Korale Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Anicut across Kitulabokke-ganga ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Channel to Ketigan-ar ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) First anicut across Ketigan-ar ... | | | | 10 | 115 | 255 | 380 | — | — | 1 | 1 0 | — | | | Crown lands not yet sold. Settlement under Waste Lands Ordinance. |
| (3) North and South channel, Panamure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (4) Second anicut across Ketigan-ar at Ambewela ... ... | 1891-03<br>1904 | 82,614 59<br>114 50 | 14,513 83<br>1,162 49 | — | — | 500 | 500 | — | — | — | — | — | 9,300 84 | — | |
| (5) Channel to Hinguru-arawewa ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (6) Hingure-arawewa ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (7) Anicut across Hulanda-oya ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (8) Channel to Udugama fields ... | | | | 204 | — | — | 204 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 204 11 | — | — | Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| (9) Tank at Embilipitiya ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 82,729 9 | 15,676 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Anicut at Hulanda-oya and channel to Walalgoda ... ... | 1872–03 | 9,637 76 | 3,903 39 | 243 | — | 22 | 265 | 77 | 995 50 | — | 0 40 | 103 50 | 3,689 17 | 2,508 82 | Rate 40 cents per acre. (*Vide* Colonial Secretary's letter No. 256 of August 2, 1897.) |
| | 1904 | — | 141 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 9,637 76 | 4,044 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Tunkame Mahawewa ... | 1889–03 | 6,200 0 | 312 33 | 22 | — | — | 22 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 22 45 | 291 25 | — | — |
| | 1904 | — | 223 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6,200 0 | 535 63 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Alutwewa ... ... | 1890 | 4,359 35 | 241 52 | 8 | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 8 0 | 104 0 | — | — |
| 5. Epitagodawewa ... ... | 1891 | 3,290 15 | 233 36 | 8 | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 8 0 | 96 0 | — | — |
| 6. Hirigalkatuwewewa ... | 1891 | 3,939 20 | 183 76 | 21 | — | — | 21 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 21 0 | 252 0 | — | — |
| 7. Rambukkanawewa ... ... | 1890 | 1,949 39 | 155 77 | 6½ | — | — | 6½ | — | — | — | 1 0 | 6 50 | 65 0 | — | — |
| 8. Hingurewewa ... ... | 1891 | 4,554 50 | 287 74 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | — | 121 43 | 24 | 6 | — | 30 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 30 0 | 297 0 | — | — |
| *Atakalan Korale.* | | 4,554 50 | 409 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Anicut across Rakwana-ganga at Malwatta channel ... | 1872–03 | 12,646 40 | 5,989 31 | 62 | 97 | 73 | 232 | 51 | 573 0 | 5 | 1 0 | 24 80 | 260 58 | 2,588 40 | Perpetual rate will not become payable for some years yet. Sold under Sir H. Ward's Minute. Most of the lands sold have restored to Crown for default. |
| | 1904 | — | 324 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12,646 40 | 6,314 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Anicut across Rakwana-ganga at Wellawa and channel ... | 1897–03 | 40,149 19 | 2,419 66 | — | — | 2,066 | 2,066 | 352 | 3,562 7 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1904 | — | 327 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 40,149 19 | 2,747 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Beliatta amuna ... ... | 1891 | 1,944 44 | — | 16 | — | — | 16 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 16 0 | 205 50 | — | — |
| 12. Ranwala anicut ... ... | 1896 | 1,751 55 | — | 67 | — | — | 67 | — | — | — | 2 60 | — | — | 1,226 12 | Pays cost by instalments. |
| *Meda Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Opanake aqueduct ... ... | 1870 | 938 44 | 456 13 | 25 | — | — | 25 | — | — | — | Re. 1 an amuna | 12 60 | 314 76 | 923 71 | Assessment on upkeep. |
| | 1904 | — | 0 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 938 44 | 456 73 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Massenna intake ... ... | 1889 | 561 68 | — | 161 | — | — | 161 | — | — | — | 0 55 | — | — | 121 28 | No receveries on account of breach of channel. (*Vide* Colonial Secretary's letter No. 272 of August 21, 1896.) |
| 15. Mulgama tank ... ... | 1889–03 | 7,518 17 | 782 64 | 30 | — | — | 30 | — | — | — | 1 0 | — | 60 36 | 398 56 | Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | 1904 | — | 11 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 7,518 17 | 794 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefitted. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefitted. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefitted. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefitted. Total Land benefited (see Specification, if any). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o | p |
| PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA—*contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 16. Uggalkaltota channel and anicut ... | 1892–03<br>1904 | 48,849 86<br>— | 4,614 17<br>279 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uggalkaltota temporary trough ... | 1899 | 48,849 86<br>574 0 | 4,893 67<br>— | 94½ | 452 | 197½ | 744 | 684 | 10,808 0 | 36 | 1 0 | 419 45 | 3,724 86 | — | — |
| | | 49,423 86 | 4,893 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Utuman-ela ... ... | 1893 | 198 0 | — | 33 | — | 29 | 62 | — | — | — | 1 8 | — | — | 199 27 | Pays cost by instalments. |
| *Kadawata Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Kinchigune anicut and channel ... | 1870–03<br>1904 | 6,112 88<br>— | 3,863 2<br>125 40 | 47 | 1 | — | 48 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 49 68 | 935 47 | 932 16 | Pays rate in perpetuity. |
| | | 6,112 88 | 3,988 42 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Kumbukwala amuna ... | 1891 | 120 76 | — | 7 | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | Exempted | | — | Gratuitous. |
| 20. Galagama Maha-ela... ... | 1892 | 2,370 3 | — | 240 | — | — | 240 | — | — | — | — | do. | | — | do. |
| 21. Etawala amuna ... ... | 1892 | 660 0 | — | 80 | — | — | 80 | — | — | — | — | do. | | — | do. |
| *Nawadun Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. (1) Anicut across Dodangaha-ela ...<br>(2) Channel to Ketandola ...<br>(3) Anicut across Ketandola ...<br>(4) Channel to Batugedara ... | 1889<br>1904 | 22,050 15<br>— | 4,114 95<br>1,287 94 | 53¾ | 151¾ | — | 205½ | — | — | — | 1 0 | 177 73 | 2,808 26 | — | Pays rate in perpetuity Old fields pay half rate. |
| | | 22,050 15 | 5,402 89 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. Ketandole anicut ... ... | 1893 | 86 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 24. Minor surveys, Sabaragamuwa ... | 1904 | 15 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25. Minor works, Sabaragamuwa ... | 1903<br>1904 | 386 9<br>341 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 727 99 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WORKS NOT LOOKED AFTER BY GOVERNMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Kuruwiti Korale.* | | | | *Amunams.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kosgoda-ela ... ... | 1887 | 11 25 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | All the works are exempted under the vote for Urgent Minor Works. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Pusselle-ela ... | ... | 1887 | 80 0 | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3. Tembiliyane-ela ... | ... | 1887 | 18 64 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Kiralage-ela ... | ... | 1889 | 75 0 | — | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Nawadun Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Iriyandelewella ... | ... | 1887 | 49 87 | — | 65 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2. Anuwela-ela ... | ... | 1887 | 57 35 | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3. Narangoda-ela ... | ... | 1887 | 23 86 | — | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Palumulle amuna ... | ... | 1888 | 76 76 | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5. Ulpodawella ... | ... | 1888 | 29 99 | — | 7½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6. Kahalabaddala-ela ... | ... | 1889 | 105 20 | — | 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7. Beraliwella ... | ... | 1890 | 83 94 | — | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Weweldola ... | ... | 1890 | 71 10 | — | 29 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9. Madeniya ... | ... | 1891 | 25 2 | — | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10. Diyawella ... | ... | 1891 | 64 89 | — | 4½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11. Paraketiyawella ... | ... | 1892 | 59 15 | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Atakalan Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Yakeramuduketiye ulpota | ... | 1889 | 63 57 | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2. Welkanayaye ulpota | ... | 1889 | 113 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3. Do. ... | ... | 1890 | 99 64 | — | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Galketadeniye ulpota | ... | 1890 | 198 92 | — | 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5. Werahera ulpota ... | ... | 1890 | 49 38 | — | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6. Puhuarambe ulpota ... | ... | 1891 | 148 31 | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7. Kanateriyanwale ulpota | ... | 1891 | 196 65 | — | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Madampe culvert ... | ... | 1891 | 67 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Kolonna Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Padalangalawewa ... | ... | 1889 | 80 45 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Meda Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Galamune-ela ... | ... | 1890 | 74 85 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2. Narangetenne-ela ... | ... | 1890 | 10 74 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3. Morahele-ela ... | ... | 1890 | 61 75 | — | 8½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Mahabibile-ela ... | ... | 1890 | 21 95 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5. Torawela amuna ... | ... | 1890 | 22 98 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6. Polwatta amuna ... | ... | 1890 | 19 65 | — | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7. Pallewela-ela ... | ... | 1891 | 18 97 | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Metiyawela ulpota ... | ... | 1892 | 28 80 | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9. Gallelletota amuna ... | ... | 1892 | 24 50 | — | 7¾ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10. Horiketiye amuna ... | ... | 1893 | 139 36 | 549 97 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Kadawata Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Uduwela-ela ... | ... | 1887 | 99 98 | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2. Medawela-ela ... | ... | 1887 | 59 49 | — | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3. Maha-ela at Galagama | ... | 1888 | 86 0 | — | 105½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Maha-ela at Pambukkana | ... | 1888 | 75 0 | — | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5. Heeralukandure-ela... | ... | 1888 | 51 0 | — | 15¾ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6. Kammulketiye ulpota | ... | 1888 | 45 0 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7. Nellewale Maha-ela... | ... | 1889 | 35 91 | — | 29½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Dengánoya-ela ... | ... | 1889 | 96 23 | — | 22¾ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Kukul Korale.* | | | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Weddagala channel ... | ... | 1890 | 422 78 | — | 6 | 4 | 30 | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Gratuitous. |
| *Kegalla District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Andane-ela scheme ... | ... | 1894 | 209 99 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Gratuitous. |
| Total ... | | — | 272,089 37 | 46,201 32 | — | 825 | 3,172½ | 5,466¼ | 1,164 | 15,938 57 | 52 | — | 1,103 82 | 22,405 5 | 8,898 32 | |

# XVI.—1906.

## REPORT OF THE CONSULTING ENGINEERS

ON THE

# RAILWAY ACCIDENT BETWEEN OHIYA AND HAPUTALE.

*(In continuation of Sessional Paper L. of 1905.)*

**Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.**

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1906.

# RAILWAY ACCIDENT BETWEEN OHIYA AND HAPUTALE.

The CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Ceylon.

Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.,
January 19, 1906.

No. 29 E/279-11 *Ceylon Railways.—Bandarawela Section.*

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th December, No. 1,051, forwarding copies of printed papers regarding the railway accident between Ohiya and Haputale, and also a copy of a letter from the General Manager of the Railway, forwarding photographs of the slip and of the Demodera bridge.

2. We forwarded copies of all these papers to the Consulting Engineers, and I enclose for the information of the Colonial Government a copy of a report we have received from them on the subject.

I have, &c.,
M. A. CAMERON.

*Report referred to.*

Messrs. GREGORY, EYLES, & WARING to the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

12, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.,
January 17, 1906.

*Ceylon Government Railway.—Haputale Extension.*

GENTLEMEN,—WE have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter marked E/279-11 of the 11th instant, with which you have sent us a copy of a letter dated the 18th December, 1905, from the Government of Ceylon, covering copies of Sessional Paper L. of 1905, relating to an accident between Ohiya and Haputale due to a washaway, and also a copy of a letter from the General Manager of the Railway to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, No. 1,624 of the 30th November, 1905, covering photographs of the accident and of the Demodera bridge. In reference to these papers we beg to submit the following observations.

2. Firstly, with regard to the accident, we concur with His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in coming to the conclusion that no blame can be imputed to the Administration of the Railway or to the Engineering Staff.

3. It is abundantly apparent from the papers sent to us that the washaway resulting in this accident was due to an abnormally heavy fall of rain, nearly 6 inches having fallen in three hours on Idulgashena estate, and nearly 5½ inches having fallen on the neighbouring Needwood estate, while the Superintendent of these estates considered that even more fell at the site of the slip.

4. It will be noted that Guard Barker in his evidence states that he does not remember ever having seen heavier rain than on that night—"it was just like the bursting of a thunder cloud"—while Foreman Platelayer McLauchlan states that the rain at Haputale "came on heavy and got worse as the train proceeded; he had never seen anything like it during his time." Foreman Platelayer Hedges describes the rain as having been "a dreadful downpour;" and if further evidence as to the exceptional nature of the storm was needed, we have the statement of the Superintendent of the estates that some three or four acres of jungle were washed down off the hillside, and the face of the hill scarped down to the bed rock, while the *débris* was carried down the estate for over a mile.

5. Mr. Waring, as far as he is able from memory to identify the place where the slip occurred, does not remember that during the construction of the railway this part of the line caused him any special anxiety, and neither Mr. Middlemiss, who specially examined this section in 1903, or Mr. Oliver, who also specially examined it in 1905, appeared to consider the spot where the accident occurred to be one requiring any remarks or treatment, although the former gentleman in his report of the 31st May, 1903, did call attention to a subsiding area within 4 chains of the present washaway, to remedy which, we understand from the statement accompanying the General Manager's report, a rubble drain was constructed. It may therefore be naturally inferred that work going on so close to the slip, if any indications were then apparent they would have been noted at the time, and this appears to us to confirm strongly the statement in the papers that the slip occurred suddenly and unexpectedly.

6. We fear that the Ceylon Railway, especially the mountain portions of it, and more particularly the Haputale and Bandarawela sections, owing to the steep sidelong slopes of the hills traversed, and to the fact that the rock is generally not solid and sound, but fissured, or occurs in the form of huge boulders

embedded in earth, will in the future, as they have been in the past, always be liable to the occurrence of slips and washaways due to excessively heavy local rainstorms, and the fact that this, if not actually the first, is at least the first for many years where such slips or washaways have been attended with an accident entailing loss of life, reflects, we consider, credit upon the officers and others entrusted with the maintenance and working of the line.

7. In regard to the Demodera bridge, which is referred to in the General Manager's letter to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, No. 1,624 of the 30th November last, we have to state that the demolished abutment which has given way is we believe one of those on which we specially reported to you on the 9th March, 1897. At that date the defects were of a comparatively trivial nature and could have been remedied at some small cost. We have however no information in this office enabling us to say whether the remedial measures were or were not carried out; we may however remark that as far as we can judge from the photograph the masonry in the new abutment and pier seems to be of a good and substantial description.

We have, &c.,

GREGORY, EYLES, & WARING,
Consulting Engineers.

XVII.—1906.

# REPORT

ON

# THE INSPECTION OF THE CEYLON PEARL BANKS, NOVEMBER, 1905.

By JAMES HORNELL, F.L.S.
*Marine Biologist and Inspector of Pearl Banks.*

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 20 cents.

1906.

# REPORT ON THE INSPECTION OF THE CEYLON PEARL BANKS, NOVEMBER, 1905.

BY JAMES HORNELL, F.L.S.

*Marine Biologist and Inspector of Pearl Banks.*

## I.—PRELIMINARY.

I LEFT Colombo for the pearl banks aboard the inspection barque "Rengasami Puravi" on 18th October, a week earlier than last year, as the threatened scarcity of mature oysters available for fishing next year rendered it needful to use every endeavour to examine the greatest possible extent of ground. The dredging steamer "Violet" accompanied the barque to render such assistance as might be needed in the laying out of mark buoys and other inspectional requirements.

2. Marichchukkaddi was reached on 20th October, but the prevalence of strong south-west wind and heavy seas rendered it impossible to begin operations till the 30th October, when a change of weather took place characterized by alternate land and sea breezes.

3. On the date named I proceeded to the banks with the full complement of divers aboard, and steered a course for the pile beacon erected last year on the tail of Karativu shoal. I regret to report that no trace of it could be found; it has been unable to withstand the force of the last south-west monsoon, which, from evidence met with during the ensuing fortnight, must have been felt with unusual severity in the pearl bank region. The disappearance of this beacon is a severe handicap to the successful conduct of inspections; it entails the loss of our most useful sea mark, one indeed that had come to be considered invaluable during the short time that has elapsed since its erection. Its presence promised to enable inspection of the Cheval Paar area to be made with comparative ease and little or no danger of locating positions inaccurately. All the former difficulties of inspection now recur, and I fear that the only safeguard against the danger of occasionally missing beds of oysters lies in the expenditure of a considerable sum upon the erection of large and improved beacons on shore, but these at best can never be so useful as one standing in the sea, marking one end of our most valuable bank.

4. In consequence of the disappearance of the beacon a day was lost over an unsuccessful search for the tanks sunk by Captain Donnan at the tail of the shoal, the water being cloudy with suspended sediment, making it difficult to distinguish objects upon the bottom. A temporary bamboo mark buoy had therefore to be laid down as near to the presumed position of these tanks as it was possible to ascertain by the somewhat imperfect means at my command.

## II.—COURSE AND GENERAL RESULTS OF THE INSPECTION.

5. The actual examination of the banks was commenced on the 31st October, and lasted, with partial interruption on two days caused by rain squalls, until 18th November, when I brought the inspection to a close and returned to Marichchukkadi to land the last collected oysters and to superintend the washing and valuation of the various samples.

6. Again, as after the completion of last year's November inspection, I have to report very favourably upon the conduct and working of both divers and boatmen, who laboured willingly whenever work was required, whether Sundays or week days. In consequence, a very extensive area was minutely examined and large valuation samples of oysters collected.

7. The banks examined during this uninterrupted period of eighteen days' work consisted of the—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cheval Paar; | Kutiramalai Paar; |
| North and South Moderagam Paars; | Dutch Moderagam Paar; |
| Periya Paar Karai; | Karativu Paar; and |
| Periya Paar; | Muttuvaratu Paar; |

together with a considerable extent of sea bottom around these banks.

8. MATURE OYSTERS.—No unexpected change has taken place in the distribution of the adult oyster population which was known to exist at the termination of the pearl fishery of March last. The beds on the South-East Cheval and Muttuvaratu Paars still occupy their former area with such slight differences as arise from the natural decrease that is inevitable in oysters of their age—$3\frac{2}{3}$ to $4\frac{1}{6}$ years.

9. In addition to these there are small patches of thinly scattered oysters of the same age, but of inferior size and pearl-bearing quality, over the eastern portion of the North-West and Mid-West Cheval sections, patches which aggregate 2,000,000 oysters, but which I do not count upon yielding

so many when the fishery takes place. Another small and rapidly decreasing bed of oysters remains on the North Moderagam, but the whole of the remainder of the area fished in the Spring of this year is bare and wholly unoccupied, save for a patch of one year-old young on the South Cheval formed from the oysters transplanted thereto by the ss. "Violet" during the last fishery.

10. YOUNG OYSTERS, approximately fourteen months of age, are abundant only upon the Mid-East and North-East Cheval sections, covering very densely one-half of the area of these two divisions. A small bed of no importance is also present upon the North Cheval. Elsewhere there is a total disappearance of the vast multitudes of two months old brood noted in November of last year. It is as a consequence of this clearing away of the younger generation that the patches of fishable oysters on the Western Cheval have been brought into view again. In November, 1904, their presence was completely masked by a spatfall of wonderful abundance. Four months later indications were apparent of a rapid diminution in the area covered by these brood oysters; since then the numbers on the Eastern Cheval have suffered little decrease, while total destruction, due to more exposed situation, has been the fate of the multitudes upon the Western region.

11. BROOD OYSTERS, three months old, cover two small areas on the South Moderagam Paar, and are mixed up with the fourteen months old survivors of those first seen there twelve months ago.

III.—DETAILS OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND CONDITION OF THE OYSTERS FOUND.

12. CHEVAL PAAR.—The mature oysters upon this bank consist entirely of the generation which is estimated to be now from $3\frac{2}{3}$ to $4\frac{1}{6}$ years old, and represent the remnant left unfished from last year's fishery.

13. The bulk lies upon the South-East section, and consists of two beds, one large and irregularly shaped, on the east, and the other small and compact, at the north-west angle. The former measures 1,910,000, square yards in extent and over this area the oysters average seven per dive, Allowing 3 square yards to a dive, I compute the oyster population to approximate to a total of 4,500,000. They are all well-grown and vigorous in health. The pity is their number is so limited, for the valuation of a carefully drawn sample of 11,000 has worked out at Rs. 52 per 1,000, the highest value of any sample lifted from the banks during the past forty years. A year ago the value of oysters from this same bed were worth but Rs. 10·76 per 1,000.

14. The smaller and western bed on the South-East Cheval was masked at the last fishery by a covering of brood oysters and was refused by the divers owing to the trouble involved in the separation of the two ages. These oysters lay then on the south margin of the large bed of brood covering the Mid-East and North-East sections, and the marginal shrinkage which is normal to beds of oysters during their first year's existence has had the effect of uncovering such of the older oysters as have survived the smothering tendency induced by the attachment of myriads of young upon the valves during several months. As is to be expected, these oysters are, in consequence, in very poor condition, thin and meagre, comparing most unfavourably with the adjacent and larger bed to the eastward, where the oysters have never been subjected to an overswarm of brood.

The area covered is barely 900,000 square yards, the oysters averaging seven and a half per dive; this at the usual rate of 3 square yards per dive furnishes an estimate of 2,250,000 oysters, which by February next will probably be reduced to a bare two, seeing how sickly they are. As some countervailing influence for good is the fact that now that harmful influences* are removed these oysters may be expected to improve considerably in condition.

15. The pearl yield of these oysters is now very satisfactory, amounting to Rs. 58·44 per 1,000 if we include the value, Rs. 229·68, of one large pearl found in the sample, or Rs. 21·87 per 1,000 if this be excluded as an exceptional occurrence.

16. The only other bed of fishable oysters on the Cheval consists of a number of small patches on the Western Division, as shown in the sketch plan appended. I compute their numbers at rather less than two millions, scattered at nine per dive over an area of 660,000 square yards.

The history of these oysters is identical with that of those of the small bed on the South-West section—hidden for a season under multitudes of brood and now revealed by the dislodgment of these young.

17. On the whole, these oysters are more healthy than one would expect if judged by the stunted appearance of the shells; they are markedly better conditioned in regard to the soft parts than are the poor oysters of the South-East Cheval. This may arise from an earlier removal of the smothering young in the case of the former. The shells are much crusted with dark-coloured Polyzoan colonies, and many bear the curious salver-shaped leathery sponge, *Phyllospongia holdsworthi*, which is characteristic of this region of the Cheval Paar. When we visited the Muttuvaratu Paar a few days later the general resemblance of the oysters there to these Mid-West Cheval ones was most emphatic, and fully confirms the opinion elsewhere expressed that the oysters of the Muttuvaratu and of the Mid-West Cheval are of the same grade—small, stunted, and looking considerably younger than their known actual age should warrant. Both banks are extremely rocky, and average a depth of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathom more than the Eastern Cheval, which is characterized by the free growth of its oysters, and where sand either predominates over or is fairly balanced against the amount of rocky ground there present. The association of stunted oysters with uniformly rocky ground would appear to be correlated, but this I think is after all largely a coincidence; it is more probable that existence in an exposed position, subject to powerful currents, together with a deficient food supply due to various local causes, furnish the real explanation.

18. Immature oysters, as already noted, are limited to the North, North-East, and Mid-East Chevals; on the two latter sections they abound in great profusion, but unfortunately a large

* The harmful influences alluded to are the swarming of brood over the shells of the old oysters and the unfavourable feeding conditions which prevail during the south-west monsoon, when a large amount of sediment is present in the water flowing over the pearl banks.

proportion of the ground they occupy is sandy and deficient in cultch. I fear, unless early measures be taken to make good this deficiency, the next year will see a very considerable reduction in the area occupied. If possible, 1,000 tons of cultch should be laid down upon the Mid-East during the next fishery season. Otherwise, the conditions of life seem favourable; to judge from the healthy and fat appearance of the organs, food must be plentiful even for the myriads that are there present. This, however, is not likely to continue, for the numbers are so great that, as the individuals increase in size and require each a larger quota of food, the sustenance, which is at present sufficient to keep these millions of young in health, will prove inadequate to satisfy the same numbers when appetites are doubled. The weaker will succumb to this partial starvation, and the total number will rapidly decrease. Transplantation is the remedy needed, and I applied it so far as was possible during the inspection by setting the "Violet" to transplant from this region to the little bed upon the South Cheval. The area thickly covered by these one year old oysters on the Mid-East Cheval I compute to measure over 5,000,000 square yards.

19. A considerable number of fish which live upon young oysters was noted on these sections, but the oysters are rapidly growing too stout in shell to be preyed upon by these small fish, and this cause of loss should rapidly become less serious.

20. The whole of the remainder of the Cheval proved bare of oysters, and I regret to find there has been no fresh spatfall upon any of the sections during the past year.

21. A feature to be noted is that the severity of the last south-west monsoon must have been exceptionally violent, as the south part of the South Cheval, in common with the western portion of the North and South Moderagams, has suffered largely from an overwash of sand burying extensive stretches of rocky ground under from 3 to 6 inches of sand. Soundings round the shoal beacon position show a perceptible shoaling of the water in certain directions. Much of this sand will disappear, I expect, during the present north-east monsoon, but this experience would seem to point to the inclusion among cultural operations of some method of removing as quickly as possible material accumulated on the beds during these sand overwashes, which appear to be, fortunately, of infrequent occurrence. It is obvious that it may take Nature several years to uncover the rock and cultch now hidden under this recent accession of sand, and artificial means to this end are therefore desirable.

22. A few odd oysters were all that were found over the major portion of the ground fished last Spring, the only noteworthy exception being a small bed of 900,000 oysters in poor condition on the North Moderagam Paar. They are so likely to disappear before the coming fishery begins that I did not deem it advisable to spend a day collecting a valuation sample. It will be remembered that at last fishery the North Moderagam oysters were very poor in pearl yield, and in consequence this bed was less thoroughly fished than any of the others.

23. The SOUTH MODERAGAM and the KUTIRAMALAI PAARS are virtually bare of mature oysters. On the former two patches of brood oysters some two months old were discovered—the only oysters of a fresh generation that were found during the whole inspection. It is doubtful if they will survive; it is more probable that starfishes and fishes will completely clear them off during the next six months.

24. On the two paars in question the smaller Cushion-star, *Pentaceros nodosus*, was extremely abundant, and this plague is in all probability the chief cause of the virtual disappearance of the bed of young oysters seen here last fishery. The divers when inspecting Kutiramalai Paar and the two Moderagams reported seeing large numbers, and in the case of the North Moderagam they brought up 110 of these starfishes in thirty-four dives, an average of three to each dive! Can we wonder at the disappearance of beds of small oysters in localities where these pests so abound? Dredging is the one remedy to apply, and it is an expensive one.

25. No trace of oysters of any age were found on the Periya Paar Karai, Karativu Paar, or Dutch Moderagam Paar.

26. MUTTUVARATU PAAR.—Fortunately the condition of this bank largely compensates for disappointments elsewhere, for though the number of oysters per dive is low, the bed has few blanks and the pearl yield is doubly as valuable as I had dared to hope for. The total area covered by oysters I compute at 3,744,000 square yards, and as the oyster population averages thirteen per dive of 3 yards to the dive, the quantity of oysters now available for fishing is a little over 16,000,000. This estimate tallies closely with the one made in November, 1904, when I calculated this bed to bear about 20,000,000 oysters. It would appear, therefore, that the mortality during the past year has been not above 20 per cent., a perfectly satisfactory rate considering the extremely unhealthy condition of these oysters when examined last year. The general condition appears to have undergone a marked improvement, and quite a satisfactory number are comparatively healthy. The pearl yield of a sample of 13,000 of these oysters is Rs. 22·69 per 1,000, a remarkable advance upon previous valuations, which were Rs. 3·16½ in November, 1904, and but Re. 1·50 per 1,000 in November, 1903, although even at the latter time their age was reckoned on inspectional data to be from three and a half to four and a half years. Since then a good many of the oysters that were four and a half years old in November, 1903, have died off, their place being taken by younger generations. At the present day these Muttuvaratu oysters are very mixed in point of age; indeed, in a sample lifted indiscriminately in half a dozen dives, oysters of all ages from one year up to five and a half years were found. The bulk of those ready for fishing are now from three and a half to five years old. A large proportion of the shells are heavily crusted with corals, *Madrepora*, *Astræa*, and *Porites* principally. For example, out of 93 examined, 40 had coral growth present on the valves. The number of individuals affected by the "yellow" disease has notably decreased as compared with November, 1904; out of 420 examined only 23 were affected, equivalent to a percentage of 5·47.

This bank should form the principal scene of next year's fishing operations, and I have every confidence that there will be no excessive diminution in the total number of oysters during the interval.

27. The PERIYA PAAR again demonstrated its unsuitability for the maturing of oysters; two days spent in thoroughly exploring it throughout its entire length of eleven miles revealed no trace of any oysters surviving from the countless millions of brood present twelve months ago.

## IV.—Pearl Yield of the Samples collected.

28. The samples of pearl oysters collected comprised—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11,000 | oysters from the South-East Cheval | (east bed). |
| 6,280 | Do. do. | (west bed). |
| 8,000 | Do. Mid-West Cheval. | |
| 13,000 | Do. Muttuvaratu Paar. | |
| 38,280 | | |

29. The details of the pearl yield and of the valuation of the chief grade of pearls may be tabulated as follows:—

Pearl Yield of Valuation Samples: November, 1905.

| Bed. | Number of Oysters in the Sample. | Weight of Vadivu* expressed in Manchadi. † | Value of Vadivu. | Total Weight of Pearls. | Total Valuation. | Valuation per 1,000 Oysters. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. c. | Kal. Man. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| South-East Cheval (east bed) ... | 11,000 | $29\frac{22}{32}$ | 301 87 | 5 $13\frac{16}{32}$ | 572 0 | 52 0 |
| South-East Cheval (west bed) ... | 6,280 | $10\frac{28}{32}$ | 96 58 | 2 $5\frac{14}{32}$ | 367 0‡ | 58 44‡ |
| Mid-West Cheval ... | 8,000 | $11\frac{8}{32}$ | 44 0 | 2 $4\frac{14}{32}$ | 96 0 | 12 0 |
| Muttuvaratu ... ... | 13,000 | $14\frac{16}{32}$ | 153 25 | 2 $15\frac{17}{32}$ | 295 0 | 22 $69\frac{3}{13}$ |
| Total ... | 38.280 | $66\frac{10}{32}$ | 595 70 | 12 $18\frac{28}{32}$ | 1,330 0 | — |

* *Vadivu* is the native pearl merchants' name for good quality pearls of those medium sizes known as the 100, 200, and 400 basket sizes. The quantity and quality of the *Vadivu* in any sample are what the merchants consider of the highest importance. They attach comparatively little consideration to the presence of a single pearl of large size and great value, arguing that such is likely to be an exceptional occurrence and one to be ignored in considering the real average value of the oysters. In the present instances all inferior pearls (Madanku) of the sizes named have been eliminated.

† A *Manchadi* (or *Manjadi*) is approximately equal in weight to 550 milligrammes; 20 manchadi = 1 kalanchu.

‡ This includes the value of one fine pearl estimated at Rs. 229·68.

## V.—Fishery Prospects and Recommendations.

30. The numbers of oysters now available for fishing are comparatively small in comparison with the huge totals of the last three years. On the other hand, they promise to be considerably larger and more valuable than we were justified in expecting, and I shall be very greatly disappointed if the total that shall be fished fall short of 20,000,000 oysters. This amount would furnish as the Government share some 13,500,000 oysters, which, at the comparatively good prices foreshadowed by the valuation figures, should make the coming fishery a fairly remunerative one.

31. It is a pity that the large majority of the oysters are the comparatively poor ones of the Muttuvaratu Paar, now valued at Rs. 22·69 per 1,000, and that we cannot reasonably reckon upon fishing more than 5,000,000 of the fine quality oysters of the South-East Cheval. It will be advisable therefore to fish these latter at the earliest possible date in order to obtain the greatest possible quantity, and on this account principally I recommend that the fishery be proclaimed to begin on the first favourable day subsequent to 19th February. A year ago I recommended that the ensuing fishery should begin if possible on the 20th February, and this suggestion the Government saw fit to adopt with perfectly satisfactory results, although it was an innovation opposed to the precedents of former fisheries, even if we go back so far as the days of the Portuguese.

32. I recommend that the beds be advertised for fishing in the following terms, and in corresponding order, namely:—

The South-East Cheval, estimated to contain 6,500,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 100 boats for six days with average loads of 10,000 each per day;

The North Moderagam, estimated to contain 900,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 100 boats for one day;

The Muttuvaratu Paar, estimated to contain 16,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 100 boats for sixteen days with average loads as before stated; each boat being fully manned with divers; and lastly,

The Mid-West Cheval, estimated to contain 2,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 100 boats for two days with average loads of 10,000 oysters.

33. Granted good weather and a prompt commencement on 20th February, the fishery should be ended by the last day of March and well before the onset of the changeable weather and heavy south-west swells that set in early in April.

34. When fishing begins upon the Muttuvaratu Paar arrangements for the towing of the divers' boats out and home will be necessary. The bank named is twenty miles from Marichchukkaddi and on many days head winds will make towage essential to the obtaining of satisfactory results. Tardy arrival at camp has many drawbacks, the more important being the greater opportunities afforded the men of opening oysters on the run home, the disorganization of the work in the Government kottu if the arrival of the fleet be delayed past 4 P.M., and the decrease in the fishing capacity of the divers when they miss their night's rest or have to suffer a prolonged sojourn in their open boats in squally weather. Any means whereby the diving capacity of the divers is conserved is a direct gain to the Government, and nothing will conduce more to this end than the provision of tugs capable of towing the whole fleet home every day at a fair rate of speed. Another saving which this arrangement would effect is that it would do away with the present need to employ boat guards to prevent (?) the illicit opening of oysters during the run home, because were the boats towed home the men would be clearly in view of the accompanying patrol boats; they would have no excuse for moving about, and might be ordered to lie down on their boat's deck, a position that would practically prevent them from opening oysters upon a wholesale scale as they have been accustomed to do.

35. The second Harbour tug, which at present is not kept in commission, is exactly the type of vessel required for the purpose indicated. I believe that this steamer could easily tow 150 diving boats at a fair rate of speed, and I submit that arrangements be made to commission her for the

duties indicated, say for a period of six weeks. The cost would be largely recouped by the saving effected by the non-employment of boat guards, to say nothing of the economies in other directions alluded to above.

36. During fishing on the Muttuvaratu Paar a red light should be shown nightly upon the extreme north end of Karativu Island, as a guide to boats on their outward journey.

## VI.—CULTURAL OPERATIONS UPON THE BANKS.

37. Little has been done in regard to oyster cultivation, as it was necessary to utilize the ss. "Violet" during a considerable portion of the available fine weather in November upon inspectional duties—the laying out and lifting of mark buoys and the running of dredging traverses over areas which time did not permit the diving staff to examine.

38. As previously mentioned, the small bed of young oysters on the South Cheval, which was formed by transplantation of brood oysters from the South Moderagam Paar during the last fishery, was found to have survived the trials of the south-west monsoon. Accordingly I judged it expedient to reinforce it so far as time would allow, and I therefore instructed the Master of the "Violet" to dredge upon the bed of one year old oysters present on the Mid-East Cheval and to relay his catches upon the South Cheval in the immediate vicinity to those laid down in March and April last. The quantity so transplanted amounted to 1,201,850 oysters dredged in the quantities detailed below, namely:—

| Date. | Number of Hours. | | Number of Dredge Hauls made. | Number of Oysters transplanted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hrs. | Min. | | |
| November 6 | 3 | 40 | 24 | 47,150 |
| Do. 7 | 4 | 30 | 30 | 89,700 |
| Do. 10 | 3 | 40 | 24 | 85,000 |
| Do. 20 | 7 | 0 | 50 | 117,500 |
| Do. 21 | 8 | 0 | 58 | 185,000 |
| Do. 22 | 6 | 30 | 45 | 92,500 |
| Do. 23 | 8 | 15 | 60 | 152,500 |
| Do. 24 | 8 | 15 | 59 | 175,000 |
| Do. 25 | 8 | 15 | 60 | 167,500 |
| Do. 26 | 5 | 0 | 37 | 90,000 |
| Total | 63 | 5 | 447 | 1,201,850 |

These oysters are at present thirteen to fourteen months old, and if they survive should be ready to fish in 1908.

39. I should explain here that the benefits due to these particular operations are not limited to the formation of a new bed; they contribute largely to improvement in the life conditions of the oysters remaining on the parent bed upon the Mid-East, as they constitute a very effective means of thinning out this bed now in a seriously overcrowded condition, likely otherwise to eventuate in great mortality. During the coming fishery season strenuous efforts should be made to increase the size of the transplantation bed on the South Cheval, and if possible so to arrange operations that the thinning out of an overcrowded bed be coincident with such transplantation work.

40. No fall of spat has taken place this year upon the Periya Paar, which is now quite bare of oysters. Judging from the past history of the bank, we should therefore have a fresh deposit on this area within the next few months, and it will be necessary to consider how much of the time of the dredging steamer can be spared to transplantation therefrom.

The difficulty to be faced is the familiar one of the impossibility of being in two places at the same time, and is evidence of the necessity to have additional dredging steamers engaged upon the work of transplantation if cultural operations are to have adequate development.

41. In this connection it is perhaps appropriate if I refer to the erroneous impression which I believe prevails very generally that the employment of the "Violet" on transplantation of young oysters will increase the number of fisheries, *i.e.*, that the transplantation work of this one steamer will furnish additional fisheries in what otherwise would constitute blank years. What in fact she does accomplish is to transplant a quantity of oysters (which otherwise would all die off) of which the proportion which shall survive to a fishable age will give an extremely handsome return of profit *on the expenditure involved.* Naturally the extent of this work which one steamer (not built specially for dredging) will do is limited; a fishery in the ordinary sense, one giving employment to, say, 3,000 divers for one month's duration and yielding, say, 30,000,000 oysters, is beyond the capacity of any one steamer. To attain such extensive results would necessitate the employment of a fleet of specially built dredgers. A single steamer merely leads the way and demonstrates possibilities.

42. No opportunity to lay down cultch occurred, though there is the greatest possible urgency to increase the cultch upon the Mid-East Cheval, now so abundantly covered with young oysters. Without extensive and early cultching a great part of the oysters thereon are likely to disappear during the next south-west monsoon.

## VII.—HEALTH OF STAFF, WEATHER, &c.

43. An equally extensive area of the pearl bank region was surveyed and mapped out as in November, 1904, but the work was carried out under much less favourable and pleasant conditions, especially during the final ten days. During this latter period frequent rain squalls accompanied by chilly winds prevailed, typical November weather which resulted in laying up some of the best divers with fever. Indeed at the close of the inspection I was able to man but three out of the four survey boats, thereby throwing extra work upon the men remaining fit for duty. My clerk also was laid up with a severe attack of malaria for some time, which made my own duties somewhat more exacting.

44. October and November have been marked by an unusually heavy rainfall on the pearl fishery coast. As a consequence all the tanks in and around Marichchukkaddi are full and overflowing, and there need be feared no scarcity of water during the coming fishery. Cultivators are rejoicing and are tilling paddy fields that have lain fallow since 1903 for lack of water for irrigation purposes.

45. The permanent resident population has considerably increased owing to the prosperity caused in the district by the successful fisheries of the past three years. Brick-making has become a temporary local industry, and a larger Roman Catholic chapel is shortly to be built to take the place of the present somewhat decrepit building. I learn from the reverend Father in charge that stones are built into the foundations of the old chapel from the ancient ruins at Pukkulam, which local tradition attributes to the time of a certain Tamil Princess, Aliarisani, said to have superintended from this spot some of the greatest fisheries of by-gone days. He has kindly promised to watch for any stones bearing sculpture or inscriptions during the demolition of the old building and to preserve them if found. It would be interesting if we could prove that the present site of the fishery camp coincides closely with that utilized by the Tamil sovereigns prior to the advent of the Portuguese and Dutch, who preferred to fish the banks from the ports of Arripu and Silavatturai.

46. In this connection I may state that I have seen pearl oyster shells in quantity buried under 18 to 20 inches of sand and humus in a section of the sand cliffs immediately south of the fishermen's huts at Pukkulam.

47. During the inspection I added much to the accumulating data in my possession with regard to the biology of the pearl oyster—the rate of growth, the influences of slight differences in environment, the causes of premature and excessive mortality, the causation of pearls, and related problems.

48. The working out of this material must of necessity await the long-deferred time when a pause shall occur in the field work in which I have been engaged for the past eighteen months, and which permits me no leisure for the correlation and marshalling of biological data. I should, however, point out that the reports which I have made to Government since my appointment to the post of Marine Biologist are far from containing a full record of the work I have accomplished. A very large proportion of my results are incorporated in reports upon the anatomy of the pearl oyster and upon pearl causation forwarded direct to Professor Herdman, F.R.S., and in papers upon pearl oyster and fish parasites contributed jointly by Mr. A. E. Shipley, F.R.S., and myself to the volumes of Professor Herdman's "Report on the Pearl Oyster Fisheries of the Gulf of Manaar."

## VIII.—Summary of the Principal Facts ascertained during the Inspection of Pearl Banks in November, 1905.

| Paar. | Estimated Number of Oysters on the Bank. | Valuation per 1,000 Oysters. | Age in November, 1905. | Condition. | Prospects. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | | | |
| South-East Cheval (large bed on centre and east) | 4,500,000 | 52 0 | 3⅔ to 4⅙ years | Healthy and well grown | Excellent for fishing during February and March, 1906 |
| South-East Cheval (small bed on north-west) | 2,250,000 | 58 44 | 3⅔ to 4⅙ years | Thin and weakly | Likely to be considerably reduced in numbers before March, 1906 |
| Mid-West and North-West Cheval | 2,000,000 | 12 0 | 3⅔ to 4⅙ years | Stunted in shell growth; thin and meagre in flesh | Likely to decrease considerably in numbers during the next three months |
| Mid-East and North-East Cheval | Half the area densely crowded with young oysters | — | 13 to 14 months | Healthy | Good; should furnish a medium-sized fishery in 1908 |
| North Moderagam, ... | 900,000 | — | 3⅔ to 4⅙ years | Unsatisfactory | Doubtful if this bed will be worth fishing next season |
| South Moderagam ... | Two small beds of young of two ages | — | 13 to 14 months and 3 months | Healthy | Too few to survive to maturity |
| Muttuvaratu ... | 16,000,000 | 22 69 | 3 to 6 years; 2 generations. | Stunted and thin, but fairly healthy; less diseased than in November, 1904 | Good for fishing in March, 1906 |

No trace of fishable oysters was found on any of the following paars,—Periya Paar Karai, Periya Paar, Karativu Paar, and Dutch Moderagam Paar.

## IX.—Annexures.

I.—Sketch plan of the Cheval and Moderagam Paars, showing the method and extent of the inspection carried out during November, 1905.

II.—Sketch plan of the same region, showing graphically the areas at present covered with oysters.

III.—Valuation statement of the pearl yield of 11,000 oysters from the larger (eastern) bed on the South-East Cheval Paar.

IV.—A similar statement relating to the sample of 6,280 oysters from the smaller (western) bed on the South-East Cheval Paar.

V.—Valuation statement of the pearl yield of 8,000 oysters from the Mid-West Cheval Paar.

VI.—Valuation statement of the pearl yield of 13,000 oysters from the Muttuvaratu Paar.

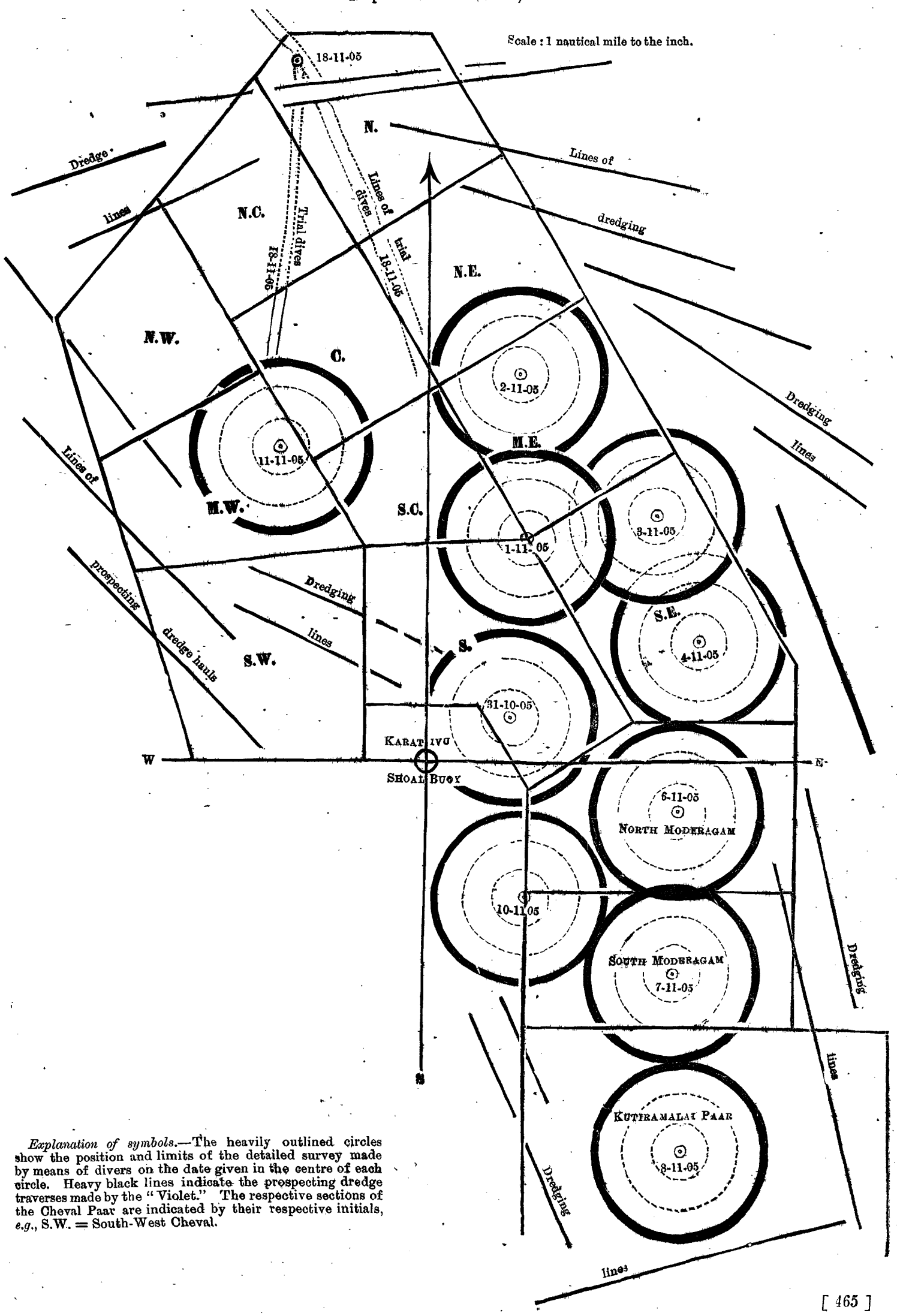
Colombo, November 30, 1905.

JAMES HORNELL,
Inspector of Pearl Banks.

[ 464 ]

ANNEXURE I.

Sketch Plan of the Cheval and Moderagam Region of the Pearl Banks, showing the Extent and Method of the Inspection of November, 1905.

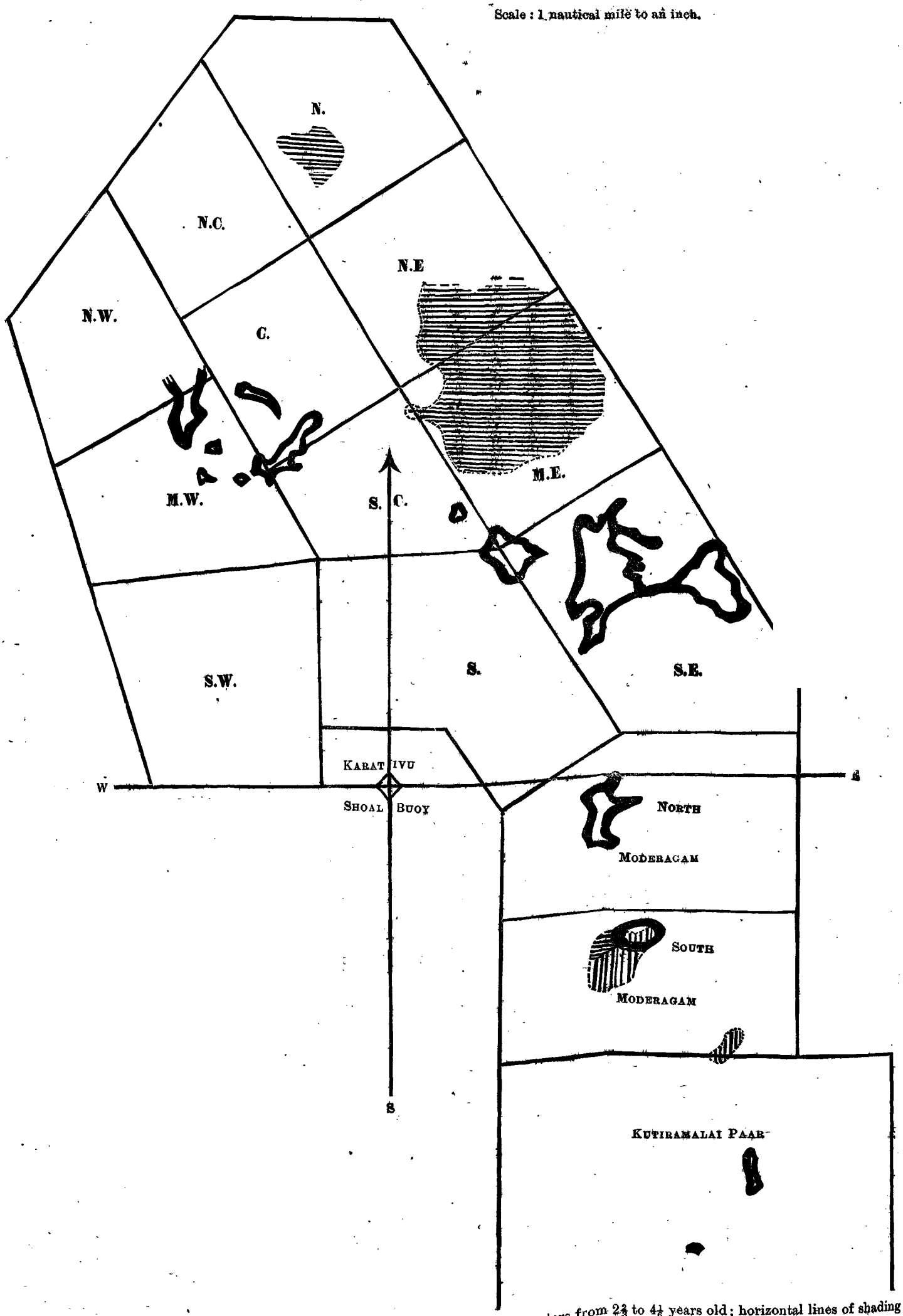



*Explanation of symbols.*—The heavily outlined circles show the position and limits of the detailed survey made by means of divers on the date given in the centre of each circle. Heavy black lines indicate the prospecting dredge traverses made by the "Violet." The respective sections of the Cheval Paar are indicated by their respective initials, *e.g.*, S.W. = South-West Cheval.

ANNEXURE II.

Sketch Plan of the Cheval and Moderagam Region of the Ceylon Pearl Banks, showing the distribution of Oysters thereon in November, 1905.

Scale : 1 nautical mile to an inch.




*Explanation of symbols.*—Heavy black lines outline the areas covered by oysters from $2\frac{2}{3}$ to $4\frac{1}{6}$ years old; horizontal lines of shading indicate areas occupied by young oysters (12 to 14 months old); while vertical shading covers the ground occupied by brood-oysters, 3 months old.

## ANNEXURE III.

Statement of the Valuation and Produce of 11,000 Oysters taken from the South-East Cheval Paar in November, 1905.

| Description. | Size in Basket. | Number. | Quantity in Chevoe. | Total. Kalanchu. | Total. Manchadi. | Kalanchu. | Manchadi. | Value. | Total Value. | Per Chevoe. | Per Kalanchu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Star Pagodas. | Star Pagodas. |
| Ani ... ... | 20 | 1 | $\frac{5}{320}$ | — | $\frac{15}{32}$ | | | 45 50 | | 80 | — |
| Kalippu ... ... | 20 | 1 | — | — | $\frac{15}{32}$ | | | 5 3 | | — | 60 |
| Kuruwal ... ... | 20 | 1 | — | — | $\frac{15}{32}$ | | | 1 76 | | — | 20 |
| Pisal and Kodai ... ... | 20 | 5 | — | — | 2 | | | 0 35 | | — | 1 |
| | | | | | | | $3\frac{13}{32}$ | | 52 64 | | |
| Anatari ... ... | 30 | 1 | $\frac{16}{320}$ | — | $\frac{8}{32}$ | | | 8 75 | | 50 | — |
| Kalippu ... ... | 30 | 4 | — | — | $1\frac{4}{32}$ | | | 11 81 | | — | 60 |
| Kuruwal ... ... | 30 | 3 | — | — | $1\frac{2}{32}$ | | | 3 72 | | — | 20 |
| Pisal ... ... | 30 | 3 | — | — | $\frac{30}{32}$ | | | 0 48 | | — | 3 |
| | | | | | | | $3\frac{12}{32}$ | | 24 76 | | |
| Ani ... ... | 50 | 4 | $\frac{52}{320}$ | — | $\frac{30}{32}$ | | | 45 50 | | 50 | — |
| Anatari ... ... | 50 | 7 | $\frac{58}{320}$ | — | $1\frac{10}{32}$ | | | 31 97 | | 50 | — |
| Kalippu ... ... | 50 | 6 | — | — | $1\frac{6}{32}$ | | | 11 10 | | — | 50 |
| Kuruwal ... ... | 50 | 11 | — | — | $2\frac{10}{32}$ | | | 8 9 | | — | 20 |
| Pisal ... ... | 50 | 14 | — | — | $2\frac{30}{32}$ | | | 1 60 | | — | 3 |
| | | | | | | | $8\frac{22}{32}$ | | 98 26 | | |
| Ani ... ... | 80 | 3 | $\frac{15}{320}$ | — | $\frac{14}{32}$ | | | 13 12 | | 80 | — |
| Anatari ... ... | 80 | 6 | $\frac{35}{320}$ | — | $\frac{30}{32}$ | | | 19 15 | | 50 | — |
| Kalippu ... ... | 80 | 3 | — | — | $\frac{14}{32}$ | | | 2 89 | | — | 50 |
| Kuruwal ... ... | 80 | 7 | — | — | $\frac{14}{32}$ | | | 3 94 | | — | 20 |
| Pisal and Kodai ... ... | 80 | 10 | — | — | $1\frac{12}{32}$ | | | 0 72 | | — | 3 |
| | | | | | | | $4\frac{10}{32}$ | | 39 82 | | |
| Vadivu ... ... | 100<br>200<br>400 | —<br>—<br>— | —<br>—<br>— | —<br>—<br>— | $11\frac{8}{32}$<br>$9\frac{4}{32}$<br>$9\frac{10}{32}$ | 1 | $9\frac{22}{32}$ | 301 87 | 301 87 | — | 60 |
| Madanku ... ... | 100<br>200<br>400 | —<br>— | —<br>— | —<br>— | 13 | | 13 | 9 10 | 9 10 | — | 4 |
| Tul ... ... | 600<br>800<br>1,000 | —<br>—<br>— | —<br>—<br>— | —<br>—<br>— | 15<br>$8\frac{16}{32}$<br>13 | 1 | $16\frac{16}{32}$ | 38 33 | 38 33 | — | 6 |
| Masi-tul ... ... | — | — | — | — | $14\frac{16}{32}$ | | $14\frac{16}{32}$ | 5 8 | 5 8 | — | 2 |
| Shell Pearls ... ... | — | — | — | — | | | | 2 14 | 2 14 | | |
| | | | | | | 5 | $13\frac{15}{32}$ | | 572 0 | | |

JAMES HORNELL, Inspector of Pearl Banks.

Marichchukkaddi, November 25, 1905.

Value per 1,000 oysters—Rs. 52.

செ. பி. சதக்கலெவ்வை.
அ. ச. முகம்மது பிபுருதீன்சாகிபு.
பி. மு. முகம்மது யூசுப் பிள்ளையும் மருமுது இப்ராகிம் பிள்ளை மா. சங்குலகமீது. } Valuers.

## ANNEXURE IV.

Statement of the Valuation and Produce of 6,280 Oysters taken from the South-East Cheval in November, 1905.

| Description. | Size in Basket. | Number. | Quantity in Chevoe. | Kalanchu. | Manchadi. | Total. Kalanchu. | Total. Manchadi. | Value. | Total Value. | Per Chevoe. | Per Kalanchu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Star Pagodas. | Star Pagodas. |
| Ani ... ... | 20 | 1 | $\frac{210}{320}$ | — | $\frac{30}{32}$ | — | $\frac{30}{32}$ | 229 68 | 229 68 | 100 | — |
| Kuruwal ... ... | 30 | 1 | — | — | $\frac{10}{32}$ | — | — | 0 93 | — | — | 20 |
| Pisal ... ... | 30 | 2 | — | — | $\frac{20}{32}$ | — | $\frac{30}{32}$ | 0 33 | 1 26 | — | 3 |
| Kalippu ... ... | 50 | 2 | — | — | $\frac{10}{32}$ | — | — | 3 15 | — | — | 50 |
| Kuruwal ... ... | 50 | 1 | — | — | $\frac{6}{32}$ | — | — | 0 66 | — | — | 20 |
| Pisal ... ... | 50 | 3 | — | — | $\frac{14}{32}$ | — | $\frac{30}{32}$ | 0 24 | 4 5 | — | 3 |
| Kalippu ... ... | 80 | 2 | — | — | $\frac{10}{32}$ | — | — | 2 71 | — | — | 50 |
| Kuruwal ... ... | 80 | 5 | — | — | $\frac{26}{32}$ | — | $1\frac{4}{32}$ | 2 84 | 5 55 | — | 20 |
| Vadivu ... ... | 100<br>200<br>400 | — | — | — | $2\frac{16}{32}$<br>$3\frac{28}{32}$<br>$4\frac{16}{32}$ | — | $10\frac{28}{32}$ | 96 58 | 96 58 | — | 50 |
| Madanku ... ... | 100<br>200<br>400 | — | — | — | $3\frac{16}{32}$ | — | $3\frac{16}{32}$ | 2 45 | 2 45 | — | 4 |
| Tul ... ... | 600<br>800<br>1,000 | — | — | — | 7<br>$4\frac{16}{32}$<br>6 | — | $17\frac{16}{32}$ | 18 37 | 18 37 | — | 6 |
| Masi-tul ... ... | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | 9 | 3 15 | 3 15 | — | 2 |
| Ottu Muttu ... ... | — | 1 | — | — | $\frac{20}{32}$ | — | $\frac{20}{32}$ | 4 0 | 4 0 | — | 40 |
| Shell Pearls ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 91 | 1 91 | — | — |
| | | | | | | 2 | $5\frac{14}{32}$ | | 367 0 | | |

Value per 1,000 oysters Rs. 58·44, including 1 Ani valued at Rs. 229·68.

Marichchukkadi, November 26, 1905.

JAMES HORNELL, Inspector of Pearl Banks.

செ. யி. சதக்குலெவ்வை.
அ. க. முகம்மது யிபுறாகிம்சாகிபு.
சி. மு. முகம்மது யூசூப்புபிள்ளையும் மகுமூது
இன்மாயில் மா. சாகுல்கமீது
} Valuers.

## ANNEXURE V.

Statement of the Valuation and Produce of 8,000 Oysters taken from the Mid-West Cheval Paar in November, 1905.

| Description. | Size in Basket. | Number. | Quantity in Chevoe. | Kalanchu. | Manchadi. | Total. Kalanchu. | Total. Manchadi. | Value. | Total Value. | Per Chevoe. | Per Kalanchu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Star Pagodas. | Star Pagodas. |
| Kuruwal ... ... ... | 20 | 1 | — | — | $\frac{14}{32}$ | | | 3 94 | | — | 30 |
| Kodai ... ... ... | 20 | 1 | | — | $\frac{12}{32}$ | | | 0 17 | | — | 3 |
| | | | | | | | $1\frac{4}{32}$ | | 4 11 | | |
| Kalippu ... ... ... | 30 | 1 | — | — | $\frac{10}{32}$ | | | 3 28 | | — | 60 |
| Kuruwal ... ... ... | 30 | 1 | — | — | $\frac{10}{32}$ | | | 1 63 | | — | 30 |
| Kodai ... ... ... | 30 | 1 | — | — | $\frac{10}{32}$ | | | 0 12 | | — | 3 |
| | | | | | | | $\frac{30}{32}$ | | 5 3 | | |
| Kalippu ... ... | 50 | 1 | — | — | $\frac{8}{32}$ | | | 2 62 | | — | 60 |
| Kuruwal ... ... ... | 50 | 2 | — | — | $\frac{12}{32}$ | | | 1 31 | | — | 20 |
| Pisal ... ... ... | 50 | 3 | — | — | $\frac{10}{32}$ | | | 0 17 | | — | 3 |
| | | | | | | | $\frac{30}{32}$ | | 4 10 | | |
| Anatari ... ... ... | 80 | 1 | $\frac{8}{320}$ | — | $\frac{6}{32}$ | | | 4 37 | | 50 | — |
| Kalippu ... ... ... | 80 | 3 | — | — | $\frac{14}{32}$ | | | 4 59 | | — | 60 |
| Kuruwal ... ... ... | 80 | 3 | — | — | $\frac{14}{32}$ | | | 1 53 | | — | 20 |
| Kodai and Pisal ... | 80 | 3 | — | — | $\frac{12}{32}$ | | | 0 26 | | — | 4 |
| | | | | | | | $1\frac{14}{32}$ | | 10 75 | | |
| Vadivu ... ... ... | 100<br>200<br>400 | — | — | — | $1\frac{16}{32}$<br>$3\frac{24}{32}$<br>6 | | $11\frac{8}{32}$ | 44 3 | 44 0 | — | 50 |
| Madanku ... ... ... | 100<br>200<br>400 | — | — | — | $2\frac{16}{32}$ | | $2\frac{16}{32}$ | 1 75 | 1 75 | — | 4 |
| Tul ... ... | 600<br>800<br>1,000 | — | — | — | 12<br>3<br>$3\frac{24}{32}$ | | $18\frac{24}{32}$ | 22 97 | 22 97 | — | 7 |
| Masi-tul ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | $7\frac{16}{32}$ | | $7\frac{16}{32}$ | 2 62 | 2 62 | — | 2 |
| Shell Pearls... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | | — | 0 67 | 0 67 | — | — |
| | | | | | | 2 | $4\frac{14}{32}$ | | 96 0 | | |

Value per 1,000 oysters—Rs. 12.

JAMES HORNELL, Inspector of Pearl Banks.

செ. ய. சதக்குலெவ்வை.
அ. க. முகம்மது இபுறாகிம்சாகிபு.
சி. மு. முகம்மது யூசுப்பு பிள்ளையும்
மகுமூது இஸ்மாயில் மா. சாகுல்சமீது.
} Valuers.

Marichchukkaddi, November 25, 1905.

ANNEXURE VI.

Statement of the Valuation and Produce of 13,000 Oysters taken from the Muttuvaratu Paar in November, 1905.

| Description. | Size in Basket. | Number. | Quantity in Chevoe. | Kalanchu. | Manchadi. | Total. Kalanchu. | Total. Manchadi. | Value. | Total Value. | Per Chevoe. | Per Kalanchu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Star Pagodas. | Star Pagodas. |
| Ani ... ... | 20 | 1 | $\frac{60}{320}$ | — | $\frac{16}{32}$ | | | 65 62 | | 100 | — |
| Masaku ... ... | 20 | 1 | — | — | $\frac{12}{32}$ | | | 1 31 | | — | 20 |
| | | | | | | | $\frac{28}{32}$ | | 66 93 | | |
| Kalippu ... ... | 30 | 1 | — | — | $\frac{8}{32}$ | | | 2 62 | | — | 60 |
| Kuruwal ... ... | 30 | 1 | — | — | $\frac{10}{32}$ | | | 1 9 | | — | 20 |
| | | | | | | | $\frac{18}{32}$ | | 3 71 | | |
| Ani ... ... | 50 | 1 | $\frac{5}{320}$ | — | $\frac{5}{32}$ | | | 7 0 | | 80 | — |
| Anatari ... ... | 50 | 1 | $\frac{5}{320}$ | — | $\frac{6}{32}$ | | | 2 73 | | 50 | — |
| Kalippu ... | 50 | 1 | — | — | $\frac{6}{32}$ | | | 3 94 | | — | 60 |
| Kuruwal ... ... | 50 | 2 | — | — | $\frac{12}{32}$ | | | 1 31 | | — | 20 |
| | | | | | | | $\frac{39}{32}$ | | 14 98 | | |
| Ani ... ... | 80 | 1 | $\frac{3}{320}$ | — | $\frac{4}{32}$ | | | 3 28 | | 100 | — |
| Anatari ... ... | 80 | 1 | $\frac{3}{320}$ | — | $\frac{4}{32}$ | | | 2 71 | | 50 | — |
| Kalippu ... ... | 80 | 8 | — | — | $1\frac{4}{32}$ | | | 11 81 | | — | 60 |
| Kuruwal ... ... | 80 | 6 | — | — | 1 | | | 3 50 | | — | 20 |
| Pisal ... ... | 80 | 4 | — | — | $\frac{16}{32}$ | | | 0 25 | | — | 2 |
| | | | | | | | $2\frac{23}{32}$ | | 21 55 | | |
| Vadivu ... ... | 100 | — | — | — | $3\frac{24}{32}$ | | | | | | |
| | 200 | — | — | — | $5\frac{16}{32}$ | | $14\frac{16}{32}$ | 153 25 | | | |
| | 400 | — | — | — | $5\frac{8}{32}$ | | | | 153 25 | — | 60 |
| Madanku ... ... | 100, 200, 400 | — | — | — | 3 | | | 2 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 3. | | 2 10 | — | 3 |
| Tul ... ... | 600 | — | — | — | $8\frac{8}{32}$ | | | | | | |
| | 800 | — | — | — | $5\frac{16}{32}$ | 1 | $2\frac{16}{32}$ | 27 56 | | | |
| | 1,000 | — | — | — | $8\frac{24}{32}$ | | | | 27 56 | — | 7 |
| Masi-tul ... ... | — | — | — | — | 10 | | 10 | 3 50 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 3 50 | — | 2 |
| Shell Pearls ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | | | 1 42 | 1 42 | — | — |
| | | | | | | 2 | $15\frac{17}{32}$ | | 295 0 | | |

Value per 1,000 oysters—Rs. $22{\cdot}69\frac{3}{13}$.

JAMES HORNELL, Inspector of Pearl Banks.

Marichchukkaddi, November 25, 1905.

செ. பி. சதக்குலெவ்வை.
அ. க. முகம்மது பிபுருகீம்சாகிபு.
சி. மு. முகம்மது யூசுப்புபின்னையும், மகுமது இன்மாயில்
மா. சாகுல்கமீது.
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# XVIII.—1906.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

# THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF COLOMBO

FOR THE YEAR

## 1904.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

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1906.

# MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

## REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN FOR 1904.

HAVING assumed duty in February of the current year, my report for 1904 must necessarily be brief and confined mainly to the usual returns and statistics. Some notes left by my predecessor in office have been of great assistance to me in framing a report.

### I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,567,907·46, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 230,563·38 and exceeding the average of the five preceding years by Rs. 325,138·41.

2. The increases were under the heads Commutation, Licenses, Markets, Conservancy Branch of the Public Health Department, Judicial Fines, and Consolidated Rates. Slaughter-houses, Tolls, Miscellaneous, and Sale of Water showed a decrease.

3. The increased recoveries under Commutation (Road Tax) is satisfactory. The number of persons who evade payment was considerably reduced.

4. The large increase under Licenses is accounted for by the proceeds of the sale of opium licenses for 1904 not having been paid in the previous year in advance, as used to be formerly done.

5. Conservancy recoveries include a large amount of arrears of previous years, while current revenue was both larger and more promptly recovered,—hence the large increase.

6. Judicial fines were swelled by a large increase (roughly 25 per cent.) in the number of prosecutions, showing greater activity in the enforcement of Municipal laws.

7. The enormous increase under Consolidated Rate is due partly to the special efforts made to get in arrears (accounting for about Rs. 70,000 of the increase) and partly to the early issue of warrants for the recovery of current rates.

8. To turn to the items which show a decrease—

(*a*) *Slaughter-houses.*—Fewer animals were produced for slaughter, in consequence, it is believed, of the scarcity of cattle and goats.

(*b*) *Tolls.*—Here the decrease was apparent only; the instalments for November (part) and December on account of an important toll were not paid until January of the current year.

(*c*) The decrease under Miscellaneous is merely a matter of account. Fewer advances of the previous year were adjusted during 1904.

(*d*) The shipping took less water than in 1903, thereby reducing the revenue by about Rs. 3,000. The reason for this decrease is unknown.

9. A comparative statement of the revenue of 1903 and 1904 is annexed:—

| | 1904. Rs. c. | 1903. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commutation under the Road Ordinance | 103,342 50 | 97,891 50 | 5,451 0 | — |
| Licenses | 101,800 69 | 63,989 62 | 37,811 7 | — |
| Markets | 51,608 72 | 50,956 72 | 652 0 | — |
| Slaughter-houses | 44,841 5 | 49,875 27 | — | 5,034 22 |
| Conservancy Branch, Public Health Department | 167,874 64 | 137,810 74 | 30,063 90 | — |
| Judicial fines | 35,508 86 | 26,950 9 | 8,558 77 | — |
| Tolls | 125,796 2 | 133,596 0 | — | 7,799 98 |
| Miscellaneous | 143,527 31 | 151,386 24 | — | 7,858 93 |
| Sale of water | 157,623 49 | 160,814 19 | — | 3,190 70 |
| Consolidated rate | 635,984 18 | 464,073 71 | 171,910 47 | — |
| | Rs. 1,567,907 46 | 1,337,344 8 | 254,447 21 | 23,883 83 |
| | | Deduct decrease | 23,883 83 | |
| | | | Rs. 230,563 38 | |

10. A sum of Rs. 198,531·56 was recovered as arrears of Consolidated Rate during the year, as against Rs. 131,289·38 in 1903; the total of recoveries for the year was Rs. 604,034·85 (exclusive of costs, &c.), as against Rs. 447,956·18 for the previous year. The arrears outstanding represent a sum of Rs. 82,459·32, as against Rs. 186,028,17 on 31st December, 1903.

The amount due on account of the current rate, viz., from fourth quarter, 1903, to the third quarter, 1904, was Rs. 484,443·23, out of which a sum of Rs. 393,003·82 was recovered during the year for the corresponding period, the percentage of arrears of current rate on 31st December, 1904, to the amount due for that period being 18·9.

11. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,656,127·70, being Rs. 161,698·30 in excess of that of the previous year. The excess expenditure is explained as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Increased advances to Colombo Drainage Works .. .. | 100,000 |
| Increased staff, Works Department, increments under Clerical Scheme, salary of Revenue Inspectors, and Pensions .. .. | 27,000 |
| *Public Works.* | |
| New Depôt buildings .. .. .. | 44,000 |
| Improvement of Municipal Council Offices .. .. | |
| Improvement of Railway road .. .. .. | |
| Widening of Paranawadiya lane .. .. .. | |
| New drains .. .. .. | |
| Increased expenditure on metalled roads .. .. | |

12. The increase under the head Conservancy Branch of the Public Health Department was due to increased business, and the increase under the head Lighting to the larger consumption of gas, in consequence of the extension of lighting to parts of the town which were hitherto not lighted.

13. The following statement gives details of the rise and fall under the specified heads of expenditure :—

| | 1904. Rs. c. | 1903. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contribution on account of Victoria bridge .. .. | 8,000 0 | 8,000 0 | — | — |
| Salaries, allowances, and other personal emoluments .. .. | 151,317 6 | 123,550 43 | 27,766 63 | — |
| Commission on collections under Road Ordinance .. .. | 9,116 44 | 11,761 89 | — | 2,645 45 |
| Costs in legal proceedings .. | 2,181 75 | 3,747 62 | — | 1,565 87 |
| Feeding charges at slaughter-houses .. | 3,566 77 | 3,837 73 | — | 270 96 |
| Miscellaneous charges .. .. | 113,718 94 | 142,641 92 | — | 28,922 98 |
| Works Department .. .. | 415,520 86 | 371,425 68 | 44,095 18 | — |
| Scavenging .. .. | 44,959 99 | 41,812 88 | 3,147 11 | — |
| Slaughter-houses .. .. | 7,103 65 | 7,947 40 | — | 843 75 |
| Advance account .. .. | 2,395 50 | 13,699 58 | — | 11,304 8 |
| Conservancy Branch of the Public Health Department .. .. | 144,615 84 | 136,523 36 | 8,092 48 | — |
| Waterworks and Police .. | 190,000 0 | 190,000 0 | — | — |
| Lighting .. .. | 144,230 20 | 127,671 69 | 16,558 51 | — |
| Extension of lighting .. .. | 61,971 94 | 58,152 24 | 3,819 70 | — |
| Extension of water .. .. | 7,428 76 | 3,656 98 | 3,771 78 | — |
| Colombo Drainage Scheme .. | 350,000 0 | 250,000 0 | 100,000 0 | — |
| Rs | 1,656,127 70 | 1,494,429 40 | 207,251 39 | 45,553 9 |
| | | Deduct decrease .. | 45,553 9 | |
| | | | Rs. 161,698 30 | |

14. The balance to the credit of the Municipal Fund on 1st January, 1904, was Rs. 819,947·28, and at the close of the year it amounted to Rs. 731,727·04; the difference between these two sums, viz., Rs. 88,220·24, is accounted for as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Expenditure, 1904 .. .. .. | 1,656,127 70 |
| Revenue, 1904 .. .. .. .. | 1,567,907 46 |
| | Rs. 88,220 24 |

15. The prescribed statement showing the nature and amount of receipts and disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund during the year is contained in Appendix A.

## II.—Legislation.

16. The following matters under the above heading engaged the attention of the Council :—

(i.) Certain amendments in the Council's new by-laws, undertaken at the instance of Government.
(ii.) By-laws for the identification of licensed carriage drivers and jinricksha coolies.
(iii.) Amendment of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance so as to enable the appointment of Chairman to be held by an officer of the First Class of the Civil Service whenever considered desirable.
(iv.) Draft by-laws to regulate the use of motor-cars, lorries, and cycles (Special Committee).
(v.) Draft by-laws dealing with insanitary buildings.
(vi.) Amendment of the law regarding the reporting of infectious diseases.

17. The Secretary of State having questioned the Council's right to grant more than a month's leave in a year to its officers, a draft amendment of the Ordinance was adopted by the Council and forwarded to Government. It will give the Council power to frame rules, subject to the approval of the Governor in Executive Council, for granting of leave. The amendment passed the Legislature in December, and draft rules will shortly be laid before the Council.

## III.—Special Works.

18. The Special Committee appointed to consider what sums from balances and revenue might be set apart towards the cost of the Mansergh Scheme reported that it was inadvisable to set apart any such funds in view of the heavy works, such as rain water drainage, the cleaning of the lake, &c., that must shortly be undertaken, and that the full loan of three millions should be raised. The Council adopted this report.

19. A sum of Rs. 350,000 was advanced to the Drainage Works during the year, making a total of Rs. 600,000, which will be repayable out of the loan when raised.

20. The widening of Skinner's road north, one of the main thoroughfares connecting the northern and southern portions of the town, to a width of 100 feet is under consideration.

21. It was also decided to acquire land for the combined purpose of laying the main sewer and of constructing important new roads in the neighbourhood of Layard's broadway.

22. The widening of Skinner's road south in connection with an application for a tramway line between Maradana Junction and Armour street was also recommended by a Special Committee and adopted by Council.

23. Permission was given to Messrs. Boustead Brothers to relay the existing tram lines subject to certain conditions affecting chiefly the mode of construction, the weight of the rails, and the width of the groove on sharp curves.

24. Severe floods, due to heavy rain up-country, inundated portions of Colombo about the end of May. A public meeting was held, under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor, and a General Committee appointed to grant relief to distress caused thereby. The Council contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 and the Ward Members of the affected districts did good service in furnishing information regarding cases of distress and in distributing relief. The Council authorized the remission of rates due on properties which had been damaged by floods, at the discretion of the Chairman, and remissions were made in 64 cases. The Council passed a resolution urging upon Government the necessity of taking up the question of flood outlets.

25. The overhead electric mains question still engages the attention of the Council, and is now under reference to the Council's lawyers. The drafting of regulations to control the electrical working of the tramway lines on the line of the Board of Trade rules awaits the result of the revision of those rules, which is now in hand in England.

*Tramways.*

26. There have been no extensions to the tramway lines during the year. The total number of passengers carried was 6,599,059, compared with 6,876,622 during 1903. The total car mileage during 1904 was 836,168.

27. The total number of accidents reported during the year was 32. Out of this, 15 cases were due to passengers jumping on or from the cars whilst in motion, and being slightly shaken or bruised, while 16 persons were knocked down by being struck by some portion of the car; 11 of these persons were picked up by the fenders, and none of the injuries sustained were of a serious nature.

28. A rather serious accident happened in June, when a car collided with a bullock cart, the latter swerving across the track without any warning. In this instance a man who was sitting in the cart had his arm broken through a box falling on him inside the cart. There was one fatal accident which occurred on the 11th May, when a cleaning cooly employed in the power station of the Tramway Company was killed through receiving an electric shock.

29. There were no new cars put into service during 1904, the total number running on both routes remaining the same as in the previous year, viz., 32.

## IV.—Works Department.

30. Experimental sweepings of Kollupitiya road with machines were carried out, and to some extent abated the dust nuisance in that quarter. The nuisance is, however, by no means entirely removed.

31. The widening of the Railway Terminus approach road and bridge was undertaken and good progress was made. Estimates amounting to Rs. 26,000 were sanctioned for this work.

32. The metalling of the Base Line road was completed, and the Council authorized similar operations on the Kynsey and Kanatta roads.

33. The Special Committee appointed to report on the Colombo lake recommended (i.) the erection of a pumping station to supplement the supply of water in the lake at all times; (ii.) the continuous dredging of the lake and the provision of a second dredger; (iii.) the lowering of the lake level from 8·36 feet above sea level to 6·50 feet. These recommendations were adopted by the Council, and a sum of Rs. 25,000 has been provided for the pumping plant.

34. A proposal by the Municipal Engineer to extend the Mansergh main sewer so as to drain the greater portion of the area which now discharges into the lake, at a cost of Rs. 1,500,000, is under consideration. Mr. Mansergh has pronounced the Municipal Engineer's estimate to be approximately correct.

35. The scheme for the acquisition of a quarry at Hill House, Mutwal, has after very full consideration been finally abandoned by the Council.

36. Parson's road has at length been vested in the Council, subject to certain concessions to the War Department, and its improvement will now be undertaken.

37. The question of dealing with the verandahs of buildings in the Fort, which are encroachments on the street of long standing, engaged the attention of Council. Draft regulations are being framed.

38. A resolution was passed that no ornamental shade trees should be cut down without the consent of the Council, except to avoid danger to life and property.

39. In response to a largely signed petition for the extension of Havelock Town park, the Council on Dr. de Silva, the Ward Member's motion, has applied to Government to sell or lease to the Council 6½ acres of land to be added to the park, at present 5 acres in extent.

40. An additional Assistant to the Municipal Engineer was engaged on a salary of Rs. 5,000 on a three years' agreement and assumed duties in August. Mr. La Brooy, Prosecuting Inspector, Works Department, was appointed Inspector of Private Buildings, *vice* Mr. de Saram, transferred to the post of Revenue Officer.

41. The new Gas Inspector arrived in February and was attached to the Department of the Municipal Engineer.

42. New regulations for the keeping of the Works Department accounts and for the management of the store were adopted by the Council, and will be found in Appendix B. The store is undergoing complete re-arrangement.

43. The improvements to the gas-testing station were completed.

44. Kynsey road and Kanatta road were converted from gravelled into metalled roads.

45. The drainage of Nagalagam street and Layard's broadway were completed.

46. The Maradana drainage is complete, although certain items have not been carried out. Avondale road side drains were not renewed, as the old ones are quite sufficient. Sewer in Dean's road was not laid, as it was parallel to the main sewer and not necessary. The main part of Dean's road to the north of the canal was not altered, as it is too narrow to admit of any alteration, and the existing drains will serve quite well pending widening of the road.

47. The additional number of gas lamps erected in the streets was 203.

48. The work done at Suduwella was :—

| | Vote. Rs. c. | Expenditure. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Filling Suduwella swamp .. .. | 8,400 0 | 8,238 62 |
| Erection of iron fence and brick wall; Removal and re-erection of shed .. | 17,327 0 | 4,201 19 |
| Laying drains .. .. | 1,445 0 | 1,205 52 |

49. The North and South Base Line road, Dematagoda road to Kotte road, was converted from a gravelled road into a metalled road during the year.

50. The widening of Paranawadiya lane was completed early in 1905.

51. The Edinburgh and St. John's markets were enclosed with iron railings during the year.

*Metal.*

| | | Cubes. |
|---|---|---|
| 52. | Total requirements for the year for metal .. .. | 10,446 |
| | Percentage supplied on contract .. .. .. | 95·40 |
| | Percentage supplied departmentally.. .. .. | ·60 |
| | Percentage could not be supplied during the year .. .. | 4·90 |

Metal was supplied by contractors from quarries at Alutmawata and Wellawatta, and the departmental supply was from rubble obtained from Mahara.

The contract rate for 1904 was Rs. 12·50 a cube.

*Gravel.*

53. The contract rates for supply of gravel in 1904 varied from Rs. 5·75 to Rs. 7·75 per cube, and was supplied from quarries in Alutmawata and from lands outside Municipal limits. The departmental supply was obtained from Maligakanda Park grounds and Municipal land at Welikada.

The proportion of supplies was as follows :—

| | Cubes. |
|---|---|
| Total requirements for the year .. .. .. | 6,287 |
| Supplied on contract .. .. .. | 72·88 |
| Supplied departmentally .. .. .. | 15·72 |
| Unsupplied at the end of the year .. .. .. | 11·40 |

*Progress of Works.*

54. The following works, which were incomplete at the end of 1903, were completed during 1904 :—

| | Vote. Rs. c. | Expenditure. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Converting North and South Base Line road into a metalled road .. .. | 1,499 24 | 1,365 26 |
| Town Hall, guttering .. .. | 1,896 0 | 1,806 31 |
| Drainage, Nagalagam street .. .. | 5,034 62 | 5,024 12 |

55. New works undertaken but not completed within the year were as follows :—

| | Estimated at Rs. c. | Expenditure. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Extension of vegetable market, Kachcheri road | 24,094 0 | 14,165 22 |
| Improvements to Dean's road market .. | 5,525 17 | 705 1 |
| Improvements to Railway road .. | 25,899 0 | 13,678 98 |
| Drainage, Kynsey road .. .. | 6,666 0 | 4,680 47 |
| Drainage, Regent street ... .. | 6,728 60 | 1,793 81 |
| Building for Equifex disinfector .. | 10,700 0 | 107 40 |
| Building portion of Galle Face wall .. | 15,070 0 | 8,635 44 |
| Sewer, Wekanda lane .. .. | 3,860 0 | 437 66 |

*Recreation Grounds.*

56. The open spaces at present maintained on behalf of the public are the following :—

| | Area. A. R. P. | Expenditure, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Galle Face espalande .. .. | 52 3 25 | 509 10 |
| Gorden Gardens .. .. | 2 3 28 | 1,243 64 |
| Racquet Court .. .. .. | 9 2 24 | 820 61 |
| Price Recreation Ground .. .. | 7 3 32 | 640 69 |
| Campbell's Park .. .. | 14 2 27 | 1,285 89 |
| Victoria Park .. .. .. | 92 3 4 | 5,632 76 |
| Havelock Town Park .. .. | 5 0 0 | 1,020 83 |
| Maligakanda .. .. .. | 8 0 13 | — |
| | 193 3 33 | 11,153 52 |

## V.—Public Health Department.

57. This Department underwent considerable development during the year, and the following were the more important improvements carried out.

58. Mr. Kelway Bamber undertook the whole of the Council's analytical work on a fee of Rs. 6,000 per annum ; 250 analyses of water (pipe, well, and lake water) were made and 1,015 of other articles.

### *Milk.*

59. An Inspector of Dairies and Laundries outside Municipal limits was engaged as an experiment on a salary of Rs. 1,200. He works under the orders of the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, and the supervision he exercises is much more effective than that formerly exercised by the local headmen.

60. A Special Inspector was also engaged for a year for the purpose of establishing a standard of purity of milk, and 687 samples were analyzed. It is hoped that a milk standard for Colombo will shortly be fixed.

61. Private water supplies to dairies were allowed free of charge for water on condition of the closing of all wells on the premises.

62. The insanitary condition of the dairies in Wolfendahl street engaged the attention of the Medical Officer of Health, and the Council decided to close all dairies found in such condition after 30th June, 1905.

### *Water.*

63. The closing of contaminated wells engaged the attention of Council. As far as possible time is allowed to the parties concerned to obtain a private water service or a convenient street stand-post before closure is enforced.

### *Scavenging.*

64. This work, for which a sum of Rs. 75,000 is provided, has been handed over to the Works Department from the 1st January, 1905, the contract system having been found unsatisfactory. An improvement in the manner in which the work is carried out may be anticipated.

65. The conservancy of the lake has also been placed under the same Department.

### *Conservancy.*

66. Four additional supervisors were authorized chiefly for night work, more efficient supervision being absolutely necessary.

### *Public Health.*

67. A serious outbreak of fever at Mutwal necessitated special measures by the Medical Department, attention being particularly directed to the destruction of anopheles in the pools and swamps of the neighbourhood. The epidemic, which caused considerable distress and hardship among the poorer classes, has now to a large extent abated, and efforts to keep it in check will not be relaxed. Special measures for the permanent improvement of this insanitary quarter are now under consideration. Persons who fell into arrears of taxes owing to the outbreak also received special consideration at the hands of the Council.

68. The Council has sanctioned the employment of six midwives for work among the poorer classes of the town, and a considerable reduction in infant mortality may be anticipated.

69. The question of providing a permanent Infectious Diseases Hospital is now under consideration.

70. It was decided to arrange for the payment of fees to qualified medical practitioners and medical registrars for reporting and visiting infectious cases.

71. Arrangements have been made for a bacteriological examination of the town water, to take place once a quarter.

72. The disinfector provided for in 1903 has been procured, and a thoroughly up-to-date building for disinfecting purposes, at a cost of Rs. 10,700, is now under construction.

### *Markets.*

73. The present unsatisfactory condition of the Municipal market buildings had the attention of the Council, and the Medical Officer of Health is engaged in drawing up a report on this subject. Improvements to Dean's road market are already in progress.

74. An attempt was made to let special stalls, at a reduced rent, for the sale of buffalo meat only, but from lack of public support it has not succeeded. There can be little doubt that at present a good deal of buffalo meat is unwittingly purchased by the public as cattle meat.

75. It was decided for sanitary reasons to remove the existing vegetable stalls in the Edinburgh market and to divide up the area so vacated into ground spaces.

76. The vegetable market in Kachcheri road has been largely extended. Further space is necessary.

### *Rats.*

77. The destruction of rats was continued during the year, and the number destroyed was 42,491 as against 44,513 in 1903.

### *Slaughter Houses.*

78. The two slaughter-houses at Dematagoda and Madampitiya were regularly visited during the year, and the work of the Superintendents was found to be satisfactory. Cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs are slaughtered at Dematagoda, and sheep and goats only at Madampitiya. During the year 24,866 head of cattle, 34,560 sheep and goats, and 2,354 pigs were entered for slaughter at the Dematagoda slaughter-house ; 2,193 diseased livers of cattle and 133 of sheep were rejected and buried ; 3 carcases of cattle (buffalo) were also rejected as unfit for food and buried. At Madampitiya slaughter-house 25,176 sheep and goats were entered for slaughter during the year. Of these 4 carcases and 49 livers were condemned and buried.

79. 226,408 lb. of frozen meat imported to Colombo were inspected, and the inspection fees at the rate of half a cent per pound amounted to Rs. 1,132·01.

*Conservancy Branch.*

80. Payment, as hitherto, is based on the number of buckets conserved, and the number of coolies and cattle supplied.

81. The number of buckets rose from 7,753 on 31st December, 1903, to 8,476 on 31st December, 1904, and one additional cart was allowed during the year to keep pace with the increase of buckets.

82. The number of cesspits cleared in 1904 was 258, in comparison with 245 during 1903. The number of cesspits converted into dry-earth closets was 87, against 61 in the year preceding.

83. A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year is contained in Appendix C.

*Cattle Disease.*

84. There was an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease late in January. In all 20 cases were reported among cart cattle at Maradana, Grandpass, and Kanatta. They were admitted to the segregation camp, where they were attended to and discharged cured.

*Rabies.*

85. Out of several cases of suspected rabies reported by the police during the year, the number of dogs found to be affected was two only.

*Supervision of Dairies.*

86. The number of registered dairy premises within the Municipal limits on 1st January, 1904, was 28. During the year 13 new premises were registered and 4 were cancelled, making a total of 37 registered dairy premises at the close of the year. They were distributed as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Kollupitiya Ward | 12 |
| Kotahena Ward | 4 |
| Slave Island Ward | 8 |
| Maradana Ward | 8 |
| New Bazaar Ward | 2 |
| St. Paul's Ward | 3 |
| | 37 |

87. The number of registered dairymen during the year was 30, including 13 registered during the year, while 4 discontinued work, making a total of 39 registered dairymen. The 39 dairymen carrying on business at the close of the year were distributed as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Kollupitiya Ward | 12 |
| Kotahena Ward | 4 |
| Slave Island Ward | 10 |
| Maradana Ward | 8 |
| New Bazaar Ward | 2 |
| St. Paul's Ward | 3 |
| | 39 |

88. The following table shows the prosecutions and convictions against dairymen during the year:—

| Offences. | Prosecutions. | Convictions. |
|---|---|---|
| Keeping unregistered dairy | 17 | 15 |
| Filthy dairy premises | 39 | 36 |
| | 56 | 51 |

*Supervision of Laundries.*

89. The number of registered laundrymen at the end of the year was 517, as against 484 at the close of the preceding year. The number of authorized washing-places was 26 as before. The number of prosecutions and convictions against laundrymen is shown below:—

| Offences. | Prosecutions. | Convictions. |
|---|---|---|
| Unregistered laundry | 22 | 22 |
| Filthy laundry premises | 3 | 3 |
| | 25 | 25 |

90. The inspection of dairies and laundries outside Colombo was during the first two months of the year done by the local headmen. Since 1st March an Inspector has been in special charge of the work.

*Inspection of Bakeries.*

91. All bakeries were regularly inspected by the Ward Inspectors, and any infraction of the by-laws was reported in their daily reports. There were 22 prosecutions instituted, and of these 21 resulted in convictions.

VI.—MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

92. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 18,585, in comparison with 13,945 for 1903 and an average of 11,810 for the five previous years. The number of persons charged in these cases was 20,024, as compared with 15,076 for 1903 and an average of 12,933 for the five previous years. The amount of fines recovered was Rs. 35,423.36, as compared with Rs. 26,845·09 for 1903 and an average of Rs. 26,543·89 for the five previous years. A classified statement in the form prescribed by the Attorney-General is contained in Appendix D.

93. Mr. E. F. Ondatje ceased to act as Additional Municipal Magistrate on 1st April. He was succeeded by Mr. W. E. Thorpe, Police Magistrate, who performed duties for the rest of the year.

## VII.—Revenue and Secretary's Department.

94. The assessment survey has been completed, and the total cost was Rs. 14,218·32. One of the three surveyors engaged on it has been retained on a salary of Rs. 150 a month to keep the survey up to date.

95. The printing office started work in its new quarters in January under the direction of Mr. Richards, whose services were lent temporarily by Government. The purchase of a platten machine, estimated to cost Rs. 800, has been authorized, and two obsolete machines were sold for Rs. 435. Under Mr. Richards's supervision work is done better and more expeditiously than before.

96. Mr. Lodovici, the retired Secretary of the Council, was engaged to report on the system of work in the Departments controlled by the Secretary ; his report is a useful and instructive document.

97. A test case was taken against the broker of a Fort firm for practising without a license. The case was dismissed, but the police propose to institute a further prosecution.

98. A clerk in the Assessment Department was removed owing to irregularities in connection with sales for default of rates.

99. A considerable reduction in the rates for advertisements in the English morning papers has been obtained

100. Mr. Koelman, who was employed to value properties for assessment objections, died in September, and Mr. A. Y. Daniel has taken his place.

101. A clerical scheme, based on the lines of the Government clerical scheme, has been adopted by the Council.

102. The Committee appointed to consider the question of primary education recommended the experiment of a vernacular school for 400 children, the Council to provide the necessary funds, and the Director of Public Instruction to work the scheme. The Council adopted the recommendation, and a draft Ordinance is now before the Legislature. A suitable site is now being looked for.

103. The annual contribution to the Volunteer Band was raised from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 4,500, the band undertaking to give two additional monthly performances in consideration of the increased grant.

104. A scheme for the better supervision of the seizure of stray cattle on public roads is under consideration.

105. The pension rules are being amended so as to enable increased gratuities to be given to the widows of officers who in the discharge of their duties succumb to disease or accident.

106. An action was instutited against the Medical Officer of Health claiming damages for his having reported the water of a well in a dairy premises to be contaminated. The Council undertook the defence of the case, which was dismissed with costs.

107. The action brought by certain ratepayers to declare the appointment of Assistant Medical Officer of Health illegal was dismissed in the District Court, and is now in appeal.

### *Sales for Default.*

108. The number of sales in default during the year was 592, the Council being the purchaser in 572 cases, out of which 395 were cancelled as the arrears were paid, and 177 are not yet settled. Out of the other 20 cases where the properties were purchased by outsiders 17 were cancelled and 3 confirmed.

### *Objections to Assessment.*

109. The number of objections dealt with was 159, of which 5 cases were taken into court, with the result that the assessment was reduced in 1 case and costs awarded to plaintiff, and 4 were decided in favour of the Council.

### *Commutation Tax.*

110. The general lists were prepared in the same manner as in 1903 from lists of houses based on the Census with the necessary additions. The following figures show the progress from 1902 :—

| Year. | Number in General Lists. | Warrants issued. | Accounted for. | Struck off. | Balance at end of Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1902 | 68,075 | 20,606 | 19,832 | 618 | 156 |
| 1903 | 73,874 | 25,789 | 25,779 | — | 10 |
| 1904 | 76,876 | 26,392 | 26,389 | — | 3 |

The improvement in dealing with the defaulters is still maintained. The number who paid in 1903 and 1904 is as follows :—

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Paid Rs. 2 | 47,449 | 49,976 |
| Paid Rs. 4 | 390 | 512 |
| Paid double difference | 78 | 52 |
| Fined | 114 | 121 |
| | 48,031 | 50,661 |

### *Vehicles and Animals Tax.*

111. The following are the numbers of vehicles licensed during the last five years :—

| | Number of Hackeries, 1st Class. | Number of Hackeries, 2nd Class. | Number of Carriages, 1st Class | Number of Carriages, 2nd Class. | Number of Jinrickshas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Licensed in 1900 | 167 | 125 | 202 | 21 | 1,644 |
| ,, 1901 | 179 | 89 | 215 | 26 | 1,907 |
| ,, 1902 | 198 | 92 | 170 | 45 | 2,193 |
| ,, 1903 | 223 | 43 | 169 | 24 | 2,168 |
| ,, 1904 | 226 | 39 | 184 | 23 | 2,297 |

112. A Municipal tax was for the first time last year collected on vehicles licensed to ply for hire. Particulars are given below:—

| | Number in 1903. | Number in 1904. | Rate of Tax. Rs. c. | Amount realized in 1903. Rs. | Amount realized in 1904. Rs c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hackeries | 266 | 265 | 4 0 | 1,064 | 1,060 0 |
| Jinrickshas | 2,168 | 2,297 | 2 50 | 5,420 | 5,742 50 |
| Double bullock carts | 1,132 | 1,105 | 4 0 | 4,528 | 4,420 0 |
| Single bullock carts | 528 | 491 | 4 0 | 2,112 | 1,964 0 |
| | | | | Rs. 13,124 | Rs. 13,186 50 |

113. No tax is recovered on licensed carriages drawn by horses, as the new by-laws have not yet received the sanction of the Legislature. They numbered 207, and the tax lost is Rs. 1,035.

Five hundred and twelve inspections of licensed carriages and horses were made during the year by officers of the Municipal Council; of these, 17 were taken up for plying for hire with horses in an unfit state and 13 taken up for keeping the carriages in an unfit condition; of the 30 thus taken up 29 were produced again for inspection after providing good horses and attending to the necessary repairs where the condition of the carriages required it, and one was not taken out for hire again.

One hundred and eighty-two inspections of jinrickshas were made, and 69 of these taken up for plying for hire in an unfit state; of these, 60 were produced again for inspection after the necessary repairs, and 9 were not taken out for hire again.

One hundred and fifty inspections of hackeries and bulls were made, and 15 hackeries in an unfit state were taken up; all 15 were produced again for inspection after repairs.

*Dog Tax.*

114. The licenses taken out between 1900 and 1904 are as follows:—

| Years. | Number of Dogs licensed. | Amount. Rs c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 3,025 | 2,268 75 |
| 1901 | 4,203 | 3,152 25 |
| 1902 | 4,864 | 3,648 0 |
| 1903 | 4,659 | 3,494 25 |
| 1904 | 4,869 | 3,651 75 |

115. The dog pound books show the following:—

| | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seized | 6,507 | 3,274 | 3,255 | 2,419 | 3,012 |
| Redeemed | 549 | 1,167 | 912 | 738 | 1,060 |
| Sold by auction | 35 | 35 | 20 | 17 | 31 |
| Destroyed | 5,923 | 2,055 | 2267 | 1,618 | 1,869 |
| Died in pound | — | 17 | 32 | 34 | 24 |
| Balance in pound | — | — | 24 | 12 | 28 |
| | 6,507 | 3,274 | 3,255 | 2,419 | 3,012 |

*Supply of Water.*

116. The average daily supply of water from the Colombo Waterworks during the year was 3,500,000 gallons. The average consumption, which includes water supplied to Government buildings and for other purposes, was 3,342,000 gallons. The maximum consumption was 3,589,725 gallons on the 16th December, and the minimum consumption was 2,402,222 on the 2nd January.

The duplication of the main from Labugama is practically finished, and the roof and flooring of the new reservoir at Elie House is in hand.

*Changes in Council.*

117. The following are the changes in the Council during the year:—

P. D. Warren, Esq., nominated on 8th March, 1904, in place of F. H. Grinlinton, Esq., resigned.

Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G., nominated on 10th March, 1904, in place of L. Creasy, Esq. resigned.

Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker, nominated on 30th June, 1904, in place of G. H. Alston, Esq., resigned.

Dr. C. T. Griffin, nominated on 2nd August, 1904, in place of Dr. Allen Perry, resigned.

M. F. Khan, Esq., nominated on 5th August, 1904, in place of P. D. Khan, Esq., resigned.

F. C. Allen, Esq., failed to attend three consecutive meetings, and was restored on 13th May, 1904.

James Peiris, Esq., failed to attend six consecutive meetings, and was restored on 10th June and 9th September, 1904.

R. Davidson, Esq., elected on 30th July for Fort Division in place of M. Finlay, Esq., resigned.

*Attendance.*

118. Tables of attendance at meetings of the Council, of the Standing Committees, and of the Special Committees, respectively, are contained in Appendix E.

119. The thanks of the public are due to the Members of the Standing Committees and to the Councillors for the time and attention devoted by them to Municipal affairs. The business transacted by the Standing Committees is of no light nature.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Chairman, Municipal Council, and
Mayor of Colombo.

April 10, 1905.

## APPENDIX A. (Quoted in Paragraph 15.)

**Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund from January 1 to December 31, 1904.**

| REVENUE. | Estimated Revenue for 1904. Rs. | c. | Receipts to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Commutation under Road Ordinance ... | 97,000 | 0 | 103,342 | 50 |
| 2 Tax on vehicles and animals (under section 128 of Ord. No. 7 of 1887) ... | 32,500 | 0 | 35,580 | 50 |
| 2*a* Do. costs ... | 100 | 0 | 249 | 18 |
| 3 Dog tax ... ... | 3,700 | 0 | 4,621 | 15 |
| 3*a* Do. costs ... | — | | — | |
| *Licenses.* | | | | |
| 4 Carriages for hire ... | 14,000 | 0 | 13,870 | 0 |
| 5 Passenger hackeries ... | 600 | 0 | 503 | 50 |
| 6 Cart and coach ... | 5,300 | 0 | 6,346 | 0 |
| 7 Boat ... ... | 50 | 0 | 71 | 25 |
| 8 Boat—issued by Master Attendant ... | 5,000 | 0 | 4,460 | 25 |
| 9 Gun—issued by Government Agent ... ... | 500 | 0 | 1,023 | 62 |
| 10 To sell intoxicating liquors—issued by Government Agent ... ... | 16,000 | 0 | 17,209 | 25 |
| 11 Butchers ... ... | 250 | 0 | 242 | 25 |
| 12 Coal depôts, tanneries, &c. ... | 900 | 0 | 941 | 0 |
| 13 To slaughter cattle, sheep, and pigs (special) ... | 200 | 0 | 288 | 7 |
| 14 To sell meat (special) ... | 275 | 0 | 300 | 0 |
| 15 To sell fish (special) ... | 300 | 0 | 315 | 0 |
| 16 Opium ... ... | 45,000 | 0 | 35,300 | 0 |
| 17 Petroleum ... ... | 1,500 | 0 | 2,857 | 0 |
| 18 Guides ... ... | 150 | 0 | 198 | 0 |
| 19 Poison ... ... | 30 | 0 | 185 | 25 |
| 20 Auctioneers and brokers ... | 3,200 | 0 | 3,540 | 0 |
| 21 Stamp duty on advocates', proctors', and notaries' certificates and articles of clerkship ... ... | 3,300 | 0 | 4,175 | 25 |
| 22 Stamp duty on licenses on arrack taverns (cross entry) less 5 per cent. ... | 9,975 | 0 | 9,975 | 0 |
| *Judicial Fines.* | | | | |
| 23 By Municipal Magistrate ... | 25,000 | 0 | 35,423 | 36 |
| 24 By Police Magistrate ... | 50 | 0 | 85 | 50 |
| *Tolls.* | | | | |
| 25 Victoria bridge, Grandpass ... | 82,000 | 0 | 71,333 | 34 |
| 26 Bambalapitiya ... | 51,843 | 0 | 51,943 | 0 |
| 27 Mutwal ferry ... | 1,600 | 0 | 1,600 | 0 |
| 28 Lock-gate ... ... | 1,050 | 0 | 919 | 68 |
| *Markets.* | | | | |
| 29 Edinburgh, fruit and vegetable ... ... | 2,000 | 0 | 1,688 | 52 |
| 30 Price park, fruit and vegetable ... | 2,000 | 0 | 2,600 | 18 |
| 31 Edinburgh, meat ... | 5,000 | 0 | 5,697 | 50 |
| 32 Edinburgh, meat—lighting charges paid by stall-holders | 500 | 0 | 623 | 60 |
| 33 St. John's fish mart ... | 800 | 0 | 720 | 0 |
| 34 St. John's boutiques, fruit and vegetable market ... | 1,200 | 0 | 1,258 | 0 |
| 35 St. John's fish market ... | 4,500 | 0 | 4,560 | 0 |
| 36 Dean's road market ... | 10,000 | 0 | 15,943 | 42 |
| 37 Dean's road market—lighting charges paid by stall-holders (cross entry) ... | 1,000 | 0 | 1,151 | 50 |
| 38 Grandpass market ... | 5,500 | 0 | 8,300 | 0 |
| 39 Kollupitiya market ... | 900 | 0 | 922 | 0 |
| 40 Mohammedan meat market, Dhobies' pond ... | 720 | 0 | 720 | 0 |
| 41 Gintupitiya street market ... | 2,000 | 0 | 2,160 | 0 |
| 42 Gintupitiya street market—lighting charges paid by stall-holders ... | 200 | 0 | 216 | 0 |
| 43 Slave Island market ... | 5,000 | 0 | 9,400 | 0 |
| 44 Bambalapitiya market ... | 600 | 0 | 648 | 0 |
| *Slaughter Houses.* | | | | |
| 45 Dematagoda, slaughtering fees | 18,000 | 0 | 17,428 | 49 |
| 46 Do. feeding fees ... | 20,000 | 0 | 19,072 | 52 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. | c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I.—ESTABLISHMENTS. | | | | |
| (i.) *Salaries.* | | | | |
| 1 Salaries, fixed ... | 129,075 | 59 | 117,723 | 33 |
| 2 Pensions ... ... | 18,364 | 62 | 17,235 | 9 |
| 3 Audit of accounts ... | 4,150 | 64 | 4,112 | 74 |
| (ii.) *Contingencies.* | | | | |
| 4 Office contingencies ... | 852 | 88 | 772 | 82 |
| 5 Allowances ... ... | 13,567 | 0 | 11,473 | 5 |
| 6 Stationery ... ... | 4,250 | 0 | 4,246 | 15 |
| 7 Furniture ... ... | 550 | 0 | 527 | 15 |
| 8 Inspectors' uniform ... | 1,000 | 0 | 947 | 20 |
| II.—COMMUTATION UNDER ROAD ORDINANCE. | | | | |
| 9 Commission, &c. ... | 10,000 | 0 | 9,018 | 4 |
| 10 Refunds ... ... | 300 | 0 | 98 | 40 |
| III.—LICENSES AND TAXES. | | | | |
| (i.) *Dog Tax.* | | | | |
| 11 Commission, &c. ... | 125 | 0 | 46 | 75 |
| 12 For capture and destruction of dogs and for dog collars ... | 3,000 | 0 | 2,241 | 45 |
| 13 Refunds ... ... | 15 | 0 | 2 | 25 |
| (ii.) *Vehicles and Animals Tax.* | | | | |
| 14 Commission, &c. ... | 750 | 0 | 663 | 65 |
| 15 Tin plates and painting ... | 500 | 0 | 136 | 50 |
| 16 Refunds ... ... | 140 | 0 | 3 | 75 |
| 17 Branding carts, carriages, &c. | 150 | 0 | 23 | 16 |
| (iii.) *Carriage Licenses.* | | | | |
| 18 Tin plates and painting ... | 200 | 0 | 199 | 41 |
| 19 Badges and fare tables ... | 1,000 | 0 | 758 | 28 |
| (iv.) *Hackery Licenses.* | | | | |
| 20 Tin plates and painting ... | 50 | 0 | 20 | 65 |
| 21 Badges and fare tables ... | 150 | 0 | 90 | 0 |
| IV.—MARKETS. | | | | |
| (i.) *Establishment, &c.* | | | | |
| 22 Edinburgh market, keeper's salary ... ... | 374 | 31 | 374 | 31 |
| 23 Edinburgh market, assistant market keeper at Rs. 15 per month ... ... | 180 | 0 | 180 | 0 |
| 24 Edinburgh market, coolies' wages (4)... ... | 624 | 0 | 624 | 0 |
| 25 St. John's market, overseer's salary ... ... | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 |
| 26 St. John's market, cooly's wages | 150 | 0 | 150 | 0 |
| 27 Kollupitiya market, cooly's wages ... ... | 150 | 0 | 150 | 0 |
| 28 Dean's road market, keeper's salary ... ... | 491 | 25 | 491 | 25 |
| 29 Dean's road market, coolies' wages ... ... | 660 | 0 | 660 | 0 |
| 30 Dean's road market lighting—recoverable from stall-holders (cross entry) ... | 1,100 | 0 | 1,068 | 75 |
| 31 Gintupitiya street market, cooly's wages ... | 150 | 0 | 150 | 0 |
| 32 Slave Island market, keeper's salary ... ... | 480 | 0 | 480 | 0 |
| 33 Slave Island market, cooly's wages ... ... | 150 | 0 | 120 | 0 |
| 34 Mohammedan meat market, cooly's wages ... | 150 | 0 | 150 | 0 |
| 35 Bambalapitiya market, cooly's wages ... ... | 150 | 0 | 150 | 0 |
| 36 Kollupitiya and Bambalapitiya markets, keeper's salary ... ... | 274 | 0 | 274 | 0 |
| 37 Fish blocks for markets ... | 100 | 0 | 2 | 28 |
| 38 Cost of tools and equipment... | 150 | 0 | 112 | 11 |
| 289 Price Park market cooly for two months at Rs. 120 ... | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| (ii.) *New Works.* | | | | |
| 39 Extension of vegetable market, Kachcheri road ... | 24,094 | 0 | 14,165 | 22 |

| | REVENUE. | Estimated Revenue for 1904. Rs. | c. | Receipts to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | Dematagoda, sale of blood ... | 200 | 0 | 225 | 0 |
| 48 | Do. sale of manure... | 100 | 0 | 97 | 0 |
| 49 | Do. cost of gas to stove | 300 | 0 | 352 | 65 |
| 50 | Madampitiya, slaughtering fees ... | 4,000 | 0 | 3,145 | 50 |
| 51 | Do. feeding fees ... | 4,000 | 0 | 3,147 | 88 |
| 52 | Do. rent of trees and grass ... | 300 | 0 | 240 | 0 |
| 53 | Fees for inspection of frozen meat ... ... | 600 | 0 | 1,132 | 1 |
| | *Health Department.* | | | | |
| 54 | Recoveries from householders for conserving latrines ... | 140,000 | 0 | 165,872 | 61 |
| 55 | Recoveries from householders for buckets sold ... | 300 | 0 | 292 | 0 |
| 56 | Recoveries from householders for disinfectants, &c. | 750 | 0 | 789 | 53 |
| 57 | Recoveries from householders on account clearing cesspit privies ... | 1,000 | 0 | 920 | 50 |
| | ASSESSMENT ACCOUNT. | | | | |
| | *Consolidated Rates.* | | | | |
| — | Consolidated rate—arrears 1897 | —* | | 0 | 90 |
| — | Do. do. 1898 | —* | | 4 | 59 |
| 58 | Do. do. 1899 | 200 | 0 | 142 | 89 |
| 59 | Do. do. 1900 | 800 | 0 | 425 | 48 |
| 60 | Do. do. 1901 | 6,000 | 0 | 5,391 | 37 |
| 61 | Do. do. 1902 | 50,000 | 0 | 47,881 | 59 |
| 62 | Do. do. 1903 | 150,000 | 0 | 144,684 | 74 |
| 63 | Consolidated rate, current, 1904 (including 4th quarter, 1903) ... | 360,000 | 0 | 405,503 | 29 |
| 64 | Consolidated rate, costs ... | 12,000 | 0 | 30,247 | 49 |
| | *Sale of Water.* | | | | |
| 65 | Sale of water ... | 170,000 | 0 | 157,623 | 49 |
| 66 | Costs on sale of water ... | 100 | 0 | 73 | 37 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| 67 | Military contribution for lighting Fort ... | 1,701 | 54 | 1,701 | 84 |
| 68 | City analyst's fees ... | 20 | 0 | — | |
| 69 | Fees for registering bonds ... | 40 | 0 | 164 | 0 |
| 70 | Trunk roads (cross entry) ... | 30,000 | 0 | 30,000 | 0 |
| 71 | Tramway mileage ... | 4,833 | 32 | 4,833 | 32 |
| 72 | Rent of grass lands and other property... ... | 6,000 | 0 | 9,690 | 99 |
| 73 | Racquet court fees ... | 100 | 0 | 156 | 0 |
| 74 | Galle Face, grazing fees ... | 700 | 0 | 605 | 23 |
| 75 | Victoria park, grazing fees... | 500 | 0 | 379 | 50 |
| 76 | Campbell's park, grazing fees | 200 | 0 | 240 | 0 |
| 77 | Price recreation ground, grazing fees... ... | 200 | 0 | 221 | 0 |
| 78 | Fees for testing and stamping weights and measures ... | 200 | 0 | 240 | 80 |
| 79 | Fees from tennis court, Victoria park ... | 50 | 0 | 29 | 75 |
| 80 | Interest ... ... | 15,000 | 0 | 27,573 | 15 |
| 81 | Miscellaneous ... | | | 6,396 | 49 |
| | Sale of stores ... | | | — | |
| | Mulct ... ... | | | 1,786 | 82 |
| | Town Hall fees ... | | | — | |
| | Overplus at sales ... | | | | |
| | Sale of tender and specification forms ... | 7,500 | 0 | — | |
| | Sale of scavenging rubbish... | | | 29 | 75 |
| | Deposits made by tenderers | | | — | |
| | Sale of timber ... | | | — | |
| | | | | 166 | 73 |
| 82 | General cemeteries account | 5,000 | 0 | 5,151 | 0 |
| 83 | Rent of superintendent's quarters, bridge-of-boats | 250 | 0 | 420 | 0 |
| 84 | Rent of dynamite magazine | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| 85 | Fees from the Hon. the Treasurer for testing kerosine oil ... | 750 | 0 | 975 | 0 |
| 86 | Guides' badges account ... | 10 | 0 | 4 | 50 |
| 87 | Advances of previous year adjusted ... ... | 13,699 | 58 | 13,699 | 58 |
| 88 | Payment by Government Agent for clearing Crown lands in the Fort (cross entry) ... ... | 182 | 0 | 182 | 0 |

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. | c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | Cost of improvements to Dean's road market ... | 5,525 | 17 | 705 | 1 |
| 221 | Wooden cover for gas meter box at St. John's fish market | 16 | 50 | 12 | 97 |
| | (iii.) *Upkeep and Repairs.* | | | | |
| 41 | Repairs of markets upon sub-estimates... ... | 3,000 | 0 | 964 | 46 |
| | V.—SLAUGHTER HOUSES. | | | | |
| | (i.) *Establishment, &c.* | | | | |
| 42 | Dematagoda, superintendent's salary ... | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 |
| 43 | Dematagoda, superintendent's ricksha allowance... | 180 | 0 | 180 | 0 |
| 44 | Dematagoda, salary of assistant and clerk ... | 600 | 0 | 600 | 0 |
| 45 | Dematagoda, allowance for house ... ... | 180 | 0 | 180 | 0 |
| 46 | Dematagoda, coolies' wages... | 1,290 | 0 | 1,280 | 0 |
| 47 | Dematagoda, oil, carbolic acid, &c. ... ... | 100 | 0 | 73 | 96 |
| 48 | Madampitiya, salary of keeper | 472 | 87 | 472 | 86 |
| 49 | Madampitiya, keeper's jinricksha allowance ... | 180 | 0 | 180 | 0 |
| 50 | Madampitiya, coolies' wages | 240 | 0 | 240 | 0 |
| 51 | Madampitiya, oil, carbolic acid, &c. ... | 85 | 0 | 74 | 54 |
| | (ii.) *Upkeep and Repairs.* | | | | |
| 52 | Quarterly whitewashing ... | 800 | 0 | 800 | 0 |
| 231 | Repairs to slaughter-house keeper's quarters, Madampitiya ... | 210 | 0 | 206 | 84 |
| 281 | Repairs to woodwork, slaughter-house, Dematagoda ... | 195 | 0 | 189 | 98 |
| | (iii.) *Feeding Charges, &c.* | | | | |
| 53 | Dematagoda, feeding charges | 3,800 | 0 | 3,538 | 36 |
| 54 | Madampitiya, feeding charges | 100 | 0 | 28 | 41 |
| 55 | Tools, &c., for slaughter-houses ... ... | 326 | 0 | 127 | 85 |
| | (iv.) *New Works, &c.* | | | | |
| 230 | Bath-room, slaughter-house, Dematagoda ... | 203 | 0 | 169 | 9 |
| 246 | Filling two wells, slaughter-house, Dematagoda ... | 57 | 47 | 57 | 47 |
| 264 | Raising cooly lines, slaughter-house, Madampitiya ... ... | 975 | 0 | 375 | 25 |
| 276 | Road to undigested food pit, slaughter-house, Dematagoda ... ... | 95 | 0 | — | |
| 280 | Removing undigested food from slaughter-house, Madampitiya... ... | 1,150 | 0 | 41 | 16 |
| | VI.—TOLL HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS. | | | | |
| | *Upkeep and Repairs.* | | | | |
| 56 | Repairs to toll houses upon sub-estimates ... | 600 | 0 | 65 | 17 |
| 57 | Repairs to— | | | | |
| | St. John's vegetable market | | | | |
| | St. John's boutiques ... | | | | |
| | Guides' shelter ... | | | | |
| | Gas testing room ... | | | | |
| | Printing office ... | 1,500 | 0 | 168 | 51 |
| | Municipal store ... | | | | |
| | Workshop ... | | | | |
| | Flushing tank ... | | | | |
| | Cemetery buildings ... | | | | |
| | VII.—ROADS, BRIDGES, AND CULVERTS. | | | | |
| | (i.) *Establishment.* | | | | |
| 58 | Salaries of overseers ... | 7,300 | 0 | 6,752 | 98 |
| 59 | Salaries of head overseers ... | 3,000 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 |
| 60 | Pay of watcher and coolies... | 572 | 36 | 507 | 10 |
| | (ii.) *Upkeep.* | | | | |
| 61 | General upkeep of roads ... | 17,000 | 0 | 16,65 | 44 |
| 62 | Upkeep of metal roads upon sub-estimates ... | 99,174 | 10 | 97,104 | 54 |
| 63 | Upkeep of gravel roads upon sub-estimates ... | | | | |
| 64 | Upkeep of lanes upon sub-estimates ... | 42,300 | 0 | 38,508 | 60 |
| 65 | Upkeep of footways upon sub-estimates ... | | | | |
| 66 | Trunk roads (cross entry)... | 30,000 | 0 | 44,914 | 82 |
| 67 | Trunk roads ... | 15,782 | 97 | | |
| 68 | Purchase of tools for roads... | 2,000 | 0 | 798 | 70 |

* Not in Budget.

| REVENUE. | Estimated Revenue for 1904. Rs. c. | Receipts to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Fees for testing electric meters. ... ... | —* | 7 50 |
| Carried forward ... | 1,468,929 44 | 1,567,907 46 |

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 69 | Purchase of tools for other works ... ... | 1,000 0 | 1,164 78 |
| 70 | Repair of tools for roads ... | 900 0 | 900 0 |
| 71 | Repair of tools for other works ... ... | 500 0 | 519 71 |
| 72 | Repairs to steam rollers ... | 2,200 0 | 2,211 80 |
| 205 | Sweeping trunk road to Wellawatta ... | 959 15 | 879 51 |
| 223 | Repairs to drawbridge, Sedawatta road ... | 2,000 0 | 1,763 39 |
| | (iii.) *New Works.* | | |
| 216 | Improvement of Railway road | 25,899 0 | 13,678 98 |
| 278 | Footway at entrance to Seabeach road ... | 480 0 | — |
| | VIII.—DRAINS. | | |
| | (i.) *Upkeep and Repairs.* | | |
| 73 | Conservancy of sewers and drains ... ... | 3,500 0 | 3,395 34 |
| 217 | Improvement of drains near Public Works Department Office ... ... | 300 0 | 285 13 |
| | (ii.) *New Works.* | | |
| 247 | Drainage, Kynsey road ... | 6,666 0 | 4,680 47 |
| 248 | Drainage, Regent street ... | 6,728 60 | 1,793 81 |
| | IX.—LAKE AND CANALS. | | |
| | (i.) *Upkeep.* | | |
| 74 | Conservancy of lake ... | 3,300 0 | 3,007 80 |
| 75 | Dredging St. Sebastian canal | 4,500 0 | 2,797 75 |
| 76 | Dredging lake ... | 10,000 0 | 9,308 20 |
| 77 | Upkeep of lock-gates ... | 100 0 | 88 5 |
| 203 | Repairs to lock-gates ... | 722 0 | 383 13 |
| 254 | Damming the lock entrance at San Sebastian ... | 355 26 | 352 66 |
| | X.—PARKS. | | |
| | (i.) *Upkeep.* | | |
| 78 | Upkeep of Victoria park ... | 5,744 0 | 5,632 76 |
| 79 | Do. Racquet court ... | 1,272 0 | 820 61 |
| 80 | Do. Jubilee fountain | 120 0 | 69 36 |
| 81 | Do. Gordon Gardens... | 1,386 0 | 1,243 64 |
| 82 | Do. Galle Face esplanade | 516 0 | 509 10 |
| 83 | Do. Campbell's park... | 1,559 0 | 1,285 89 |
| 84 | Do. Price recreation ground ... | 739 0 | 640 69 |
| 85 | Do. Havelock Town park | 1,260 0 | 1,020 33 |
| 292 | Boundary fence along Campbell's Park ... | 36 0 | — |
| | XI.—CEMETERIES. | | |
| | (i.) *Establishment, &c.* | | |
| 86 | General cemetery, Kanatta, salary of keeper ... | 800 0 | 799 92 |
| 87 | House allowance of keeper... | 360 0 | 360 0 |
| 88 | General cemetery, Kanatta, salary of sexton ... | 600 0 | 600 0 |
| 89 | General cemetery, Kanatta, wages of eight coolies ... | 1,110 0 | 1,110 0 |
| 90 | General cemetery, Madampitiya, salary of keeper ... | 600 0 | 600 0 |
| 91 | General cemetery, Madampitiya, wages of two coolies | 290 0 | 288 75 |
| 92 | Contingencies ... | 600 0 | 92 8 |
| | (ii.) *Works.* | | |
| 208 | Bi-monthly weeding of Madampitiya cemetery ... | 86 40 | 37 1 |
| 209 | Repairs to roads, Madampitiya cemetery ... | 112 44 | 109 30 |
| 249 | Side verandahs, cooly lines, Madampitiya cemetery ... | 160 0 | 133 54 |
| 273 | Repairs to cemetery-keeper's quarters, Madampitiya ... | 220 0 | 56 2 |
| 303 | Bath and tool rooms, Madampitiya cemetery ... | 780 0 | — |
| | XII.—FIRE BRIGADE. | | |
| | *Upkeep and Repairs.* | | |
| 93 | Repairs to fire stations, &c. | 500 0 | 114 27 |
| 94 | Pay of firemen, coolies, &c. | 1,861 0 | 1,691 80 |
| 95 | New staff ... ... | 8,000 0 | — |
| 96 | Further appliances ... | 3,000 0 | — |
| 97 | Working expenses ... | 1,000 0 | — |
| 213 | Roofing fire engine cooly lines, Racquet court ... | 870 0 | 744 61 |
| 266 | Roofing fire engine cooly lines, Kollupitiya ... | 865 0 | 773 70 |

*Not in Budget.

| REVENUE. | Estimated Revenue for 1904 Rs. c. | Receipts to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward ... | 1,468,929 44 | 1,567,907 46 |
| Carried forward ... | 1,468,929 44 | 1,567,907 46 |

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | XIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT. | | |
| | (*Conservancy Branch.*) | | |
| 98 | Salaries, wages, and allowances | 72,100 0 | 71,425 48 |
| 99 | Supply of coir dust ... | 5,100 0 | 5,100 0 |
| 100 | Purchase of stationery, &c. ... | 750 0 | 647 91 |
| 101 | Refunds ... ... | 150 0 | 140 80 |
| 102 | Hire of bulls ... | 46,500 0 | 42931 55 |
| 103 | Construction and repairs of night soil carts ... | 15,000 0 | 10,828 88 |
| 104 | Miscellaneous ... | 2,000 0 | 1,628 22 |
| 105 | Repairs to and maintenance of night soil depôt buildings | 1,500 0 | 461 18 |
| 106 | Maintenance of roads at night soil depôt ... | 1,000 0 | 485 62 |
| 107 | Rent of land, night soil depôt, Narahenpita buildings ... | 1,537 50 | 1,537 50 |
| 210 | Metalling Narahenpita road | 2,647 35 | 2,557 41 |
| 256 | New cooly lines, night soil depôt, Narahenpita ... | 1,242 0 | 938 12 |
| 265 | Construction and maintenance of roads, night soil depôt ... | 3,343 33 | 2,993 38 |
| 284 | Making new service roads at night soil depôt ... | 475 20 | 446 42 |
| 293 | Extra shelves, Health Department ... | 120 0 | — |
| | XIV.—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT. | | |
| | (*Sanitary Branch.*) | | |
| 108 | Maintenance and repair of camps ... ... | 1,000 0 | 676 15 |
| 109 | Prevention of infectious diseases ... ... | 4,000 0 | 3,277 50 |
| 110 | Expenses of disinfection ... | 1,500 0 | 1,134 90 |
| 111 | Cost of disinfectants ... | 2,000 0 | 1,938 72 |
| 112 | Repairs to ambulance carts... | 806 50 | 390 40 |
| 113 | Fees for supervision of laundries and dairies outside Municipal limits ... | 5,056 56 | 1,867 20 |
| 114 | Cost of microscope ... | 600 0 | 562 15 |
| 235 | Cost of equifex disinfector... | 6,150 0 | 411 8 |
| 224 | Fees for analytical work ... | 6,000 0 | 5,500 0 |
| 222 | Furniture for Public Health Department ... | 600 0 | 491 25 |
| 279 | Building for equifex disinfector ... ... | 10,700 0 | 107 40 |
| | XV.—SCAVENGING. | | |
| 115 | Scavenging .. | 45,000 0 | 44,959 9 |
| | XVI.—LATRINES. | | |
| 116 | For repair of latrines upon sub-estimates ... | 630 0 | — |
| 117 | Quarterly whitewashing ... | 700 0 | 564 0 |
| 118 | Monthly whitewashing of latrines ... ... | 420 0 | 207 58 |
| 277 | Raising ground round Glenie street latrine ... | 59 61 | 56 15 |
| | XVII.—PRINTING DEPARTMENT. | | |
| 119 | Salary of printers ... | 4,078 66 | 4,078 33 |
| 120 | Advertisements ... | 1,400 0 | 1,392 52 |
| 121 | Cost of renewals for Printing Department | 500 0 | 491 73 |
| 206 | New tables and racks, Printing Department ... | 129 55 | 129 55 |
| 233 | Repairs and upkeep of machinery, Printing Department | 150 0 | 39 97 |
| 236 | General upkeep, Printing Department ... | 748 45 | 558 24 |
| | XVIII.—ASSESSMENT ACCOUNT. | | |
| | *Water.* | | |
| 122 | Annuity for waterworks ... | 130,000 0 | 130,000 0 |
| 123 | Refund of water-rate ... | 200 0 | — |
| 124 | Extension of water service... | 20,000 0 | 7,428 76 |
| 125 | Shifting and repairs to stand-posts, &c. ... | 2,000 0 | 499 17 |
| | *Police.* | | |
| 126 | Maintenance of police ... | 60,000 0 | 60,000 0 |
| | *Assessment.* | | |
| 127 | Advertisements ... | 2,000 0 | 1,947 53 |
| 128 | Commission to collectors ... | 25,000 0 | 20,928 93 |
| 129 | House numbers and street boards ... ... | 1,500 0 | 32 37 |
| 130 | Refund of consolidated rate | 700 0 | 89 13 |
| 131 | Costs in legal proceedings ... | 1,000 0 | 327 75 |
| 132 | Commission to assessor for assessing properties ... | 1,500 0 | 884 88 |

| REVENUE. | Estimated Revenue for 1904. Rs. c. | Receipts to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward ... | 1,468,929 44 | 1,567,907 46 |
| Carried forward ... | 1,468,929 44 | 1,567,907 46 |

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 197 | Cost of assessment surveys, short provided in 1903 ... | 260 0 | 238 56 |
| 232 | Instruments and labour for assessment work ... | 1,700 0 | 786 13 |
| | *Lighting.* | | |
| 133 | Lighting public streets (gas) | 117,249 0 | 116,621 3 |
| 134 | Lighting latrines with gas ... | 2,000 0 | 1,837 25 |
| 135 | Extension of lighting ... | 5,500 0 | 4,255 0 |
| 136 | Arc lighting of Fort (thirty lamps) ... ... | 19,530 0 | 19,457 20 |
| 137 | Shifting of lamps, repairs to gas fittings, &c. ... | 2,000 0 | 481 79 |
| 138 | Edinburgh markets, lighting | 1,433 0 | 1,422 46 |
| 139 | St. John's market, lighting... | 500 0 | 440 50 |
| 140 | Kollupitiya market, lighting | 150 0 | 95 50 |
| 141 | Dean's road market, lighting | 1,828 0 | 1,564 75 |
| 142 | Gintupitiya street market, lighting ... ... | 182 0 | 167 76 |
| 143 | Slave Island market, lighting | 264 0 | 257 50 |
| 144 | Bambalapitiya market, lighting ... ... | 360 0 | 201 50 |
| 145 | Dematagoda, lighting ... | 1,500 0 | 1,065 50 |
| 147 | Lighting Grandpass market with gas ... | 460 0 | 275 50 |
| 148 | Lighting Mohammedan meat market with gas ... | 275 0 | 201 0 |
| 149 | Lighting guides' shelter with gas ... ... | 142 0 | 140 96 |
| 290 | Lighting Kachcheri road market ... ... | 1,773 0 | — |
| | XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT. (*Secretary's Department.*) | | |
| 150 | Library ... ... | 500 0 | 198 71 |
| 151 | Contribution to Law Library | 500 0 | 500 0 |
| 152 | Costs in legal proceedings ... | 2,250 0 | 1,854 0 |
| 153 | Rent of site, Grandpass latrine ... ... | 10 0 | — |
| 154 | Guides' coats ... | 60 0 | 19 60 |
| 155 | Contribution to Volunteer band ... ... | 4,333 33 | 4,333 33 |
| 156 | Refund of fines ... | 300 0 | 96 50 |
| 157 | Refund of value of guides' badges ... ... | 15 0 | 4 50 |
| 158 | Expenses of bookbinding ... | 300 0 | 299 5 |
| 159 | Subscription to newspapers | 100 0 | 94 0 |
| 160 | Cost of peons' belts ... | 35 0 | 9 0 |
| 161 | Refund of rents, &c. ... | 60 0 | 11 0 |
| 162 | Cost of grazing tickets ... | 200 0 | 117 90 |
| 163 | Postage ... ... | 200 0 | 180 0 |
| 164 | Subscription to telephone exchange ... | 125 0 | 125 0 |
| 165 | Fees for testing kerosine oil | 500 0 | 399 0 |
| 166 | Extra clerk, Commutation Department, at Rs. 20 per mensem for eight months | 160 0 | 160 0 |
| 167 | Fees for analysis of food stuffs, &c. ... | 2,000 0 | 179 59 |
| 168 | Miscellaneous ... | 5,000 0 | 4,902 51 |
| 202 | Contribution towards lighting York street on the occasion of Sir J. West Ridgeway's departure ... | 150 0 | 150 0 |
| 259 | Cost of set of town plans for revenue officer ... | 100 0 | 100 0 |
| 295 | Acquisition of land at St. Sebastian quarry ... | 1,300 0 | 1,282 49 |
| 288 | Remuneration to Mr. E. Ludovici for reporting on the system of work in the Secretary's Department ... | 1,250 0 | 1,250 0 |
| 275 | Contribution to Government on account of electrical apparatus, for 10 months... | 83 33 | 83 33 |
| 299 | Contribution to Flood Relief Fund ... ... | 1,000 0 | 1,000 0 |
| 304 | Gratuity to widow and children of Inspector Casie Chetty | 770 0 | 770 0 |
| 305 | Remission to lessee of gala at Kachcheri road ... | 100 0 | 100 0 |
| 306 | Overtime charges by the Municipal Court Interpreter for translating the revised by-laws into Sinhalese and Tamil ... | 171 37 | 171 37 |

| REVENUE. | Estimated Revenue for 1904. Rs. c. | Receipts to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward ... | 1,468,929 44 | 1,567,907 46 |
| Carrie forward ... | 1,468,929 44 | 1,567,907 46 |

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | XX.—MISCELLANEOUS. (*Works Department.*) | | |
| 169 | Watering streets ... | 10,000 0 | 9,156 50 |
| 170 | Urgent repairs and works ... | 5,000 0 | 4,815 73 |
| 171 | Upkeep of carriage stands ... | 150 0 | 60 1 |
| 172 | Surveys and tracings ... | 1,000 0 | 585 33 |
| 173 | Painting garden seats at band-stand, Korteboam street... | 25 0 | 16 99 |
| 174 | Painting Church street enclosure and carriage stand | 240 0 | 160 54 |
| 175 | Watering tramway routes | 2,000 0 | 2,000 0 |
| 176 | Advance account stores, stocks of stores, materials, &c. ... | 50,000 0 | 13,599 36 |
| 177 | Depôt and store buildings (on account) ... | 75,000 0 | 14,715 33 |
| 178 | Hill House quarry ... | 200,000 0 | 1,175 0 |
| 237 | Encroachment at Hedges court | 1,184 50 | — |
| 238 | Electric fans, Town Hall ... | 2,490 0 | — |
| 214 | Gratuity to Arunasalam, cooly | 132 0 | 132 0 |
| 218 | Boundary wall, St. Sebastian quarry ... | 853 0 | — |
| 239 | Deductions from check-roll No. 863 for December, 1901 | 201 35 | 201 35 |
| 240 | Clearing Crown lands in the Fort (cross entry) ... | 182 0 | 182 0 |
| 229 | Cleaning Town Hall ... | 518 0 | 219 69 |
| 234 | Cleaning Municipal Court-house ... ... | 106 26 | 106 26 |
| 241 | Loss on breaking metal in 1903, Rs. 10,822·09 (cross entry) Loss on breaking metal in 1904, Rs. 81 ... | 10,903 9 | 10,903 9 |
| 243 | Estimate for arranging stores, Works Department ... | 1,000 0 | 506 72 |
| 250 | Repair of cattle shed at gala, Kachcheri road ... | 55 0 | 39 88 |
| 251 | Repairs to gala floor, Kachcheri road, with metal ... | 1,366 0 | 1,258 2 |
| 252 | Iron fence, St. Sebastian quarry | 565 0 | 431 68 |
| 253 | Purchase of town sheets at Rs. 100 each ... | 200 0 | 200 0 |
| 258 | Rebuilding portion of Galle Face wall ... | 15,070 0 | 8,635 44 |
| 267 | Pinewood ceiling, Shroff's Department ... | 144 0 | 132 86 |
| 268 | Repairs and tarring roof of Town Hall ... | 145 0 | 81 33 |
| 269 | Improvement to gas testing station ... | 1,130 0 | 1,021 18 |
| 274 | Purchase of photometrical apparatus ... | 540 0 | — |
| 283 | Repairs to No. 2, Hulftsdorp | 209 0 | 153 78 |
| 285 | Paving level crossing, Parson's road ... | 2,425 0 | — |
| 286 | Paving level crossing, Bridge street ... ... | 775 0 | — |
| 294 | Wheels for steam roller ... | 1,778 98 | 1,774 80 |
| 296 | Electric lights to Town Hall .. ... | 498 50 | — |
| 297 | Teakwood almirah, Revenue Department ... | 55 0 | — |
| 298 | Taking levels of proposed cattle market ... | 150 0 | 150 0 |
| 300 | Current for electric fans ... | 350 0 | 314 81 |
| 291 | Setting back fence, Malay street ... ... | 600 0 | — |
| 301 | Half-pay to artificer Melder who was incapacitated from work ... ... | 54 25 | 54 25 |
| 308 | Converting night-soil cart bodies into flushing carts, on account ... | 850 0 | 37 19 |
| | XXI.—VICTORIA BRIDGE ACCOUNT. | | |
| 179 | Contribution payable to Government ... ... | 8,000 0 | 8,000 0 |
| | XXII.—SANITATION AND DRAINAGE. | | |
| 180 | For expenditure on sub-estimates under this head (cross entry) ... | 9,975 0 | 437 66 |
| | XXIII.—COLOMBO DRAINAGE WORKS. | | |
| 302 | Further payments to Government on account of Colombo Drainage Works | 350,000 0 | 350,000 0 |

| REVENUE. | Estimated Revenue for 1904. Rs. c. | Receipts to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward ... | 1,468,929 44 | 1,567,907 46 |
| Carried forward ... | 1,468,929 44 | 1,567,907 46 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Re-votes.* | | |
| Estimate No. 38 of 1902: Gas extension to Uplands ... | 900 0 | — |
| Estimate No. 59 of 1902: Water extension to Uplands ... | 2,214 0 | — |
| Estimate No. 157 of 1903: Cost of supervision of dairies outside Colombo ... ... | 462 0 | 96 0 |
| Estimate No. 158 of 1903: Cost of supervision of laundries outside Colombo ... ... | 2,201 56 | 243 0 |
| Estimate No. 159 of 1903: Remuneration to Mudaliyars for supervising dairies, &c. ... | 400 0 | 37 50 |
| Estimate No. 389 of 1903: Proposed gas extensions ... | 66,221 64 | 57,716 94 |
| Estimate No. 413 of 1903: Septic tank experiments ... | 1,104 31 | 34 84 |
| Estimate No. 415 of 1903: Improvement to plant, &c., Printing Department ... | 916 32 | 916 32 |
| Estimate No. 407 of 1903: Market, Kachcheri road ... | 1,865 7 | 1,865 7 |
| Estimate No. 409 of 1903: Enclosing Edinburgh market with railings | 6,050 0 | 5,154 94 |
| Estimate No. 410 of 1903: Enclosing St. John's market with railings | 3,565 0 | 3,533 0 |
| Estimate No. 445 of 1903: Gravelling road leading to the Madampitiya slaughter-house ... | 140 0 | 119 65 |
| Estimate No. 411 of 1903: Widening Paranawadiya lane ... | 19,633 98 | 18,599 20 |
| Estimate No. 441 of 1903: Replacing culverts in Layard's road and Elibank road ... | 85 36 | 33 26 |
| Estimate No. 446 of 1903: Replacing two planked culverts in North and South Base Line road with concrete pipe culverts ... | 1,099 0 | 1,018 35 |
| Estimate No. 447 of 1903: Replacing the planked culvert in Totewatta road with 3-in. concrete pipe culvert ... | 940 0 | 747 96 |
| Estimate No. 427 of 1903: Alterations and repairs to buildings at night soil depôt ... | 2,443 70 | 2,493 37 |
| Estimate No. 449 of 1903: Converting one of the tanks into a covered one | 88 63 | 57 38 |
| Estimate No. 426 of 1903: Repair of plague camps Nos. 1 and 2 ... | 678 35 | 529 91 |
| Estimate No. 408 of 1903: Making imposing stone frame, Printing Department ... ... | 11 69 | 10 68 |
| Estimate No. 450 of 1903: Small works, Printing Office ... | 178 60 | — |
| Estimate No. 170 of 1903: Constructing ten watering carts ... | 3,168 40 | — |
| Estimate No. 421 of 1903: Additional vote for pontoon and steady boat | 3,571 0 | 1,571 0 |
| Estimate No. 337 of 1903: Improvement of stables, dog pound, &c. | 2,819 53 | 429 93 |
| Estimate No. 350 of 1903: Town Hall guttering ... ... | 1,896 0 | 1,806 31 |
| Estimate No. 360 of 1903: Cleaning Town Hall... ... | 44 39 | 41 80 |
| Estimate No. 386 of 1903: Rebuilding wall, Galle Face ... | 636 77 | 627 5 |
| Estimate No. 420 of 1903: Clearing Municipal land at Welikada | 26 7 | 18 78 |
| Estimate No. 424 of 1903: Repairing the fence in Church street, Fort | 88 2 | 42 68 |
| Estimate No. 452 of 1903: Office accommodation, Works Department | 1,310 0 | 1,295 89 |
| Estimate No. 453 of 1903: Rebuilding portion of Galle Face wall | 8,100 0 | 8,097 8 |
| Estimate No. 41 of 1902: Damage to gas mains, Seabeach road ... | 250 0 | 250 0 |
| Estimate No. 49 of 1902: Levelling ground and gravelling road, slaughter-house, Dematagoda ... | 595 89 | 447 44 |
| Estimate No. 50 of 1902: Repairs to admission shed, slaughter-house, Dematagoda ... | 3,665 19 | 80 58 |

| REVENUE. | Estimated Revenue for 1904. Rs. c. | Receipts to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward ... | 1,468,929 44 | 1,567,907 46 |
| | 1,468,929 44 | 1,567,907 46 |
| Balance ... | — | 85,824 74 |
| Total—Rs. | 1,468,929 44 | 1,653,732 20 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Estimate No. 51 of 1902: Repairs and improvements to sheep slaughter shed, Dematagoda ... | 458 91 | 27 27 |
| Estimate No. 52 of 1902: Tripe-washing pit, slaughter-house, Dematagoda ... ... | 128 97 | 30 96 |
| Estimate No. 53 of 1902: Extending sheep slaughtering shed, slaughter-house, Dematagoda ... | 548 73 | 148 21 |
| Estimate No. 54 of 1902: Improvements to sheep slaughtering shed, slaughter-house, Dematagoda ... | 328 79 | 0 54 |
| Estimate No. 313 of 1902: Drainage, Layard's broadway ... | 425 41 | 124 50 |
| Estimate No. 342 of 1902: Drainage, Nagalagam street ... | 5,034 62 | 5,024 12 |
| Estimate No. 423 of 1902: Drain through 255, Dematagoda ... | 55 34 | 55 34 |
| Estimate No. 80 of 1902: Cost of iron pontoon for dredger ... | 5,117 0 | 5,117 0 |
| Estimate No. 81 of 1902: Steady boat | 4,312 0 | 4,312 0 |
| Estimate No. 464 of 1902: Construction of a culvert at Narahenpita ... ... | 10 10 | 10 10 |
| Estimate No. 421 of 1902: Latrine for fire station, Kollupitiya ... | 70 47 | 33 61 |
| Estimate No. 438 of 1902: Repair of members' carriage shed ... | 53 32 | 43 10 |
| Estimate No. 451 of 1902: Alteration to catchpit, Modara street | 28 80 | 20 34 |
| Estimate No. 260 of 1901: Road to Captain's Garden ... | 430 42 | 256 0 |
| Estimate No. 76 of 1900: Drainage scheme, Maradana district ... | 1,677 50 | — |
| Estimate No. 40 of 1902: Accommodation for Municipal offices ... | 45,567 97 | 15,465 61 |
| Estimate No. 42 of 1902: Drainage scheme, Maradana district, balance ... ... | 7,372 12 | 5,352 44 |
| Estimate No. 414 of 1902: Metalling North and South Base Line road ... ... | 1,499 24 | 1,365 26 |
| Estimate No. 379 of 1902: Drain, De Waas lane ... ... | 91 95 | 11 94 |
| Estimate No. 455 of 1903: Repairs to cemetery-keeper's quarters, Madampitiya ... ... | 100 0 | — |
| Estimate No. 456 of 1903: Rethatching members' carriage shed | 52 40 | 48 53 |
| Estimate No. 430 of 1903: Repairs to Slave Island market ... | 1,083 0 | 930 0 |
| Estimate No. 454 of 1903: Rethatching roof of shed attached to St. John's fish market ... | 149 0 | 98 4 |
| Estimate No. 425 of 1903: Replacing damaged culvert near Croft House, Barnes place ... | 91 20 | 56 64 |
| Estimate No. 310 of 1903: Repairs to Grandpass market ... | 38 50 | 34 33 |
| Estimate No. 431 of 1903: Repairs to Bambalapitiya toll station ... | 37 15 | 36 16 |
| Estimate No. 432 of 1903: Repairs to Welikada toll station ... | 63 55 | 42 31 |
| Estimate No. 433 of 1903: Repairs to Wellawatta toll station ... | 112 50 | 69 58 |
| Estimate No. 434 of 1903: Repairs to Narahenpita toll station ... | 33 75 | 16 76 |
| Estimate No. 435 of 1903: Repairs to Dematagoda toll station ... | 29 95 | 27 67 |
| Estimate No. 436 of 1903: Repairs to Sedawatta toll station ... | 64 14 | 53 64 |
| Estimate No. 437 of 1903: Repairs to Lock-gate toll station ... | 41 37 | 29 90 |
| Estimate No. 438 of 1903: Repairs to Urugodawatta toll station ... | 191 82 | 51 88 |
| Total—Rs. | 2,199,130 71 | 1,653,732 20 |

## ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

| REVENUE. | Receipts to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Advance Account ... ... | 450,074 20 |
| Balance ... ... | 2,395 50 |
| | 452,469 70 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Advance Account ... ... | 452,469 70 |
| | 452,469 70 |

BALANCES ON DECEMBER 31, 1904.

| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1903, including Rs. 200,000 in fixed deposit and Rs. 500,000 since deposited ... ... | — | 819,947 28 |
| Dr. Balance on December 31, 1904 ... ... | 85,824 74 | |
| Dr. Advance Account ... ... ... | 2,395 50 | |
| | | 88,220 24 |
| | | 731,727 4 |

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 62 (Rs. 99,174·10).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Metal Roads.

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 181 | Metalling roads, Madampitiya district ... ... | 9,765 60 | 9,546 16 |
| 182 | Do. Kotahena district ... ... | 8,798 40 | 8,790 36 |
| 183 | Do. St. Sebastian and New Bazaar districts ... | 20,982 0 | 20,887 80 |
| 184 | Do. Fort and Pettah districts ... | 18,642 0 | 18,580 42 |
| 185 | Do. Kollupitiya district ... ... | 4,986 25 | 4,986 25 |
| 186 | Do. Maradana district ... ... | 11,824 80 | 11,671 15 |
| 187 | Do. Slave Island district ... ... | 14,497 19 | 14,494 50 |
| 212 | Do. Borella district ... ... | 8,158 38 | 8,147 90 |
| | | 98,654 62 | 97,104 54 |

EXPENDITURE on Estimates Nos. 63, 64, and 65 (Rs. 42,300).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Gravel Roads, Lanes, and Footways.

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 188 | Gravelling roads, Madampitiya district ... ... | 4,717 44 | 4,604 67 |
| 189 | Do. Kotahena district ... ... | 2,635 26 | 2,635 26 |
| 190 | Do. St. Sebastian and New Bazaar districts ... | 2,058 89 | 829 88 |
| 191 | Do. Fort and Pettah districts ... | 2,729 44 | 2,494 57 |
| 192 | Do. Maradana district ... ... | 4,129 84 | 3,911 60 |
| 193 | Do. Slave Island district ... ... | 4,302 14 | 3,710 38 |
| 194 | Do. Kollupitiya district ... ... | 12,092 64 | 11,980 24 |
| 195 | Do. Borella district ... ... | 9,634 35 | 8,342 0 |
| | | 42,300 0 | 38,511 10 |

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 41 (Rs. 3,000).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Repairs of Markets.

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 215 | Repairs of Dean's road market ... ... | 407 0 | 403 0 |
| 260 | Repairs of Gintupitiya market ... ... | 660 0 | 561 46 |
| | | 1,067 0 | 964 46 |

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 56 (Rs. 600).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Repairs to Toll Houses.

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 244 | Repairs, Sedawatta toll house ... ... | 76 0 | 65 17 |
| | | 76 0 | 65 17 |

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 57 (Rs. 1,500).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Repairs to Public Buildings.

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 220 | Repairs and painting guides' shelter ... ... | 98 0 | 39 74 |
| 228 | Repairs to St. John's boutiques, &c. ... ... | 105 0 | 83 95 |
| 263 | Repairs to guides' shelter ... ... | 137 0 | 44 82 |
| | | 340 0 | 168 51 |

EXPENDITURE on Estimates Nos. 66 and 67 (Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 15,782·97).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Trunk Roads.

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 198 | Trunk road to Wellawatta ... ... | 16,645 67 | 16,645 67 |
| 199 | Do. Kotte ... ... ... | 11,247 70 | 11,100 81 |
| 200 | Do. Grandpass ... ... | 10,482 50 | 10,482 50 |
| 201 | Do. Mutwal ferry ... .. | 6,839 24 | 6,685 84 |
| | | 45,215 11 | 44,914 12 |

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 93 (Rs. 500).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Repairs to Fire Station.

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 227 | Repairs, Kotahena fire station cooly lines ... | 135 0 | 114 27 |
| | | 135 0 | 114 27 |

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 105 (Rs. 1,500).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Repairs, &c., to Night Soil Depôt Buildings.

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 255 | Repairs to floor of cattle shed, night soil depôt, Narahenpita ... ... ... ... | 77 0 | 51 52 |
| 262 | Repairs to depôt overseer's quarters, Narahenpita ... | 45 0 | 32 25 |
| 271 | Repairs to portable cattle shed, night soil depôt ... | 100 0 | 63 81 |
| 270 | Repairs of walls, cooly lines, night soil depôt ... | 316 0 | 313 60 |
| | | 538 0 | 461 18 |

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 106 (Rs. 1,000).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Maintenance of Roads at Night Soil Depôt.

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 196 | Upkeep of night soil depôt roads ... ... | 400 0 | 314 91 |
| 242 | Reconstruction of road, night soil depôt, Narahenpita ... | 174 72 | 170 71 |
| | | 574 72 | 485 62 |

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 108 (Rs. 1,000).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Maintenance and Repair of Camps.

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 108 | Maintenance and repair of camps ... ... | 552 50 | 384 |
| 211 | Rethatching cattle shed at Kanatta ... ... | 20 | — |
| 225 | Cadjan tats for plague camps ... ... | 165 | 120 0 |
| 282 | Removal of plague camp No. 1 ... ... | 262 5 | 172 15 |
| | | 1,000 0 | 676 15 |

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 116 (Rs. 630).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Repair of Latrines.

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 287 | Repair to Kew road latrine ... ... | 100 0 | — |
| | | 100 0 | — |

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 177 (Rs. 75,000).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Depôt and Store Buildings.

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 207 | Filling Suduwella swamp ... ... ... | 8,400 0 | 8,238 62 |
| 245 | Estimate for iron fence and brick wall for Suduwella swamp | 8,786 0 | 4,201 19 |
| | Estimate for removal and erection of iron shed attached to Municipal workshop ... ... ... | 6,541 0 | |
| 216 | Purchase of turning lathe and drilling machine ... | 1,100 0 | 1,070 0 |
| 272 | Laying drains, Suduwella depôt ... | 1,445 0 | 1,205 52 |
| | | 26,272 0 | 14,715 33 |

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 180 (Rs. 9,975).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Sanitation and Drainage.

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Expenditure for 1904. Rs. c. | Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 226 | Sewer, Wekanda lane ... ... ... | 3,860 0 | 437 66 |
| | | 3,860 0 | 437 66 |

## APPENDIX B. (Quoted in Paragraph 42.)

Regulations drafted by Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G., for the Officers of the Municipal Council, Colombo, as adopted by the Standing Committee on Municipal Works.

THE following regulations are issued for the guidance of officers of the Municipal Council, Colombo:—

The expression "Head of a Department" shall mean the Municipal Engineer, the Medical Officer of Health, and such other person or persons who may be duly appointed hereafter as Heads of Departments.

The following expressions:—

Municipal Engineer (M.E.) formerly called Superintendent of Works
Assistant Municipal Engineer (A.M.E.)
Head Overseers (H.O.)
Inspector of Private Buildings (I.P.B.)

shall mean and include all persons duly appointed by the Council or the Chairman under the provisions of Ordinance to perform the duties either permanently or temporarily of such appointments.

### ORGANIZATION.

The work of the Municipal Council and its officers is conducted at the Municipal Council Office, Colombo.

The general control of all officers and of the work performed by them is vested in the Chairman, who shall give the necessary directions to the Heads of the several Departments for the performance of the duties imposed on the Chairman and Council by Ordinance and by resolution of Council.

It shall be the duty of every Head of a Department to at all times render every assistance in his power to the Chairman and Council respecting the work of his Department, and to at all times rigidly comply with the orders of the Chairman.

All orders of the Chairman to subordinate officers of a Department respecting work entrusted to such Department shall be conveyed through the Head of the Department, and it shall be the duty of the Head of the Department to see that such orders are duly carried out.

All subordinate officers shall rigidly carry out the orders of the Head of their Department.

All officers shall rigidly comply with the regulations of Council conveyed to them in writing from time to time.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

All letters are to be written in the official form as at present in use.

Every letter is to be headed with the subject heading, care being taken that in all cases in which such letter refers—

(a) To any previous correspondence, the subject heading shall be that adopted in such previous correspondence.

(b) To any work for which provision is made in the Budget, the subject heading adopted shall be that adopted in the Budget.

(c) To any new work respectively which no previous correspondence exists, the subject heading adopted should as far as possible indicate the position and nature of the work referred to.

(d) To any person whether in the employ of Council or otherwise, such subject heading should contain the name of the person and the subject referred to.

Not more than one subject should be dealt with in any one communication.

All letters to be dated and numbered. A reference to previous correspondence upon the subjects, if any, must be given.

Original papers and correspondence sent to officers of the Council for reference are not to be retained by them for more than a fortnight; should that time not suffice for reporting on them they must be returned after notes have been taken of the contents.

All Heads of Departments shall address the Council through the Chairman, and all subordinate officers shall address the Chairman through the Head of their Department.

No copies of any correspondence, plans, or other documents shall be given, except such as are required for carrying out the instructions of Council, without the authority of the Chairman.

### Leave of Absence.

Every officer shall obtain the permission of the Chairman before absenting himself from duty.

All applications for leave of absence should be sent in writing to the Chairman, whenever practicable, at least seven days before the date of commencement of such leave.

An officer delivering over charge shall prepare in duplicate a statement as regards each work or estimate, embracing condition and date, expenditure to date, sufficiency of balance to complete the work, and other necessary particulars. This statement shall bear the signature of both officers, and from the date of signature the officer taking over charge accepts full responsibility. But should he see reason to doubt the sufficiency of the balance or any other material particular in the statement he shall state the fact with his reasons on the face of the statement.

One copy of such statement to be transmitted to the Chairman and the other to be retained by the officer relieved.

### Works Department.

*Returns.*

The following returns shall be made in the forms set forth in the Appendix.

The returns made by the Municipal Engineer shall be forwarded to the Chairman and those made by the subordinate officers of the Works Department to the Municipal Engineer not later than the dates stated by the Municipal Engineer.

| | Date of Forwarding. |
|---|---|
| *Annual :—* | |
| Probable expenditure upon works included in Budget | September 15 |
| Proposed works for next year's Budget .. | September 15 |
| Schedule of labour .. .. | January 3 |
| Annual Administration Report .. .. | February 15 |
| *Half-yearly :—* | |
| Progress reports .. .. .. | January 15 and July 15 |
| Tools and stores .. .. .. | February 15 and July 15 |
| Office furniture .. .. .. | February 15 and July 15 |
| Surveying instruments and appliances .. | February 15 and July 15 |

*Assistant Municipal Engineer and Officers in charge in Works to Municipal Engineer.*

*Annual :—*

Probable expenditure upon works included in Budget executed under his immediate direction.

*Half-yearly :—*

Progress reports.
Tools and stores.
Surveying instruments and appliances.

*Monthly :—*

Diary.

*Weekly returns :—*

Distribution rolls.

*Overseers to Assistant Municipal Engineer.*

*Monthly :—*

Returns of tools.
Check-rolls.

*Weekly :—*

Distribution rolls.

### Duties.

*Municipal Engineer.*

1. He shall be provided with suitable offices for his own use and also for the use of all officers under his immediate direction and supervision, and shall attend such offices.

He shall have the absolute and complete control (subject to the general control of the Chairman) and management of all officers, clerks, and assistants appointed for service in the Works Department, as well as the control of all the workmen and servants connected with works in his charge.

2. He shall be in charge of all lands and buildings vested in the Municipal Council, and shall be responsible for the safe custody and preservation and issue of all stores required for use in the Works Department.

3. He shall devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office, and shall not engage in any work of a private nature without the written authority of the Chairman.

4. When required by the Chairman he shall attend any meeting of the Council, Standing Committees, or Special Committees.

5. He shall be responsible for the taking of all levels, preparation of plans, sections, specifications estimates, and reports in connection with the design, cost, and utility of all proposed public works called for by resolution at the Municipal Council.

6. He shall have the custody of all plans, maps, specifications, estimates, and reports made under his direction in the performance of his duties, and of all records of his work and all books and other articles given to or provided for him or his Department; all such documents shall be the property of the Council.

7. He shall inspect and superintend the execution of all works entrusted to his charge by the Municipal Council, the construction and maintenance of public buildings, roads, footways, lanes, bridges, water-courses, sewers, drains, and all works done in the public streets by the Gas, Water, Tramway, Electric Light, and other Companies or by private persons, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman.

8. He shall cause to be measured up and certify to all works carried out by the Works Department and ordered by the Municipal Council, and shall report to the Chairman upon the manner in which they have been executed.

9. He shall satisfy himself as to the correctness of the invoiced measure or weights of all materials purchased by or on behalf of the Municipal Council for the use of the Works Department, and immediately upon delivery of such materials he shall make an entry and certificate of their quality and quantity.

10. He shall keep such accounts of the payments of wages, classification, and cost of works and materials, as well as of the state of the stores in his Department, as will enable the accounts of the Municipality to be kept in the form required by law and Audit.

11. He shall prepare all vouchers for payments, and they shall set forth clearly the nature and quantity of the materials supplied or service performed, and the particular account and authority under which the liability has been incurred. Such vouchers shall be duly certified to by him.

12. All payments are to be made upon such vouchers as aforesaid by the Secretary, save and except all payments on account of labourers employed in the Department, which shall be made by the Municipal Engineer, who shall at least once a month make a requisition for money to pay departmental labourers, and shall forthwith upon receipt of such money pay it to the labourers, and thereafter render to the Chairman full and complete accounts, together with perfected vouchers of the disbursements made.

13. He shall see that all contracts for works are duly and efficiently performed, and shall prepare certificates and vouchers for all payments as they may become due under such contracts.

He shall advise the Chairman in all questions of failure on the part of contractors, or any misconduct in the execution of such contracts entrusted to his charge, and shall enforce the conditions of contract under the receipt of instructions from the Chairman.

14. No materials shall be ordered, nor shall any labourers be engaged, or any other liability incurred, upon any work not previously sanctioned by the Municipal Council.

15. In the event of unforeseen or urgent necessity he shall employ such labour and use such materials as may be necessary for due and proper protection of the public safety and property, and he shall forthwith report to the Chairman the amount of such expenditure, whether incurred or to be incurred, and the reason for it.

16. He shall be responsible for the control and regulation of all private building operations as set forth in the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 and the by-laws made thereunder, and shall receive all notices and plans and issue all instructions as may be required by law in respect of the same.

17. He shall lay out and prepare plans of street lines and building frontages, lines and levels of new streets, and shall submit them to the Chairman for approval, and thereafter it shall be incumbent upon him to take all necessary steps to secure conformity with these buildings and street lines and levels, and to report to the Chairman all cases of non-compliance.

18. He shall examine the sites, plans, and particulars for proposed new buildings or alterations, and shall ascertain whether or not such plans comply in all respects with the provisions of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 and the by-laws made thereunder. He shall point out in what manner such plans require amendment, and shall attach a seal or other mark so as to permanently indicate that the plans have been duly examined and approved.

19. He shall retain and carefully preserve a plan and the particulars of every new building, or material alteration to an existing building; this plan must show definitely the exact situation of such building with regard to the adjoining buildings and the nearest road or proposed road, also all drains and proposed drains and their connections with the public sewer, as far as they can be reasonably ascertained.

20. He shall cause those who have submitted plans to be informed in what manner such plans require amendment in order to comply with the requirements of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 and the by-laws made thereunder, and shall duly notify all parties submitting plans when such plans are approved.

21. He shall receive all notices of intention to begin building and shall inspect and pass foundations, he shall examine and if necessary reject all or any materials brought for the construction of such building, provided such material does not comply with the provisions of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 and the by-laws made thereunder, and shall ascertain that the sanctioned plans are strictly complied with.

22. He shall take such proceedings in the Municipal Court as may be necessary to enforce the law and by-laws of the Municipal Council so far as such law and by-laws refer to the work of his Department.

23. He shall keep a careful record of applications made and permits granted to build and of all notices issued and action taken thereon.

24. He shall see that all street decorations, scaffoldings, and platforms erected with the consent of the Chairman are properly erected, and that persons by whom they have been erected reinstate and make good the pavements and road surface when such decorations, scaffoldings, boardings, &c., have been removed, and report any failure to the Chairman.

25. He shall cause to be prepared and served all notices required under the Municipal Ordinances and by-laws made thereunder, or relating to all matters connected with the duties of his Department.

26. He shall cause to be prepared all bills of cost on account of expenditure incurred by him on behalf of private persons, and shall forward them duly certified to the Chairman for collection.

27. He shall be responsible for watering streets in accordance with the by-laws and time tables sanctioned by the Municipal Council.

28. He shall not be responsible for the management of the Health Department, but shall make periodical inspections of the plant used by that Department, and report the result of such inspection to the Chairman.

29. He shall prepare all notices calling for tenders in respect of any work to be executed or service to be performed under the supervision of his Department, and shall forward the same for publication to the Chairman. He shall examine and report on all such tenders received.

30. He shall annually prepare a report and tabular statement for the information of the Municipal Council, setting forth the work he considers the most desirable to proceed with during the coming year, the approximate cost thereof, and the estimated expenditure he anticipates can be usefully and efficiently incurred by his Department during the coming year in respect of such works. Such report and statement shall be forwarded to the Chairman not later than the 15th day of September in each year.

31. He shall further report and furnish a tabular statement for the information of the Municipal Council, setting forth the expenditure necessary for the due and proper maintenance of all public buildings, roads, and other properties in the charge of his Department. Such report and statement shall be forwarded to the Chairman not later than the 15th day of September in each year.

32. He shall prepare an annual report upon the works undertaken and duties performed by his Department during the year. Such report shall as far as practicable be a record of facts, but he shall be at liberty in such report to invite attention to any public work or works he considers it desirable to execute in the near future.

Such report shall be forwarded to the Chairman as soon after the 1st day of January in each year as may be and shall be printed and laid on the Council table.

*Assistant Municipal Engineer.*

The Assistant Municipal Engineer shall be under the immediate direction and control of the Municipal Engineer, and shall at all times carry out his orders and instructions and conduct the work entrusted to his charge in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

*Head Overseers.*

Head Overseers shall be under the immediate direction and control of the Municipal Engineer or Assistant Municipal Engineer, as the Municipal Engineer may direct, and shall at all times carry out the orders and instructions of such officers and conduct the works entrusted to their charge in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

*Overseers.*

Overseers shall be under the immediate direction and control of the Assistant Municipal Engineer or Head Overseers, as the Municipal Engineer may direct, and shall at all times carry out the instructions of such officers and conduct the works they are engaged on in acccordance with the provisions of these regulations.

*Inspector of Buildings.*

The Inspector of Buildings shall be under the immediate direction and control of the Municipal Engineer, and shall at all times carry out his rules and instructions.

He shall examine and report to the Municipal Engineer on all plans submitted under the building regulations, and shall see that all works are carried out in accordance with approved plans.

He shall see that no encroachment in any public street, thoroughfare, lane, alley, or other properties vested in the Municipal Council is permitted, and in the event of any such encroachment having taken place he shall at once report the occurrence to the Municipal Engineer.

GENERAL.

*Record book.*—Every officer in immediate charge of work shall keep a record book in which he shall daily enter a record of his inspection, recording the working parties visited, the work in progress, and any special fact to be brought to the notice of the Head of his Department, a separate page being kept for each estimate.

*Completion of work.*—Every officer in immediate charge of work shall daily enter in such book the materials required to be ordered, and the probable dates of completion of such work. The date of commencement and completion of such work shall be duly recorded.

Every officer in immediate charge of works shall fully record every letter, notice, or order issued by him.

Every officer in immediate charge of works shall report the completion of a work or estimate in his charge as soon as it is finished to the Bookkeeper, through the Municipal Engineer, unless otherwise directed by the Head of his Department, giving the dates upon which the expenditure ceased.

*Check-rolls.*—Every officer in immediate charge of works shall periodically, not less than once a week, examine the check-rolls and satisfy himself as to the correctness of the entries made thereon.

Such officer shall at the time of such verification initial and date the check-roll.

Every officer in immediate charge of works shall satisfy himself that the check-roll is an accurate statement of the men employed in the work, the rates are correct, and the total amount is a fair valuation of the work done.

Such officer before presenting the check-roll for payment shall sign the following declaration: "I declare upon honour that on the (here insert date ) I checked the number of men employed in this check-roll and was satisfied that the number of men agreed with the entries in the columns on these dates."

Overseers are required to satisfy themselves that all persons whose names are entered in the check-roll for the month have paid the amount due under the Road Ordinance.

*Distribution-rolls.*—Every officer in immediate charge of works shall see that the distribution rolls are correctly kept, and shall record on the back thereof the actual measurement of each item of work

showing the cost per unit of work done, and in the case of contract work the amount of work completed.

A separate distribution roll shall be kept for each estimate, and the number of men shown thereon shall agree with that shown in the check-rolls.

*Attendance at office.*—Every officer in immediate charge of works shall attend the office every Tuesday and the 3rd or 4th day of each month, and shall examine and certify to the correctnes of the distribution rolls.

*Inspection of works.*—Every officer in immediate charge of works shall as far as practicable daily inspect the works in his charge and give special attention to those in progress, and shall every quarter submit a report to the Municipal Engineer setting forth the condition of all buildings, bridges, canals, water-courses, roads, and other works in his charge requiring repairs.

Every officer in immediate charge of works shall, upon any building, bridge, or other work in his charge becoming a source of danger to the public safety, take such steps as may be necessary to prevent accident and report the matter at once to the Municipal Engineer.

*Checking materials.*—Every officer in immediate charge of works shall examine and check all materials delivered on the works and ascertain that they are of the quality and quantity ordered.

*Measurement of work.*—Every officer in immediate charge of works shall measure-up the work done monthly in respect of such work or estimate. The measurement and calculations shall be entered in a book, and care must be taken that they are intelligently and systematically entered. The measurement book shall be considered the property of the Council and filed for reference in the Municipal Engineer's Office.

*Instruction.*—Every officer in immediate charge of works shall see that he obtains full instruction from time to time in respect of the works entrusted to him, and he will be held personally responsible for any failure on his part to obtain the necessary instructions.

*Orders for material.*—Every officer in immediate charge of works shall in his own handwriting fill up and write the necessary orders for materials, initial the same, and hand them to the Day-book Clerk, who shall duly enter them and submit the same to the Municipal Engineer or Assistant Municipal Engineer for signature.

### *Expenditure.*

*Urgent.*—No expenditure may, except in most urgent cases, be incurred unless such expenditure is covered by the Budget and sanctioned estimate, and the necessity of such expenditure must be at once reported to the Chairman.

*Estimates required.*—In all cases other than those of extreme urgency a detailed estimate must be submitted and sanctioned by the Chairman before any expenditure is incurred. All deviations from the items provided in an estimate which may become necessary during the execution of the work must be met by an amendment duly submitted and sanctioned by the Chairman before the account is closed.

*Account.*—All expenditure must be brought to account under the several headings in the Budget, and care must be taken that it is brought to account under the vote to which it is properly chargeable.

No expenditure other than that on the work for which the vote was originally sanctioned in the Budget may on any account be charged to such vote.

*Supervision.*—The Municipal Engineer and every officer in immediate charge of works must exercise a strict supervision over expenditure, and all officers in immediate charge of works must examine all vouchers before making payment and see that the prices are fair and reasonable.

*Expenditure not provided for in Budget.*—In all cases of proposed expenditure which cannot properly be charged to the available balance on any vote in the Budget it must be clearly stated, in submitting the estimate to the Chairman, that special provision is required.

In all such cases the person submitting such estimate must state if the work is urgent, and if the postponement of it to the following year would be likely to involve danger to the public safety or serious loss to the ratepayers.

*Estimates.*—In submitting estimates for any work the vote in the Budget to which such work is properly chargeable and the balance remaining on such vote to meet the proposed expenditure must be clearly stated.

*Application for money.*—Every officer upon sending application for money should state the service for which it is required and the votes in the Budget against which it is proposed to charge the sum asked for.

All applications for advance of money which cannot properly be debited to any vote in the Budget or approved Supplementary Budget must be accompanied by a statement clearly showing the necessity for complying with such application.

### *Accounts.*

*Cash account and ledger.*—Every officer in receipt of money should keep a cash account and ledger, and all moneys received or paid shall be duly entered therein. Such books shall clearly show from whom such moneys are received and the services for which it was intended, and cash account entries in respect of payments made shall refer to the vouchers in support of such payments.

*Voucher book.*—The Municipal Engineer shall keep a voucher book showing the details of every debit in the ledger other than payments to coolies and the estimate against which the several items are being charged.

*Distribution roll.*—The Municipal Engineer should have the custody of the distribution roll showing the distribution of labour and material of the several works, cost of the same, and the number of the estimate to which it has been debited. A separate distribution roll should be kept in respect of each estimate.

*Abstract book.*—The Municipal Engineer should keep an abstract book in which shall be entered the probable liability in respect of any order given from time to time either for labour or material; a separate folio shall be opened in respect of each estimate.

*Posting and balancing.*—All books and accounts should be posted daily and balanced monthly.

*Maintenance of Works.*

*Approval of estimates.*—As soon as the Budget for the year has been passed by Council the Chairman may approve of the estimates submitted by the Municipal Engineer for the maintenance of all roads, buildings, and other works in charge of the Council, and the signature of the Chairman to such estimates shall be deemed sufficient authority to the Municipal Engineer to carry out the work enumerated in such estimates and incur the expenditure provided for them.

*Works chargeable to other votes.*—In the event of any expenditure upon any one work chargeable to an open vote exceeding Rs. 200 being sanctioned such sanction shall be reported to Council.

*New Works.*

*Proposals to be submitted to Council.*—All proposals in regard to new works, accompanied by a brief report setting forth the general scope and the nature of the work proposed and the objects to be attained and an approximate estimate of the work if such can be readily ascertained, should be submitted to Council and an order of Council made thereon before detail plans and estimates are prepared.

*Estimates.*—In framing all estimates care must be taken that such estimates include the total probable expenditure in the carrying out of the project and all subsequent expenditure in connection therewith.

*Insertion in Budget.*—No estimate for any project other than works necessary for the efficient maintenance and repair of works in charge of the Council shall be inserted in the Budget for consideration, unless the Council has previously declared its willingness to consider such project.

*Construction of new works.*—When the construction of any new work has been approved by Council and funds for its execution are included in the sanctioned Budget, the Chairman may sanction the estimate for the same and issue such orders as may appear to him desirable for the early commencement and completion of such works, provided no expenditure beyond that included in the Budget is incurred during any one year without the previous sanction of Council.

*Financial Instruction.*

*Account book.*—All account books must be kept in such a manner as to preserve an accurate and complete record of all financial transactions and to admit of readily ascertaining at any time the exact financial position of the Council.

Separate books must be kept for cash and stores.

*Audit queries.*—All queries by the Auditor respecting any account shall be addressed to the Chairman and referred to the officer concerned, who shall forthwith reply to the same.

*Financial year.*—The year of account is to be from 1st January to 31st December, all receipts and payments during that period being regarded as for and from the service of that year. It must be clearly understood that all receipts taken and payments made after 31st December in each year must be carried to account the ensuing year.

*Cash book.*—All cash books are to be balanced and compared with the cash in hand at the close of each official day.

*Expenditure accounts.*—The accounts of expenditure should follow the classification and arrangment of the Budget for the year, which with the Supplementary Budgets, if any, contain a statement of the services required and the maximum expenditure to be incurred thereon.

*Erasures.*—On no account must any erasure be made in any account book or voucher; necessary alterations must be initialled by the officer writing them.

*Receipts destroyed.*—If a receipt be accidentally destroyed or cancelled, a note must be made on the counterfoil signed by the officer responsible, and the counterfoil must not be removed from the book.

*Consecutive numbering.*—The foil and counterfoil of all indent, order, receipt, deposit, issue, or withdrawal books shall be consecutively numbered before being put in use.

*Books.*—All officers shall keep such books and balance the same as the Chairman may direct.

*Store Regulations.*

*Definition.*—The term "stores" snall include all material, furniture, tools, and instruments in charge of the several officers.

*Accounting of stores.*—Every officer who has charge of stores must see that they are kept in a secure manner and in a condition fit for use.

*Waybills.*—All waybills are to be checked immediately on receipt of stores and returned duly receipted by the officer receiving the stores.

*Unserviceable stores*—No stores shall be written off the stock book as unserviceable, except with the concurrence of a Board of Survey and the approval of the Chairman.

*Books.*—All officers in charge of stores shall keep such books and balance the same as the Chairman may direct.

A. S. PAGDEN,
Chairman, Municipal Council, and
Mayor of Colombo.

January 21, 1903.

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## APPENDIX C. (Quoted in Paragraph 83.)

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of (Conservancy Branch) Public Health Department during 1904.

| RECEIPTS. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Recoveries from householders for conserving latrines ... | — | 165,874 61 |
| Recoveries from householders for buckets sold ... | — | 292 0 |
| Recoveries from householders for disinfectants, &c. ... | — | 789 53 |
| Recoveries from householders on account clearing of cesspit privies ... | — | 920 50 |
| Recoveries, Miscellaneous— | | |
| Refunds, overpayments to contractor ... ... | 460 0 | |
| Refunds, carts damaged ... | 299 95 | |
| Miscellaneous ... | 73 90 | |
| | | 833 85 |
| Rent of grass land at Night Soil Depôt, Narahenpitiya ... | — | 3,672 0 |
| Total—Rs. | | 172,382 49 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Vote No. 98, Salaries, Wages, and Allowances:— | | |
| Salaries of office staff, supervision, and allowance ... | 10,994 53 | |
| Amount paid to contractor for conservancy ... | 60,890 95 | |
| | | 71,885 48 |
| Vote No. 99, Supply of Coir Dust | — | 5,100 0 |
| Vote No. 100, Purchase of Stationery ... ... | — | 647 91 |
| Vote No. 101, Refunds ... | — | 140 80 |
| Vote No. 102, Hire of Bulls ... | — | 42,931 55 |
| Vote No. 103, Construction and Repair of Carts ... | — | 11,128 83 |
| Vote No. 104, Miscellaneous:— | | |
| Rent of lands ... | 100 0 | |
| Supervisor's uniform ... | 539 88 | |
| Furniture ... ... | 27 80 | |
| Expenses during floods ... | 486 75 | |
| Miscellaneous ... | 547 69 | |
| | | 1,702 12 |
| Vote No. 255, Repairs to floors of Cattle Sheds, Night Soil Depôt | 51 52 | |
| Vote No. 271, Repairs to Portable Cattle Sheds, Night Soil Depôt ... ... | 63 81 | |
| | | 115 33 |
| Vote No. 262, Repairs to Depôt Overseer's quarters, Night Soil Depôt (Buildings) ... | 32 25 | |
| Vote No. 270, Repairs to walls of Cooly Lines, Night Soil Depôt (Buildings) .. ... | 313 60 | |
| | | 345 85 |
| Vote No. 256, Construction of new Cooly Lines, Night Soil Depôt ... | — | 938 12 |
| Vote No. 196, Upkeep of Night Soil Depôt roads ... ... | — | 314 91 |
| Vote No. 242, Reconstruction of road, Night Soil Depôt ... | — | 170 71 |
| Vote No. 265, Construction and Maintenance of roads, Night Soil Depôt ... ... | — | 2,993 38 |
| Vote No. 284, Making new service roads, Night Soil Depôt ... | — | 473 63 |
| Vote No. 210, Metalling Narahenpitiya road ... | — | 2,557 41 |
| Rent of lands, Night Soil Depot ... | — | 1,537 50 |
| Total—Rs. | | 142,983 53 |

APPENDIX D. (Quoted in Paragraph 92.)

MUNICIPAL COURT OF COLOMBO.

A classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Court of the Municipal Magistrate during the Year 1904.

| | Vagrants. | | Thoroughfares. | | Cruelty to Animals. | | Nuisances. | | Police. | | Carriages let to Hire. | | Unlawful Gaming. | | Miscellaneous.* | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. 4 of 1841. | | No. 10 of 1861. | | No. 7 of 1862. | | No. 15 of 1862. | | No. 16 of 1865. | | No. 9 of 1901. | | No. 17 of 1889. | | | | | |
| | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | | |
| Pending on December 31, 1903 ... ... | 30 | 30 | — | — | — | — | 71 | 71 | 60 | 60 | — | — | 7 | 57 | 246 | 246 | 414 | 464 |
| Instituted during the year ... ... ... | 1,374 | 1,874 | 146 | 146 | 1,310 | 1,312 | 1,704 | 1,848 | 5,674 | 5,791 | 84 | 84 | 101 | 365 | 8,598 | 8,981 | 18,991 | 20,401 |
| | 1,404 | 1,904 | 146 | 146 | 1,310 | 1,312 | 1,775 | 1,919 | 5,734 | 5,851 | 84 | 84 | 108 | 422 | 8,844 | 9,227 | 19,405 | 20,865 |
| Convicted ... ... ... ... | 1,197 | 1,597 | 132 | 132 | 1,284 | 1,284 | 1,564 | 1,662 | 5,240 | 5,347 | 51 | 51 | 99 | 357 | 2,908 | 3,094 | 12,475 | 13,524 |
| Acquitted and dismissed ... ... ... | 204 | 304 | 12 | 12 | 26 | 28 | 169 | 204 | 489 | 489 | 32 | 32 | 9 | 65 | 5,169 | 5,366 | 6,110 | 6,500 |
| Pending ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 42 | 53 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 767 | 767 | 820 | 841 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pending from 1903 ... ... | 414 | Disposed of ... ... | 18,585 |
| Instituted in 1904 ... ... | 18,991 | Pending on January 1, 1905 ... | 820 |
| Total ... | 19,405 | Total ... | 19,405 |

* The cases appearing under this head are instituted under Ordinances Nos. 8 of 1866, 16 of 1881, 2 of 1883 (section 259), 7 of 1887, 7 of 1889, 26 of 1890, 1 of 1896, and 3 of 1897.

## APPENDIX E. (Quoted in Paragraph 118.)

### TABLES OF ATTENDANCE.

"p" signifies "present"; "a" signifies "absent."

### I.—Meetings of the Municipal Council.

| Names of Members. | General Meeting, 8-1-04. | General Meeting, 19-2-04. | General Meeting, 18-3-04. | General Meeting, 15-4-04. | General Meeting, 13-5-04. | General Meeting 10-6-04. | General Meeting, 8-7-04. | General Meeting, 12-8-04. | General Meeting, 9-9-04 | General Meeting, 14-10-04. | General Meeting, 11-11-04. | Special Meeting. 6-12-04. | General Meeting, 9-12-04. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| P. D. Khan, Esq. | p | p | p | p | p | p | a | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| M. F. Khan, Esq. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | p | p | p | p | a | p |
| F. H. Grinlinton, Esq. | p | a | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| P. D. Warren, Esq. | ... | ... | p | p | a | p | p | a | a | p | p | p | p |
| Major A. W. de Wilton | p | p | p | a | p | p | a | a | p | p | p | p | p |
| Dr. C. W. van Geyzel | p | p | p | p | a | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| Dr. Allan Perry | p | a | p | a | a | p | p | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dr. C. T. Griffin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | p | a | p | p | a | p |
| F. C. Allen, Esq. | p | p | a | a | a | a | p | p | p | p | p | a | p |
| L. Creasy, Esq. | p | p | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. | ... | ... | p | a | a | p | a | a | p | a | p | a | a |
| G. H. Alston, Esq. | p | p | p | p | a | p | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | a | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| Chas. Perera, Esq. | p | p | p | p | p | p | a | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| Chas. P. Dias, Esq. | p | p | p | a | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| James Peiris, Esq. | p | p | p | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | p | p |
| H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. | p | a | a | p | a | p | a | a | p | p | p | p | p |
| Dr. Solomon Fernando | p | p | p | p | p | p | a | a | p | p | p | p | p |
| M. L. M. Zainudeen, Esq. | p | a | p | p | a | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | a |
| Dr. W. H. de Silva | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | a | p | p | p | p | p |
| H. Tiruvilangam, Esq. | p | p | p | p | p | p | a | a | p | p | a | p | p |
| M. Finlay, Esq. | p | p | p | p | p | a | a | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| R. Davidson, Esq. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | p | a | p | a | a | p |

Number of Meetings, 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman | ... Attended | 13 | Meetings |
| P. D. Khan, Esq. | ... " | 6 | " |
| M. F. Khan, Esq. | ... " | 5 | " |
| F. H. Grinlinton, Esq. | ... " | 1 | " |
| P. D. Warren Esq. | ... " | 8 | " |
| Major A. W. de Wilton | ... " | 10 | " |
| Dr. C. W. van Geyzel | ... " | 12 | " |
| Dr. Allan Perry | ... " | 4 | " |
| Dr. C. T. Griffin | ... " | 4 | " |
| F. C. Allen, Esq. | ... " | 8 | " |
| L. Creasy, Esq. | ... " | 2 | " |
| The Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. | ... " | 4 | " |
| G. H. Alston, Esq. | ... Attended | 5 | Meetings |
| The Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker, | ... " | 6 | " |
| Chas. Perera, Esq. | ... " | 12 | " |
| Caas. P. Dias, Esq. | ... " | 12 | " |
| James Peiris, Esq. | ... " | 5 | " |
| H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. | ... " | 8 | " |
| Dr. Solomon Fernando | ... " | 11 | " |
| M. L. M. Zainudeen, Esq. | ... " | 10 | " |
| Dr. W. H. de Silva | ... " | 12 | " |
| H. Tiruvilangam, Esq. | ... " | 10 | " |
| M. Finlay, Esq. | ... " | 5 | " |
| R. Davidson, Esq. | ... " | 3 | " |

## II.—Standing Committee on Law and General Subjects.

| Names of Members. | January 20, 1904. | February 3, 1904. | February 11, 1904. | February 18, 1904. | March 2, 1904. | March 28, 1904. | April 19, 1904. | April 26, 1904. | May 4, 1904. | May 11, 1904. | May 24, 1904. | May 27, 1904. | June 2, 1904. | July 1, 1904. | July 13, 1904. | August 23, 1904. | Sept. 23, 1904. | Nov. 2, 1904. | Nov. 4, 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman... | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| Chas. Perera, Esq. ... | p | a | p | p | p | a | p | p | a | p | a | p | p | p | p | p | p | a | p |
| James Peiris, Esq. ... | p | p | p | p | p | a | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Major A. W. de Wilton ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | a | p | p | p | a | a | p | a | p | p | p | p | p |
| H. Tiruvilangam, Esq. ... | p | a | a | p | a | p | a | p | a | p | a | p | p | a | p | a | a | a | p |

Number of Meetings, 19.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... Attended 19 Meetings
Chas. Perera, Esq. ... " 14 "

James Peiris, Esq. ... Attended 5 Meetings
Major A. W. de Wilton ... " 9 "
H. Tiruvilangam, Esq. ... " 9 "

## III.—Standing Committee on the Regulation of Markets and Sanitation.

| Names of Members. | January 21, 1904. | February 16, 1904. | March 4, 1904. | March 22, 1904. | April 28, 1904. | May 26, 1904. | June 8, 1904. | June 30, 1904. | July 22, 1904. | July 29, 1904. | August 25, 1904. | Sept. 16, 1904. | Sept. 22, 1904. | October 18, 1904. | Nov. 18, 1904. | December 13, 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... ... | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| Dr. C. W. van Geyzel ... ... | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | a | p | p | a | a | p | a | p |
| Dr. Solomon Fernando ... ... | p | a | a | a | a | a | p | p | a | a | p | p | p | p | p | a |
| Dr. W. H. de Silva ... ... | p | p | a | p | p | a | p | p | p | p | a | a | p | a | p | p |

Number of Meetings, 16.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... Attended 16 Meetings
Dr. C. W. van Geyzel ... " 12 "

Dr. Solomon Fernando ... Attended 8 Meetings
Dr. W. H. de Silva ... " 11 "

## IV.—Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment.

| Names of Members. | Jan. 12, 1904. | Jan. 15, 1904. | Jan. 19, 1904. | Jan. 26, 1904 | Feb. 16, 1904. | Mar. 8, 1904. | Mar. 22, 1904. | April 26, 1904. | May 3, 1904. | May 26, 1904. | June 7, 1904. | June 28, 1904. | July 12, 1904. | Aug. 19, 1904. | Sept. 6, 1904. | Sept. 20, 1904. | Oct. 21, 1904. | Nov. 1, 1904. | Nov. 8, 1904. | Nov. 24, 1904. | Dec. 7, 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| P. D. Khan, Esq. | p | p | p | p | p | a | p | a | a | a | p | a | a | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | p | a | a | p | a | p | p | p |
| G. H. Alston, Esq. | p | a | p | p | p | p | a | a | p | p | p | p | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | p | a | p | p | p | p | p | a | p |
| M. Finlay, Esq. | p | p | p | p | a | p | p | a | p | p | a | p | p | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| R. Davidson, Esq. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | a |

Number of Meetings, 21.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... Attended 21 Meetings
P. D. Khan, Esq. ... " 7 "
H. A. Jayawardene, Esq. ... " 5 "
G. H. Alston, Esq. ... Attended 9 Meetings
The Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker ... " 7 "
M. Finlay, Esq. ... " 10 "
R. Davidson, Esq. ... " 7 "

## V.—Standing Committee on Municipal Works.

| Names of Members. | January 11, 1904. | January 25, 1904. | February 15, 1904. | February 20, 1904. | March 12, 1904. | March 26, 1904. | April 14, 1904. | April 23, 1904. | June 4, 1904. | June 24, 1904. | July 14, 1904. | August 22, 1904. | Sept. 5, 1904. | Sept. 13, 1904. | October 22, 1904. | Nov. 17, 1904. | Decembe 15, 1904 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| L. Creasy, Esq. ... | p | p | p | p | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | p | a | p | | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| Chas. P. Dias ... | p | p | a | p | p | a | a | p | p | p | p | a | p | p | p | p | p |
| H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. ... | a | a | a | p | p | a | p | p | p | p | p | p | a | p | a | a | a |

Number of Meetings, 17.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... Attended 17 Meetings
L. Creasy, Esq. ... " 4 "
The Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. " 11 "
Chas. P. Dias, Esq. ... Attended 13 Meetings
H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. ... " 9 "

## VI.—Meetings of the Special Committees.

### (1) Special Committee to consider and report regarding the Colombo Lake.

Re-appointed January 8, 1904.

| | February 1, 1904. | | February 1, 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... | p | H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. ... | a |
| L. Creasy, Esq. ... ... | p | Dr. Solomon Fernando ... | p |
| Dr. C. W. van Geyzel ... ... | a | Dr. W. H. de Silva ... ... | a |
| Chas. P. Dias, Esq. ... ... | p | | |

Number of Meetings, 1.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... | Attended | 1 | Meeting | H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. ... | Attended | 0 | Meeting |
| L. Creasy, Esq. ... ... | „ | 1 | „ | Dr. Solomon Fernando ... | „ | 1 | „ |
| Dr. C. W. van Geyzel ... | „ | 0 | „ | Dr. W. de Silva ... ... | „ | 0 | „ |
| C. P. Dias, Esq. ... ... | „ | 1 | „ | | | | |

### (2) Special Committee to consider whether any portion, and if so what might be set apart for payment from existing Balances and Current Revenue towards the cost of the Modified Mansergh Scheme.

Re-appointed January 8, 1904.

| | January 29, 1904. | | January 29, 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... | p | Chas. Perera, Esq. ... ... | p |
| P. D. Khan, Esq. ... ... | p | James Peiris, Esq., ... ... | p |
| L. Creasy, Esq. ... ... | p | Dr. Solomon Fernando ... | a |
| G. H. Alston, Esq. ... ... | p | | |

Number of Meetings, 1.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... | Attended | 1 | Meeting | Chas. Perera, Esq. ... | Attended | 1 | Meeting |
| P. D. Khan, Esq. ... | „ | 1 | „ | James Peiris, Esq. ... | „ | 1 | „ |
| L. Creasy, Esq. ... | „ | 1 | „ | Dr. Solomon Fernando ... | „ | 0 | „ |
| G. H. Alston, Esq. ... | „ | 1 | „ | | | | |

### (3) Special Committee to consider the question of Flushing of Drains.

Re-appointed January 8, 1904.

| | January 25, 1904. | | January 25, 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... | p | H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. ... | a |
| L. Creasy, Esq. ... ... | p | Dr. Solomon Fernando ... | p |
| Dr. C. W. van Geyzel ... ... | p | Dr. W. H. de Silva ... ... | p |
| Chas. P. Dias, Esq. ... ... | p | | |

Number of Meetings, 1.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... | Attended | 1 | Meeting | H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. ... | Attended | 0 | Meeting |
| L. Creasy, Esq. ... | „ | 1 | „ | Dr. Solomon Fernando ... | „ | 1 | „ |
| Dr. C. W. van Geyzel ... | „ | 1 | „ | Dr. W. H. de Silva ... | „ | 1 | „ |
| Chas. P. Dias, Esq. ... | „ | 1 | „ | | | | |

### (4) Special Committee to consider the Nuisance caused in Colombo by the prevalence of Dust at certain periods of the year and to report at next Meeting of Council what steps should be taken in the matter.

Appointed January 8, 1904.

| | January 25, 1904. | | January 25, 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... | p | H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. ... | a |
| L. Creasy, Esq. ... ... | p | Dr. Solomon Fernando ... | p |
| Dr. C. W. van Geyzel ... ... | p | Dr. W. H. de Silva ... ... | p |
| Chas. P. Dias, Esq. ... ... | p | | |

Number of Meetings, 1.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... | Attended | 1 | Meeting | H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. ... | Attended | 0 | Meeting |
| L. Creasy, Esq. ... ... | „ | 1 | „ | Dr. Solomon Fernando ... | „ | 1 | „ |
| Dr. C. W. van Geyzel ... | „ | 1 | „ | Dr. W. H. de Silva ... | „ | 1 | „ |
| Chas. P. Dias, Esq. ... | „ | 1 | „ | | | | |

### (5) Special Committee to inquire into the Complaints made by Mr. Chas. Perera against the Public Health Department.

Appointed January 8, 1904.

| | Aug 31, 1904. | Sept. 27, 1904. | Oct. 11, 1904. | | Aug. 31, 1904. | Sept. 27, 1904. | Oct. 11, 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chmn. | p' | p | p | James Peiris, Esq. ... | a | a | a |
| F. C. Allen, Esq. ... | p | p | p | H. Tiruvilangam, Esq. ... | p | p | a |
| Dr. C. T. Griffin ... | p | p | p | Dr. W. H. de Silva ... | p | p | p |

Number of Meetings, 3.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... | Attended | 3 | Meetings | James Peiris, Esq. ... | Attended | 0 | Meeting |
| F. C. Allen, Esq. ... | „ | 3 | „ | H. Tiruvilingam, Esq. ... | „ | 2 | „ |
| Dr. C. T. Griffin ... ... | „ | 3 | „ | Dr. W. H. de Silva ... | „ | 3 | „ |

(6) Special Committee to consider the Chairman's Administration Report for 1903.

Appointed March 18, 1904.

| Names of Members. | April 12, 1904. | April 22, 1904. | May 31, 1904. | June 7, 1904. | June 17, 1904. | June 28, 1904. | July 5, 1904. | July 12, 1904. | July 19, 1904. | July 26, 1904. | Aug. 2, 1904. | Aug. 9, 1904. | Aug. 16, 1904. | Aug. 23, 1904. | Aug. 30, 1904. | Sept. 6, 1904. | Sept. 20, 1904. | Sept. 28, 1904. | Oct. 4, 1904. | Oct. 12, 1904. | Nov. 4, 1904. | Nov. 10, 1904. | Nov. 15, 1904. | Nov. 26 1904. | Nov. 30, 1904. | Dec. 2, 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. D. Khan, Esq. ... | p | p | p | p | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Major A. W. de Wilton... | a | a | p | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Dr. C. W. van Geyzel ... | a | p | p | a | p | a | a | p | p | p | a | p | p | a | p | a | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| G. H. Alston, Esq. ... | p | p | p | p | a | a | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | a | ... | a | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| The Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. ... | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Chas. Perera, Esq. ... | a | p | p | p | p | p | a | p | p | p | p | p | p | a | p | a | p | p | p | p | p | a | p | p | a | p |
| Chas. P. Dias, Esq. ... | a | p | a | a | p | p | a | p | p | p | a | p | p | a | p | a | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | a | p |
| H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Dr. Solomon Fernando | a | a | p | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Dr. W. H. de Silva ... | a | a | p | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| H. Tiruvilangam, Esq | p | p | p | a | a | a | a | a | a | p | p | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | p | a | p | a | a | p |
| M. Finlay, Esq. ... | p | p | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | a |
| R. Davidson, Esq. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | ... |

Number of Meetings, 26.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. D. Khan, Esq. | ... | Attended | 4 | Meetings | Chas. P. Dias, Esq. | ... | ... | Attended | 18 | Meetings |
| Major A. W. de Wilton... | ... | " | 1 | " | H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. | ... | ... | " | — | " |
| Dr. C. W. van Geyzel ... | ... | " | 19 | " | Dr. Solomon Fernando | ... | ... | " | 1 | " |
| G. H. Alston, Esq. ... | ... | " | 4 | " | Dr. W. H. de Silva | ... | ... | " | 1 | " |
| The Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker | ... | " | — | " | H. Tiruvilangam, Esq. | ... | ... | " | 8 | " |
| The Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. | ... | " | — | " | M. Finlay, Esq. | ... | ... | " | 2 | " |
| Chas. Perera, Esq. | ... | " | 20 | " | R. Davidson, Esq. | ... | ... | " | — | " |

(7) Special Committee to consider the matter of constructing a Tramway from Maradana Junction to Armour Street.

Appointed April 15, 1904.

| | August 22, 1904. | | August 22, 1904 |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... | p | Chas. P. Dias, Esq. ... | a |
| Major A. W. de Wilton ... | p | H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. ... | p |
| The Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. ... | p | H. Tiruvilangam, Esq. ... | a |
| Chas. Perera, Esq. ... | p | | |

Number of Meetings, 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... | Attended 1 Meeting | Chas. P. Dias, Esq. ... | Attended 1 Meeting |
| Major A. W. de Wilton ... | " 1 " | H. A. Jayawardena, Esq. ... | " 1 " |
| The Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. ... | " 1 " | H. Tiruvilangam, Esq. ... | " 0 " |
| Chas. Perera, Esq. ... | " 1 " | | |

(8) Special Committee to consider the desirability of passing By-laws to regulate the use of Motor Cars, Lorries, and Cycles on public thoroughfares within the Municipality of Colombo, and to frame such draft By-laws as it considers necessary for the safety and convenience.

Appointed September 9, 1904.

| | Dec. 10, 1904. | Dec. 15, 1904. | | Dec. 10, 1904. | Dec. 15, 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... | p | p | H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. ... | a | a |
| Major A. W. de Wilton ... | p | p | R. Davidson, Esq. ... | p | p |
| The Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. | p | p | | | |

Number of Meetings, 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... | Attended 2 Meetings | H. A. Jayawardene, Esq. ... | Attended 0 Meetings |
| Major A. W. de Wilton ... | " 2 " | R. Davidson, Esq. ... | " 2 " |
| The Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. | " 2 " | | |

(9) Special Committee to consider the Scheme for the Quarry at Hill House.

Appointed December 9, 1904.

| | Dec. 8, 1904. | Dec. 19, 1904. | | Dec. 8, 1904. | Dec. 19, 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... | p | p | Dr. Solomon Fernando ... | p | p |
| Dr. C. W. van Geyzel ... | p | p | Dr. W. H. de Silva ... | p | p |
| Dr. C. Griffin ... | p | p | | | |

Number of Meetings, 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... | Attended 2 Meetings | Dr. Solomon Fernando ... | Attended 2 Meetings |
| Dr. C. W. VanGeyzel ... | " 2 " | Dr. W. H. de Silva ... | " 2 " |
| Dr. C. T. Griffin ... | " 2 " | | |

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## RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL.—July 20, 1905.

Chairman's Administration Report for 1904 was laid before the Council, having been previously printed and circulated.

Mr. Chas. Perera moved—That the report be referred to a Special Committee consisting of the four Standing Committees, exclusive of the Chairman.

Mr. C. P. Dias seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker moved as an amendment that the report be adopted.

Mr. M. F. Khan seconded.

Council divided on the amendment as follows :—

| *Ayes.* | *Noes.* |
|---|---|
| 1. Mr. R. Davidson. | 1. Mr. H. Tiruvilangam. |
| 2. Dr. W. H. de Silva. | 2. Dr. Solomon Fernando. |
| 3. Mr. F. Khan | 3. Mr. H. A. Jayewardene. |
| 4. The Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker. | 4. Mr. James Peiris. |
| 5. Mr. F. C. Allen. | 5. Mr. C. P. Dias. |
| | 6. Mr. Chas. Perera. |
| | 7. Dr. C W. van Geyzel. |

The Chairman abstained from voting.

Ayes, 5; Noes, 7. Whereupon the amendment was lost.

The original motion was then put and carried, the voting being as follows :—

| *Ayes.* | *Noes.* |
|---|---|
| 1. Mr. H. Tiruvilangam. | 1. Mr. R Davidson. |
| 2. Dr. Solomon Fernando. | 2. Dr. W. H de Silva. |
| 3. Mr. H. A. Jayewardene. | 3. Mr. M. F. Khan. |
| 4. Mr James Peiris. | 4. The Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker |
| 5. Mr. C. P. Dias. | 5. Mr. F. C. Allen. |
| 6. Mr Chas. Perera. | |
| 7. Dr. C. W. van Geyzel. | |

The Chairman abstained from voting.

Ayes, 7; Noes, 5.

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This Committee has made no report.

XIX.—1906.

# ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

# THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF GALLE

FOR THE YEAR

1904.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 20 cents.

1906.

# THE MUNICIPALITY OF GALLE.

## REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN FOR 1904.

### CONSTITUTION OF COUNCIL.

THE Council was composed of the following members at the beginning of the year under review :—

| *Nominated Members.* | *Elected Members.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. H. W. Brodhurst, Chairman. | Dr. E. Ludovici, Ward No. 1, Fort. |
| Mr. H. A. Grant, Provincial Engineer. | Mr. D. G. Goonawardana, Ward No. 2, Kaluwella. |
| Dr. J. H. Ebell, Colonial Surgeon. | Mr. F. Perera, Ward No. 3, Galupiyadda. |
| Mr. C. P. Hayley. | Mr. N. Dias Abeysinha, Ward No. 4, Hirimbure. |
| Mr. Magdon Ismail. | Mr. F. Abeysundara, Ward No. 5, Kumbalwella. |

Mr. Brodhurst was succeeded in the office of Chairman by the writer on the 6th September ; Dr. Ebell was succeeded by Dr. H. A. Keegel in August ; and Mr. Mayes, Acting Provincial Engineer, was nominated in succession to Mr. Grant on the 16th November.

*Standing Committees.*

The following Standing Committees were elected by ballot on the 10th January, 1904, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 7 of 1902 :—

(1) Law and General Subjects :—
Mr. N. Dias Abeysinha.
Mr. C. P. Hayley.
Mr. F. Abeysundara.

(2) Finance and Assessment :—
Mr. D. G. Goonawardana.
Mr. M. Ismail.
Mr. C. P. Hayley.

(3) Public Works :—
Mr. H. A. Grant.
Dr. E. Ludovici.
Mr. F. Abeysundara.

(4) Sanitation and Markets :—
Dr. J. H. Ebell.
Dr. E. Ludovici.
Mr. D. G. Goonawardana.

The vacancies caused by the departure of Mr. Grant and Dr. Ebell were filled by Mr. Mayes and Dr. Keegel.

### MEETINGS.

Twelve Ordinary Meetings and one Special Meeting of the Council were held during the year.

The Public Works Committee met nine times, the Finance Committee seven times, and the Law Committee once.

A statement showing the attendance of members at the General and Special Meetings of Council and at the meetings of the Standing Committees is given in Appendix L.

### STAFF.

There were no changes among the officers of the Municipal establishment. Under the incremental scheme sanctioned by the Council all the officers benefited thereby have reached their maximum, with the exception of the Shroff, who will receive his last increment during the present year.

### PENSIONS.

Pensions of Rs. 833·33 and Rs. 641·66, respectively, are paid to two retired officers of the Council. Compassionate allowances of Rs. 5 per mensem are granted to two subordinate servants of the Municipality.

### REVENUE.

There has been a gradual increase in the revenue from all sources. In 1902 it amounted to Rs. 91,652·67. In 1903 it was Rs. 92,886·64 and in 1904 Rs. 95,911·93, or an increase of over Rs. 3,000 as compared with the previous year.

The total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 110,706·93, including the balances brought orward from 1903.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue of the year compared with 1903 :—

GENERAL REVENUE.

| | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes | 21,575 4 | 22,536 92 | 961 88 | — |
| Tolls | 13,239 77 | 14,277 16 | 1,037 39 | — |
| Stamp duties | 19,431 24 | 21,120 21 | 1,688 97 | — |
| Markets | 11,584 42 | 11,270 77 | — | 313 65 |
| Slaughter-house | 1,410 89 | 1,373 34 | — | 37 55 |
| Miscellaneous licenses | 378 0 | 316 25 | — | 61 75 |
| Fines | 2,308 60 | 1,480 97 | — | 827 63 |
| Rents | 430 0 | 366 0 | — | 64 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,308 9 | 6,584 15 | 276 6 | — |
| Cemeteries | 330 50 | 264 0 | — | 66 50 |
| | Rs. 76,996 55 | 79,589 77 | 3,964 30 | 1,371 8 |
| | | Deduct Decrease | 1,371 8 | |
| | | Nett Increase | 2,593 22 | |

ASSESSMENT REVENUE.

| | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tax on private property | 10,623 79 | 11,347 53 | 723 74 | — |
| Tax on Municipal property | 592 25 | 592 25 | — | — |
| | Rs. 11,216 4 | 11,939 78 | 723 74 | — |

WATERWORKS REVENUE.

| | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water-rate on private property | 2,988 10 | 3,196 42 | 208 32 | — |
| Water-rate on Government buildings | 1,111 20 | 1,111 20 | — | — |
| Water-rate on Municipal buildings | 74 75 | 74 75 | — | — |
| | Rs. 4,174 5 | 4,382 37 | 208 32 | — |

Detailed accounts appear in Appendices A, C, and D.

Increases occur under the following heads :—

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lighting rate | 289 88 | Petroleum | 321 50 |
| Vehicle and animal tax | 176 75 | Auctioneers and brokers | 220 0 |
| Road tax | 163 50 | Special licenses to slaughter cattle | 0 47 |
| Registration of dogs | 332 25 | Meat market | 20 0 |
| Paradowawatta toll | 457 17 | Private markets | 33 50 |
| Gintota toll | 832 22 | Betel shed fees | 13 60 |
| Hackeries | 17 10 | Dewatta market | 8 75 |
| Boats | 19 95 | Fruit market | 25 0 |
| Carts and coaches | 73 62 | Slaughter-house fees | 30 0 |
| Butchers | 4 75 | Fines on contractors | 91 0 |
| Fire arms | 17 58 | Rent of breadfruit trees | 6 0 |
| Sale of intoxicating liquor | 783 75 | Interest | 18 84 |
| Opium | 1,600 0 | Sundry receipts | 310 17 |
| Supreme Court Proctors' certificates | 14 25 | Fees for working public latrines | 20 0 |

The noticeable increases are in opium, sale of intoxicating liquors, Gintota and Paradowawatta tolls, registration of dogs, and petroleum.

The decreases calling for notice are as follows :—

Morawak korale road toll, Rs. 252. The receipts in 1903 included arrears for 1902 as well as the rent for 1903.

Taverns, Rs. 1,425. This is only an apparent decrease. The fees for the last five months of 1904 were not paid till January, owing to an application from the renters for a reduction of their payments which was refused by the Council.

Fish market auction shed, Rs. 350.

Judicial fines, Rs. 918·63. This last item depends usually on the individual Magistrate. Some are more severe than others.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 96,503·83, being an increase of Rs. 8,287·82 as compared with 1903. With the growing wants of the town expenditure is bound to increase.

Detailed accounts will appear in Appendices B, C, and D.

The following is a comparative statement of the general expenditure of the Council in 1903 and 1904 :—

*General Expenditure.*

| | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Establishment | 5,212 22 | 5,212 22 | — | — |
| Pensions | 1,589 99 | 1,574 99 | — | 15 0 |
| Office expenses | 1,082 60 | 1,205 91 | 123 31 | — |
| Revenue services | 1,778 6 | 1,688 83 | — | 89 23 |
| Lighting | 4,834 49 | 4,811 21 | — | 23 28 |
| Sanitary charges | 12,879 31 | 12,583 35 | — | 295 96 |
| Health Department | 10,046 72 | 9,798 54 | — | 248 18 |
| Market charges | 1,078 0 | 1,060 0 | — | 18 0 |
| Slaughter-house charges | 837 96 | 858 66 | 20 70 | — |
| Miscellaneous | 10,340 82 | 9,942 83 | — | 397 99 |
| Public Works | 21,881 11 | 23,507 40 | 1,626 29 | — |
| Cemeteries | 798 18 | 718 55 | — | 79 62 |
| Rs. | 72,359 46 | 72,962 49 | 1,770 30 | 1,167 27 |
| | | Deduct Decrease | 1,167 27 | |
| | | Nett Increase | 603 3 | |

*Increases in Expenditure.*

The increase in general office expenses, Rs. 123·31, is due to the purchase of additional office furniture.

The increase in the cost of lighting, Rs. 173·47, was due to more oil being issued to the Lighting Overseer.

In sanitary charges the increase, Rs. 42·05, is due to increased expenditure for scavenging the Fort and for watering the streets.

Conservancy of latrines, Rs. 289·82. A larger number of houses are now worked under the dry-earth system.

Proctor's fees and stamps, Rs. 1,459·10. A larger number of cases had to be instituted by the Council this year. A considerable portion of these costs will, it is hoped, be recovered.

Upkeep of clock tower, Rs 131·63. The clock tower was repaired during the year.

Destroying stray dogs, Rs. 168·54. A larger number were destroyed than in the previous year.

Horse and hackery allowances and house allowance to Inspectors, Rs. 322·50. These were allowances granted by the Council in 1904 and do not appear in previous year's expenditure.

Improvement in Municipal buildings, Rs. 1,357·58. The floor of the green market was cemented throughout and the bathing-place at the Victoria Park was much improved.

Clearing canals, Rs. 382·65. In addition to the ordinary work in the Pettigala canal, the Moragoda-ela, and Parana-ela were cleared.

A new refuse meat market was built at a cost of Rs. 1,601·90.

Rs. 1,000 was expended on building a retaining wall for the Keppu-ela opposite the railway station.

Rs. 487 was spent on a new building for a slaughter-house at Kaluwella.

There were decreases under the following heads :—

Revenue services, Rs. 104·43. A smaller amount was paid in commission to collectors of road tax, vehicle and animal tax, and latrine fees.

Lighting, Rs. 230·23. There was a reduction in expenditure on new lamps and on commission to lighting-rate collectors. In the previous year there had been expenditure on an experiment with the Kitson light.

Sanitary charges, Rs. 338·91. There was reduction in the contract amount for scavenging the suburbs.

Buckets for latrines, Rs. 618·66.

Time gun, Rs. 57·50. In 1903 there had been extra expenditure in reventing the gun, &c.

New carts and repair of old, Rs. 377·89.

Contingencies, Rs. 115·44.

Acquisition of land, Rs. 83·99.

Interest on loan, Rs. 1,230. The second half-year's interest was not paid till this year.

Refunds, Rs. 17·16.

Upkeep of Municipal buildings, Rs. 312·10.

Improving drainage of suburbs, Rs. 835·58.

Additional latrines, Rs. 604·45.

Improvements of roads, Rs. 249·99.

The following items were for special expenditure for 1903 :—

| | Rs. | c. | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reception to H. E. the Governor | 500 | 0 | Steps to sea bathing-place | 100 | 0 |
| Carriage stand at railway station | 519 | 0 | Store room for disinfectants | 600 | 0 |

ASSESSMENT ACCOUNT.

The revenue for the year was Rs. 11,939·78, which was an increase of Rs. 808·35 over 1903. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,699·57, or a decrease of Rs. 431·86 compared with the previous year. The principal items of expenditure under this head are payment to Government for police and pay of constable arachchies. Details are given in Appendix C.

### WATERWORKS ACCOUNT.

The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 4,382·37. The expenditure was Rs. 2,901·51, being a decrease of Rs. 1,723·41; but this decrease is not a real one, being due to the fact that interest and sinking fund for the second half of the year was not paid till this year. Details appear in Appendix D.

### LOANS.

The Council borrowed Rs. 70,000 at 5 per cent. for the waterworks which supply the Fort with water.

Of this amount, Rs. 12,405·61 has been repaid, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 57,594·39.

A loan of Rs. 60,000 was sanctioned by Government for sanitary improvements, but only Rs. 41,000 has so far been required.

The details of the expenditure on Loan Account are given in Appendix E.

Appendix F gives the comparative statement of revenue and expenditure from 1895 to 1904 inclusive.

It will be seen that the general revenue amounted to Rs. 79,589, which is the largest recorded in the statement for the last ten years.

The proceeds of the police assessment rate exceeded that of the three years preceding.

The expenditure under General Revenue Account amounted to Rs. 82,902, which was the highest figure reached during the last decade.

### LIMIT OF BORROWING POWERS.

With the sanction of the Governor in Executive Council a sum not exceeding ten times the average annual amount received for the preceding five years from all rates and taxes may be borrowed on the security of the rates and taxes. The present limit of the Council's borrowing powers is a little under Rs. 300,000 (*vide* Appendix G).

### ANNUAL BUDGET.

The estimated revenue for 1904 in general account was Rs. 91,844·50, the amount realized was Rs. 90,072·31, the expenditure was estimated at Rs. 87,261, and the actual expenditure was Rs. 72,962·49. Rs. 10,000 has in addition been placed in fixed deposit and set apart for the proposed extension of the waterworks.

### ASSESSMENT ACCOUNT.

The estimated revenue under the head of Police Assessment was Rs. 17,243, the amount realized was Rs. 16,008, the estimated expenditure was Rs. 11,417, and the actual expenditure was Rs. 10,699·57.

The revenue of Rs. 16,008 included a balance brought forward of over Rs. 4,000, so that the actual amount recovered in the year was only a little in excess of the estimated expenditure.

### WATER SUPPLY AND RAINFALL.

The rainfall at Bikke reservoir in 1904 was 105·23 inches, as against 106·76 in 1903. In August the water rose to within four inches of spill level. This was the highest point reached. It did not spill as in previous years. The lowest level recorded was 10·5½ feet in April. In September the Council resolved to disallow any further private water services, as it was found that the supply from the reservoir was insufficient for any more houses.

In the Budget for 1904 a sum of Rs. 10,000 was set apart to be used either for the extension of the water supply for the town, electric lighting, or providing a Town Hall. When the question of the appropriation of this sum came up for consideration the Council resolved that a water supply was the most urgent want, and that preference should therefore be given to it.

In February the Chairman addressed Government in regard to this question and inquired if Government would be prepared to assist the Council partly by a loan and in part by a free grant. A request was also made that an officer of the Public Works Department be sent to make the necessary preliminary investigations, the Council agreeing to bear the costs. The Government thereupon called on the Public Works Department for a report and Mr. R. W. Smith was deputed to carry out the inquiry. His report was received towards the end of the year, and the following is a summary of it. He selected the Madola stream as the one best adapted to furnish a sufficient supply of pure water to the town. The proposed intake dam across the Madola by which the stream would be tapped was about 11 miles from Galle, 90 feet above the spill level of Bikke reservoir, and 130 feet above the ground floor of the Oriental Hotel in the Fort. A smaller stream was also to be diverted into the Madola above the intake dam, so that both streams would be available.

From the intake dam it was proposed to lay a main pipe to the Galle Esplanade, from which point two smaller pipes were to be laid along the Galle and Matara roads.

It was further proposed to have a small reservoir in the Fort.

The minimum yield of the Madola stream was estimated at 150,000 gallons a day. It was calculated that the Bikke reservoir, the capacity of which is 7,500,000 gallons, would supply 220,000 gallons a day for over three months, when supplemented by the water from the Madola, and this would tide over the longest period of drought ever known.

It was also proposed that the Bikke reservoir should be connected with the main from Madola.

As the period during which the Madola had been gauged was too short for the available amount of water to be accurately determined, the gaugings are being continued under the direction of the Provincial Engineer, and until it is definitely proved that the Madola streams can supply a sufficiency of water the scheme cannot be undertaken.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

*Roads.*—Some 27½ miles of road are now vested in the Council. Of these, 20 are metalled and 7½ gravelled.

During the year 153½ lines were thoroughly metalled and 35½ lines gravelled. The area patched was 376 squares. 1,062 lines of drains were cleared and 2,051 lines of roadsides trimmed. 425 lines of jungle on the sides of the roads were cleared.

The cost of maintenance was Rs. 10,085, as against Rs. 9,999 in 1903.

*Bridges.*—The Bope and Hirimbure road bridges were repaired, and on the Hirimbure Cross road a culvert was built; the cost of these repairs was Rs. 509.

*Upkeep of Municipal buildings.*—The following buildings were repaired. The roof of the Municipal store, latrines in Havelock place, Fort market, Talbot town, China Gardens and Walawegodella, Cemetery-keeper's house at Dadalla, and Dewatta fish market. The cost amounted to Rs. 491·97.

*Improving drainage and sanitation.*—The sewers in Lighthouse street, Rampart road, and Pedlar and Leyn Baan streets were cleared and manholes built. In Lighthouse street, Leyn Baan street, Church street, and Middle street side drains were built at a cost of Rs. 967·75.

*Improving drainage and sanitation of suburbs.*—The side drains in the Bazaar, Havelock place, and Abeysundara lane were repaired; in the Kumbalwella and Templar roads side drains were built at a cost of Rs. 774.

*Minor works.*—The railing round the windmill was repaired as well as the windmill pump; round 60A, Church street the land was levelled and the road adjacent to it was levelled. The railings round the Pavilion were repaired and the garden seats painted. Total cost, minor works, Rs. 501·47.

*Improvement of Municipal buildings.*—The green market floor was cemented, and the shelter to the Fort seabathing-place improved at a cost of Rs. 1,357·48.

*New works.*—The coal shed latrine was enlarged; cost Rs. 176. A new refuse meat market was built at a cost of Rs. 1,601·90. A storeroom for disinfectants was put up, costing Rs. 509. A latrine below the Ramparts near the District Court was built at a cost of Rs. 295. A slaughter-house at Kaluwella cost Rs. 487, whilst steps to the bathing-place at Victoria Park cost Rs. 99. The sewer in the Lighthouse street was rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 428·48.

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health of the town during 1904 was on the whole good. There were no cases of smallpox, but there were 89 cases of chickenpox and 27 of enteric fever. There were 8 cases of measles and 5 only of malarial fever.

## SANITATION.

*Scavenging and sweeping.*—The scavenging and sweeping of the Fort is carried out by a staff of coolies and a kangany under the immediate supervision of the Fort Inspector. Outside the Fort the work is done by contract.

The contract entered into for the scavenging the part of the town within police limits was cancelled in July, as the work had been done very unsatisfactorily. A new contract was entered into, and since then there have been no complaints.

A weekly inspection of the drinking water brought from Labuduwa is now made by the Sanitary Officer. The Sanitary Officer now submits monthly reports pursuant to a resolution of the Council passed in January, 1904.

## OFFENSIVE AND DANGEROUS TRADES.

There are 19 lime kilns and 3 bone depots. There are also 3 licensed coal depots and 12 for timber.

There are 74 dhobies registered, 16 licensed bakeries, and 52 registered dairies which are regularly inspected.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The new roads and alleys in the Fort, which were opened in 1903 with funds from the loan for sanitary improvements, were gravelled and kept in order.

*Dry-earth system.*—The dry-earth system of conservancy is worked by a staff consisting of a Manager, two overseers, one kangany, and 38 coolies. The cost of the establishment is a little under Rs. 9,000. The number of houses now worked on this system is—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Fort .. .. .. .. | 250 |
| Suburbs .. .. .. .. | 49 |
| | 299 |

During the year 62 houses were added. There are still 84 houses in the Fort with cesspits, but they are gradually being closed.

In November last a Special Committee consisting of the Chairman, Dr. Keegel, the Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Silva, the Health Officer, Dr. Ludovici, and Messrs. Goonawardana and Perera, the Ward Members for the respective divisions, was appointed to report what extension of latrine accommodation was required at Kaluwella and Pettigalawatta, and on the question of introduction of the dry-earth system into those localities.

The Special Committee recommended (1) that the dry-earth system be introduced first into Kaluwella and subsequently into Pettigalawatta; (2) that Inspectors make a house-to-house inspection and report what is needed; (3) that the charges for buckets be the same as in the Fort, which had previously been lower than in the suburbs; and (4) that provision be made by the Council for the increased expenditure that would be entailed. They did not recommend the erection of more public latrines.

## MARKETS.

The total revenue derived from the eight Municipal markets was Rs. 10,771. Licensed private markets brought in Rs. 259·50, and the fees for the four betel sheds amounted to Rs. 240·27.

The lease of the fish market and fish auction shed is sold annually by public auction, as are also the stalls in the fruit market.

The rents of the other markets are collected monthly, there being a fixed charge for each stall.

### SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The number of animals slaughtered during the year was 5,005. There was a decrease in the number of buffaloes slaughtered—223 against 242 in 1903—but an increase in the number of bullocks and also of sheep and goats.

Special licenses to slaughter cattle and pigs realized Rs. 25·25.

### BURIAL GROUNDS.

The number of burials during the year in the nine burial grounds within Municipal limits was as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dadalla Cemetery | 180 |
| Dutch Buriel Ground | 3 |
| Church of England Burial Ground | 12 |
| Talapitiya Mosque | 146 |
| Hirimbure Mosque | 14 |
| Gintota Mosque | 5 |
| Katugoda Mosque | 25 |
| Ossanagoda Mosque | 36 |
| Piyadigama Mosque | 2 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Electric lighting.*—The question of lighting the town with electricity was pressed on the notice of the Council by Mr. C. P. Hayley, nominated member. He suggested that the services of Mr. A. S. Barnard, the Consulting Electrical Engineer to Government, be obtained with a view to his formulating a practical scheme for the lighting of the town. Mr. Hayley's proposal was adopted and Mr. Barnard sent in a report to the Council. The capital cost was estimated at Rs. 75,000 and cost of maintenance at Rs. 6,000 per annum. The total annual expenditure involved, with interest and sinking fund, was Rs. 9,750. The report was brought up for consideration of Council in February, 1904, when it was decided to defer the consideration of the proposal until the question of a water supply for the town had been thoroughly investigated.

*Acquisition of land.*—Land was acquired at Bikke for a small house for the guardian of the reservoir at a cost of Rs. 529. At Kaluwella a small strip of land was acquired at a cost of Rs. 86 for widening Templar's road.

*By-laws under the Vehicles Ordinance.*—By-laws under the Vehicles Ordinance on the model of by-laws forwarded by the Colonial Secretary were adopted by the Council and proclaimed in September last.

*Stray dogs.*—During the year 518 stray dogs were seized, of which number 18 were restored to their owners and the remainder were destroyed. In 1903 288 dogs were seized, of which 33 were returned to the owners.

*Consolidation of Municipal Ordinances.*—There are now eight Ordinances relating to Municipalities. No. 7 of 1887 is the principal Ordinance, and there are seven amending Ordinances. It is desirable that these should be consolidated. It is eighteen years since the original Ordinance was passed.

*Departure of Chairman, Mr. H. W. Brodhurst.*—The Council passed the following resolution at a meeting held on the 20th August, 1904 : "That the Council desire to place on record its regret at the severance of the connection of the present Chairman with this Council, whose courtesy, fairness, and ability have won the regard of the Council."

H. L. CRAWFORD,
Chairman.

August 12, 1905.

## APPENDIX.

### *No. 1.—General Account.*

A.—Comparative Statement of Revenue for 1903 and 1904.

| | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904 Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance of previous year ... | 5,345 44 | 10,482 53 | 5,137 9 | — |
| *Taxes.* | | | | |
| Lighting rate ... | 4,249 54 | 4,538 92 | 289 38 | — |
| Vehicle and animal tax ... | 5,593 0 | 5,769 75 | 176 75 | — |
| Road tax including fines ... | 11,508 50 | 11,672 0 | 163 50 | — |
| Registration of dogs ... | 224 0 | 556 25 | 332 25 | — |
| Rs. | 21,575 4 | 22,536 92 | 961 88 | — |
| *Tolls.* | | | | |
| Paraduwawatta toll ... | 7,137 8 | 7,594 25 | 457 17 | — |
| Morawak korale road toll... | 2,590 0 | 2,337 0 | — | 253 0 |
| Gintota toll ... | 3,512 69 | 4,345 91 | 833 22 | — |
| Rs. | 13,239 77 | 14,277 16 | 1,290 39 | 253 0 |
| *Stamp Duties and Fees.* | | | | |
| Carriages for hire ... | 840 75 | 826 50 | — | 14 25 |
| Hackeries for hire ... | 366 70 | 383 80 | 17 10 | — |
| Boats ... ... | 250 80 | 270 75 | 19 95 | — |
| Carts and coaches ... | 757 63 | 831 25 | 73 62 | — |
| Butchers ... | 61 75 | 66 50 | 4 75 | — |
| Firearms ... ... | 22 56 | 40 14 | 17 58 | — |
| Sale of intoxicating liquors | 2,660 0 | 3,443 75 | 783 75 | — |
| Opium ... ... | 7,600 0 | 9,260 0 | 1,660 0 | — |
| Supreme Court proctors' certificates ... | 99 75 | 114 0 | 14 25 | — |
| District Court proctors' certificates ... | 541 50 | 541 50 | — | — |
| Notaries' certificates ... | 85 50 | 85 50 | — | — |
| Jinrickshas ... | 38 0 | 33 25 | — | 4 75 |
| Petroleum ... | 202 50 | 524 0 | 321 50 | — |
| Auctioneers and brokers ... | 200 0 | 420 0 | 220 0 | — |
| Taverns ... ... | 5,700 0 | 4,275 0 | — | 1,425 0 |
| Special license to slaughter cattle ... ... | 3 80 | 4 27 | 0 47 | — |
| Rs. | 19,431 24 | 21,120 21 | 3,132 97 | 1,444 0 |
| *Market Licenses.* | | | | |
| Fish market and fish auction shed ... ... | 5,900 0 | 5,550 0 | — | 350 0 |
| Meat market ... | 490 0 | 510 0 | 20 0 | — |
| Refuse meat market ... | 132 50 | 122 50 | — | 10 0 |
| Green market ... | 1,970 25 | 1,969 50 | — | 0 75 |
| Fort market ... | 448 50 | 415 50 | — | 33 0 |
| Private markets ... | 226 0 | 259 50 | 33 50 | — |
| Betel shed fees ... | 226 67 | 240 27 | 13 60 | — |
| Dewatta market ... | 91 75 | 100 50 | 8 75 | — |
| Fruit market ... | 1,845 0 | 1,870 0 | 25 0 | — |
| Kaluwella markets ... | 253 75 | 233 0 | — | 20 75 |
| Rs. | 11,584 42 | 11,270 77 | 100 85 | 414 50 |
| *Slaughter House Licenses.* | | | | |
| Slaughter-house fees ... | 570 0 | 600 0 | 30 0 | — |
| Pounding and feeding cattle | 814 89 | 748 9 | — | 66 80 |
| Special license to slaughter cattle ... ... | 26 0 | 25 25 | — | 0 75 |
| Rs. | 1,410 89 | 1,373 34 | 30 0 | 67 55 |
| *Miscellaneous Licenses.* | | | | |
| Grazing cattle ... | 288 0 | 252 25 | — | 35 75 |
| Offensive and dangerous trades ... ... | 90 0 | 64 0 | — | 26 0 |
| Rs. | 378 0 | 316 25 | — | 61 75 |
| *Fines.* | | | | |
| Judicial fines ... | 2,265 10 | 1,346 47 | — | 918 63 |
| Fines on contractors ... | 43 50 | 134 50 | 91 0 | — |
| Rs. | 2,308 60 | 1,480 97 | 91 0 | 918 63 |
| *Rents.* | | | | |
| Bathing wells ... | 260 0 | 250 0 | — | 10 0 |
| Pavilion ... ... | 84 0 | 24 0 | — | 60 0 |
| Ticket of occupancy ... | 1 0 | 1 0 | — | — |
| Breadfruit trees ... | 13 0 | 19 0 | 6 0 | — |
| Boutiques at bazaar ... | 72 0 | 72 0 | — | — |
| Rs. | 430 0 | 366 0 | 6 0 | 70 0 |

| | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | |
| Interest ... | 719 83 | 738 67 | 18 84 | — |
| Sundry receipts | 659 63 | 969 70 | 310 7 | — |
| Fees for working public latrines | 1,358 0 | 1,378 0 | 20 0 | — |
| Fees for working private latrines | 3,513 63 | 3,447 28 | — | 66 35 |
| Tennis court fees | 57 0 | 50 50 | — | 6 50 |
| Rs. | 6,308 9 | 6,584 15 | 348 91 | 72 85 |
| *Cemetery.* | | | | |
| Burial fees | 330 50 | 264 0 | — | 66 50 |
| Transferred from deposit account | 500 0 | — | — | 500 0 |
| Rs. | 82,841 99 | 90,072 30 | 11,099 9 | 3,868 78 |
| Total exclusive of previous year's balance—Rs. | 77,496 55 | 79,589 77 | | |
| | | Less Decrease ... | 3,868 78 | |
| | | Nett Increase ... | 7,230 31 | |

## B.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure for 1903 and 1904.

| | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Establishment | 5,212 22 | 5,212 22 | — | — |
| Pensions | 1,589 99 | 1,574 99 | — | 15 0 |
| *General Office Expenses.* | | | | |
| Stationery and cheque books | 151 84 | 166 22 | 14 38 | — |
| Printing | 619 51 | 677 59 | 58 8 | — |
| Advertisements | 21 25 | 27 60 | 6 35 | — |
| Audit of accounts | 250 0 | 250 0 | — | — |
| Furniture | — | 44 50 | 44 50 | — |
| Petty expenses | 40 0 | 40 0 | — | — |
| Rs. | 1,082 60 | 1,205 91 | 123 31 | 15 0 |
| *Revenue Services.* | | | | |
| Commission to road tax collectors | 1,225 36 | 1,204 54 | — | 20 82 |
| Commission to vehicle and animal tax collectors | 48 79 | 25 24 | — | 23 55 |
| Arresting road tax defaulters | 38 50 | 46 20 | 7 70 | — |
| Tom-tom beater | 35 97 | 28 5 | — | 7 92 |
| Tin plates for carts and carriages | 198 26 | 205 76 | 7 50 | — |
| Commission to latrines fees collector | 225 55 | 179 4 | — | 46 51 |
| Commission to dog tax collector | 5 63 | — | — | 5 63 |
| Rs. | 1,778 6 | 1,688 83 | 15 20 | 104 43 |
| *Lighting.* | | | | |
| Lighting streets within police limits | 3,921 81 | 4,095 28 | 173 47 | — |
| Commission to lighting rate collectors | 226 66 | 140 86 | — | 85 80 |
| New lamps | 573 39 | 529 38 | — | 44 1 |
| Repairs | 12 21 | 45 69 | 33 48 | — |
| Kitson light, trial of | 100 42 | — | — | 100 42 |
| Rs. | 4,834 49 | 4,811 21 | 206 95 | 230 23 |
| *Sanitary Charges.* | | | | |
| Salaries | 4,140 0 | 4,140 0 | — | — |
| Scavenging and sweeping Fort | 3,062 52 | 3,080 41 | 17 89 | — |
| Scavenging and sweeping suburbs | 4,140 0 | 3,851 99 | — | 288 1 |
| Sweeping streets, Wards Nos. 3, 4, and 5 | 516 0 | 516 0 | — | — |
| Watering streets | 200 0 | 224 16 | 24 16 | — |
| Sanitary contingencies and plague precautions | 340 79 | 290 79 | — | 50 0 |
| Rent of House of Observation and pay of caretaker | 480 0 | 480 0 | — | — |
| Rs. | 12,879 31 | 12,583 35 | 42 5 | 338 1 |

| | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Health Department.* | | | | |
| Salaries ... ... | 1,350 0 | 1,380 0 | 30 0 | — |
| Conservancy of public latrines | 3,647 82 | 3,705 31 | 57 49 | — |
| Conservancy of private latrines | 3,346 41 | 3,578 74 | 232 33 | — |
| Buckets ... ... | 755 23 | 136 57 | — | 618 66 |
| Disinfectants ... | 359 82 | 375 92 | 16 10 | — |
| Bataduwa Depôt watcher and cooly ... ... | 300 0 | 330 0 | 30 0 | — |
| Digging trenches ... | 287 44 | 292 0 | 4 56 | — |
| Rs. | 10,046 72 | 9,798 54 | 370 48 | 618 66 |
| *Market Charges.* | | | | |
| Salary of market masters ... | 370 0 | 370 0 | — | — |
| Rent of Fort market ... | 240 0 | 240 0 | — | — |
| Whitewashing markets ... | 180 0 | 162 0 | — | 18 0 |
| Market coolies ... | 288 0 | 288 0 | — | — |
| Rs. | 1,078 0 | 1,060 0 | — | 18 0 |
| *Slaughter House Charges.* | | | | |
| Salary of slaughter-house keeper ... ... | 420 0 | 420 0 | — | — |
| Grass for cattle in the pound... | 417 96 | 438 66 | 20 70 | — |
| Rs. | 837 96 | 858 66 | 20 70 | — |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | |
| Band ... ... | 960 0 | 960 0 | — | — |
| Fire brigade... ... | 358 56 | 360 0 | 1 44 | — |
| Inspectors' uniforms ... | 60 0 | 60 0 | — | — |
| Proctors' fees and stamps ... | 266 93 | 1,726 3 | 1,459 10 | — |
| Upkeep of clock tower ... | 39 22 | 170 85 | 131 63 | — |
| Destroying stray dogs ... | 183 57 | 352 11 | 168 54 | — |
| Time gun ... ... | 350 44 | 292 94 | — | 57 50 |
| Assessment tax on Municipal buildings ... ... | 592 25 | 592 25 | — | — |
| Water-rate on Municipal buildings ... ... | 74 75 | 74 75 | — | — |
| New carts and repair of old | 1,235 19 | 857 30 | — | 377 89 |
| Tools ... ... | 169 83 | 130 61 | — | 39 22 |
| Horse allowance and hackery allowance ... ... | 1,820 0 | 1,880 0 | 60 0 | — |
| House allowance to Inspectors, &c. ... ... | — | 262 50 | 262 50 | — |
| Contingencies ... | 421 92 | 306 48 | — | 115 44 |
| Acquisition of land ... | 700 0 | 616 1 | — | 83 99 |
| Interest on loan ... | 2,460 0 | 1,230 0 | — | 1,230 0 |
| Refund ... ... | 148 16 | 71 0 | — | 77 16 |
| Reception to His Excellency the Governor ... | 500 0 | — | — | 500 0 |
| Rs. | 10,340 82 | 9,942 83 | 2,083 21 | 2,481 20 |
| *Public Works.* | | | | |
| Salaries ... ... | 2,980 0 | 2,980 0 | — | — |
| Upkeep of roads ... | 9,999 24 | 10,085 80 | 86 56 | — |
| Upkeep of bridges ... | 563 18 | 509 87 | — | 53 31 |
| Upkeep of Municipal buildings | 804 7 | 491 97 | — | 312 10 |
| Improvement of Municipal buildings ... ... | — | 1,357 48 | 1,357 48 | — |
| Clearing canals ... | 790 20 | 1,172 85 | 382 65 | — |
| Improving drainage, Fort ... | 996 62 | 967 95 | — | 28 67 |
| Improving drainage, suburbs | 1,609 98 | 774 40 | — | 835 58 |
| Minor works and improvements ... ... | 519 58 | 501 47 | — | 18 11 |
| Clearing rampart walls ... | 164 65 | 175 83 | 11 18 | — |
| Windmill ... ... | 150 60 | 180 98 | 30 38 | — |
| Victoria Park ... | 870 0 | 862 95 | — | 7 5 |
| Additional latrines ... | 780 93 | 176 48 | — | 604 45 |
| New roads and improvement of old ... ... | 249 99 | — | — | 249 99 |
| Planting shade trees ... | 183 7 | 180 47 | — | 2 60 |
| Carriage stand at railway station | 519 0 | — | — | 519 0 |
| Steps to Victoria Park bathing-place ... ... | 100 0 | — | — | 100 0 |
| Storeroom for disinfectants... | 600 0 | — | — | 600 0 |
| New refuse meat market ... | — | 1,601 90 | 1,601 90 | — |
| Slaughter-house at Kaluwella... | — | 487 0 | 487 0 | — |
| Re-building retaining wall of canals ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | 1,000 0 | — |
| Rs. | 21,881 11 | 23,507 40 | 4,957 15 | 3,330 86 |
| *Cemeteries.* | | | | |
| Salary of cemetery-keeper ... | 780 0 | 718 55 | — | 61 45 |
| Upkeep of cemetery ... | 18 18 | — | — | 18 18 |
| Rs. | 798 18 | 718 55 | — | 79 63 |
| Total—Rs. | 72,359 46 | 72,962 49 | 7,819 5 | 7,216 2 |
| | | Less Decrease ... | 7,216 2 | |
| | | Nett Increase ... | 603 3 | |

*No. 2.—Assessment Account.*

C.—Comparative Statement of Revenue for 1903 and 1904.

| | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance of previous year ... | 3,983 83 | 4,068 44 | 84 61 | — |
| Assessment tax—arrears ... | 2,767 60 | 3,789 15 | 1,021 55 | — |
| Assessment tax—four quarters ... | 7,856 19 | 7,558 38 | — | 297 81 |
| Assessment tax on Municipal buildings ... | 592 25 | 592 25 | — | — |
| Total—Rs. | 15,199 87 | 16,008 22 | 1,106 16 | 297 81 |
| | | Deduct Decrease ... | 297 81 | |
| | | Nett Increase ... | 808 35 | |

Comparative Statement of Expenditure for 1903 and 1904.

| | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Police bill for second half of previous year ... | 4,426 68 | 4,321 17 | — | 105 51 |
| Police bill for first half of current year ... | 4,424 60 | 4,305 13 | — | 119 47 |
| Pay of four rural constables ... | 963 21 | 960 0 | — | 3 21 |
| Assessment clerk ... | 600 0 | 600 0 | — | — |
| Stationery and printing ... | 147 56 | 140 24 | — | 7 32 |
| Commission to collectors ... | 566 74 | 353 3 | — | 213 71 |
| House numbers ... | 2 64 | — | — | 2 64 |
| Remuneration to appraiser ... | — | 20 0 | 20 0 | — |
| Total—Rs. | 11,131 43 | 10,699 57 | 20 0 | 451 86 |
| | | | Deduct Increase ... | 20 0 |
| | | | Nett Decrease ... | 431 86 |

*No. 3.—Waterworks Account.*

D.—Comparative Statement of Revenue for 1903 and 1904.

| | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance of previous year ... | 614 0 | 163 13 | — | 450 87 |
| Water-rate—arrears ... | 726 87 | 854 71 | 127 84 | — |
| Water-rate—four quarters ... | 2,261 23 | 2,341 71 | 80 48 | — |
| Water-rate on Government buildings ... | 1,051 20 | 1,051 20 | — | — |
| Water-rate on Municipal buildings | 74 75 | 74 75 | — | — |
| Fees from Trinity House ... | 60 0 | 60 0 | — | — |
| Total—Rs. | 4,788 5 | 4,545 50 | 208 32 | 450 87 |
| | | | Less Increase ... | 208 32 |
| | | | Nett Decrease ... | 242 55 |

Comparative Statement of Expenditure for 1903 and 1904.

| | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pay of overseer, watcher, and coolies | 576 0 | 576 0 | — | — |
| Clearing jungle ... | 286 67 | 286 8 | — | 0 59 |
| Repairs ... | 107 49 | 181 20 | 73 71 | — |
| Interest on loan ... | 3,500 0 | 1,750 0 | — | 1,750 0 |
| Commission to collector | 154 76 | 108 23 | — | 46 53 |
| Total—Rs. | 4,624 92 | 2,901 51 | 73 71 | 1,797 12 |
| | | | Less Increase ... | 73 71 |
| | | | Nett Decrease ... | 1,723 41 |

E.—Loan Account brought up to December 31, 1904.

| RECEIPTS. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| First instalment of loan ... ... | 10,000 | 0 |
| Second instalment of loan ... ... | 6,000 | 0 |
| Third instalment of loan ... ... | 5,000 | 0 |
| Fourth instalment of loan ... ... | 20,000 | 0 |
| Refund compensation ... ... | 235 | 0 |
| Sale of materials ... ... | 461 | 10 |
| Total—Rs. | 41,696 | 10 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Building Pettigalla-ela ... ... | 3,058 | 1 |
| Building retaining wall to Keppu-ela ... | 2,705 | 70 |
| Constructing a road on banks of Keppu-ela ... | 2,994 | 35 |
| Building side drains to China Garden road ... | 1,220 | 71 |
| Rebuilding drain on southern boundary of China Garden ... ... | 703 | 40 |
| Cost of land acquired in Fort ... | 25,216 | 75 |
| Opening new roads and alleys in Fort ... | 1,456 | 90 |
| Legal expenses ... ... | 258 | 67 |
| Reference case No. 6,588 ... ... | 536 | 12 |
| Building Leyn Baan street sewer ... | 1,494 | 13 |
| Repairing sewer between Church amd Lighthouse street ... ... | 677 | 95 |
| Rebuilding portions of Lighthouse street sewer ... ... ... | 428 | 98 |
| New roads and alleys in Fort ... | 232 | 6 |
| | 40,983 | 73 |
| Balance ... | 712 | 37 |
| Total—Rs. | 41,696 | 10 |

F.—Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, 1895–1904.

| Year. | REVENUE. | | | | | | EXPENDITURE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General Account, exclusive of previous Year's Balance. | Assessment Account, exclusive of previous Year's Balance. | Water-works Account, exclusive of previous Year's Balance. | General Account, including previous Year's Balance. | Assessment Account, including previous Year's Balance. | Water-works Account, including previous Year's Balance. | General Account. | Assessment Account. | Water-works Account. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 1895 ... | 60,691 58 | 10,214 38 | — | 76,011 43 | 11,648 74 | — | 64,560 78 | 11,011 37 | — |
| 1896 ... | 56,686 19 | 12,038 79 | 1,285 0 | 68,136 84 | 12,676 16 | 1,334 12 | 58,608 31 | 8,204 12 | 1,240 85 |
| 1897 ... | 58,448 2 | 11,666 95 | 1,899 17 | 67,976 55 | 16,138 99 | 1,948 29 | 66,762 62 | 11,542 80 | 1,016 27 |
| 1898 ... | 63,681 31 | 11,383 54 | 5,732 31 | 64,895 24 | 15,979 73 | 6,664 33 | 62,825 88 | 15,602 68 | 4,716 16 |
| 1899 ... | 66,916 56 | 11,339 10 | 5,606 79 | 68,968 92 | 11,716 15 | 7,554 96 | 64,160 76 | 10,730 20 | 5,032 29 |
| 1900 ... | 78,238 18 | 12,467 27 | 4,543 74 | 83,046 28 | 13,453 22 | 7,066 41 | 66,187 85 | 10,818 10 | 4,917 97 |
| 1901 ... | 67,122 53 | 11,852 79 | 4,217 42 | 83,980 96 | 14,488 51 | 6,365 86 | 76,214 76 | 10,941 64 | 6,852 88 |
| 1902 ... | 75,775 30 | 11,625 91 | 4,251 46 | 83,541 50 | 15,172 78 | 4,251 46 | 78,196 6 | 11,188 95 | 3,637 45 |
| 1903 ... | 77,496 55 | 11,216 4 | 4,174 5 | 82,841 99 | 15,199 87 | 4,788 5 | 72,359 46 | 11,231 43 | 4,624 92 |
| 1904 ... | 79,589 78 | 11,939 78 | 4,382 37 | 90,072 31 | 16,088 22 | 4,545 50 | 82,902 49 | 10,699 57 | 2,901 57 |

G.—Limit of Borrowing Power.

*Statement of Rates and Taxes, 1900–1904.*

| Year. | Rates. Rs. c. | Taxes. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 ... | 21,761 88 | 18,886 53 | 40,648 41 |
| 1901 ... | 20,574 34 | 17,609 13 | 38,183 47 |
| 1902 ... | 20,290 74 | 17,062 58 | 37,353 32 |
| 1903 ... | 19,639 63 | 19,579 38 | 39,219 1 |
| 1904 ... | 20,861 7 | 20,343 55 | 41,204 62 |
| Total—Rs. | 103,127 66 | 93,481 17 | 196,608 83 |

| | | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average of five years ... ... | | | 39,321 76 |
| Limit of borrowing power (Rs. 39,321·76 × 10) ... | | | 393,217 60 |
| Less loans already due :— | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| Waterworks loan ... ... | 70,000 0 | | |
| Less sinking fund paid ... | 12,405 61 | | |
| | | 57,594 39 | |
| Sanitary improvement loan ... | 41,000 0 | | |
| Less sinking fund paid ... | 3,159 18 | | |
| | | 37,840 82 | |
| | | | 95,435 21 |
| | | Total—Rs. | 297,782 39 |

## H.—Particulars of Work done in Municipal Roads and Streets.

| | Length of Road. | Re-metalled. | Re-gravelled. | Area patched. | Drains cleared. | Sides of Roads trimmed. | Jungle cleared. | Spread and rolled Gravel. | Spread and rolled Metal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Miles. | Lines. | Lines. | Squares. | Lines. | Lines. | Lines. | Lines. | Lines. |
| Fort streets ... .. | 2·75 | 8¾ | 17½ | 29 | — | 29 | — | 1½ | — |
| Old and New Gate road ... | ·75 | 18¼ | — | 17 | 8 | 13½ | — | — | — |
| Market roads ... ... | 1·00 | 3¼ | — | 74 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hirimbure road ... | 3·50 | 19½ | — | 33 | 208 | 367 | — | — | — |
| Wakwella road... ... | 2·00 | 33¼ | — | 71 | 82 | 236 | 54 | 9 | 8 |
| Kumbalwella road ... | 1·25 | — | — | — | 164 | 334 | 104 | — | — |
| Kandewatta road ... | ·50 | — | — | — | 27 | 43 | — | — | — |
| Bope road ... ... | 2·25 | 2 | — | 3 | 62 | 105 | — | — | — |
| Circular road ... .. | 2·00 | 7 | — | 32 | 50 | 61 | — | — | — |
| Havelock road ... ... | ·23 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cripps road ... ... | ·75 | 22½ | — | 4 | 33 | 94 | — | — | — |
| China Garden roads ... | ·25 | — | — | 6 | 5 | 54 | — | — | — |
| Morris road ... ... | 2·25 | 15 | — | 55 | 160 | 314 | 260 | — | — |
| Elliot road ... ... | ·50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kon tree road ... ... | ·50 | — | — | — | 30 | 34 | — | 4 | — |
| Hirimbure Cross road ... | 1·50 | — | — | 5 | 57 | 93 | — | — | — |
| Dickson road ... ... | ·75 | — | 18 | — | 20 | 56 | — | 6 | — |
| Jail road ... ... | ·50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Templer road ... ... | ·25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hume road ... ... | ·90 | 18¾ | — | 18 | 15 | 39 | 7 | 1 | — |
| Pettigala roads... ... | ·17 | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Kitulampitiya road ... | ·75 | — | — | — | 18 | 22 | — | — | — |
| Steel road ... ... | ·50 | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Donald Jansz road ... | ·25 | — | — | — | 14 | 30 | — | — | — |
| Hall road ... ... | ·50 | — | — | — | 59 | 71 | — | 8 | — |
| Talapitiya road... ... | ·50 | 5¼ | — | 14 | 23 | 23 | — | — | — |
| Talbot Town road ... | ·15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bope cross road ... | ·25 | — | — | — | 19 | 33 | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 27·45 | 153½ | 35½ | 376 | 1,062 | 2,051½ | 425 | 29½ | 8 |

## I.—Comparative Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances for 1903 and 1904.

| | | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns ... | 8,568 | 8,631 |
| 2. | Number of persons exempted from labour... ... | 182 | 187 |
| 3. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—1 less 2 ... ... ... | 8,386 | 8,444 |
| 4. | i. Paid commutation ... ... ... | 7,558 | 7,556 |
| | ii. Performed labour ... ... | 4 | 2 |
| | iii. Fined ... ... ... | 3 | 11 |
| | iv. Imprisoned .. ... ... | — | 3 |
| | v. Total of i., ii., iii., and iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability ... ... | 7,565 | 7,572 |
| 5. | Percentage of 4 (v.) to 3 ... ... ... | 89·1 | 89·6 |
| 6. | Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, erroneous entries, discharged, &c. ... ... | 488 | 601 |
| 7. | Unaccounted for on last day of year ... ... | 333 | 271 |

## J.—Classified Statement of Prosecutions instituted by Municipal Inspectors in 1904.

| | Municipal By-laws, Chapters X., XXII., XIX. | Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, Sections 233, 206, 259, 205, 175. | Ordinance No. 15 of 1862. | Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, Sections 3, 53. | Ordinance No. 8 of 1866, Section 3. | Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, Sub-section (4) of Section 94. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspector, Ward No. 1 ... | 3 | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | — | 9 |
| Do. No. 2 ... | — | 6 | 25 | — | 2 | 2 | 35 |
| Do. No. 3 ... | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Do. No. 4 ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Do. No. 5 ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |

## K.—Rainfall at Bikke in 1904.

| Month. | Rainfall during the Month. | Number of Rainy Days. | Water Level on 1st of each Month. Above Lower Pipe. | | Below Level of Spill. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | | ft. | in. | ft. | in. |
| January ... | 7·60 | 20 | 13 | 3·5 | 1 | 8·5 |
| February ... | 1·78 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 2·0 |
| March ... | 3·50 | 5 | 11 | 8·5 | 3 | 3·5 |
| April ... | 10·75 | 13 | 10 | 5·5 | 4 | 6·5 |
| May ... | 9·52 | 16 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| June ... | 11·09 | 28 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 7 |
| July ... | 17·47 | 17 | 12 | 2·5 | 2 | 9·5 |
| August ... | ·98 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| September ... | 6·83 | 15 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| October ... | 23·54 | 23 | 12 | 7·5 | 2 | 7·5 |
| November ... | 8·15 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 0·5 |
| December ... | 4·12 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 4 |
| | 105·33 | 165 | | | | |

## L.—Attendance of Councillors during 1904.

| | Ordinary Meetings of Council. | Special Meetings of Council. | Finance Committee. | Public Works Committee. | Law and General Subjects Committee. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total ... | 12 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 30 |
| Mr. H. W. Brodhurst, Chairman* ... | 8 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 20 |
| Mr. H. L. Crawford, Chairman† ... | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | — | 10 |
| Mr. H. A. Grant ... | 4 | 0 | — | 2 | — | 6 |
| Dr. J. H. Ebell‡ ... | 3 | 0 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Dr. H. A. Keegel§ ... | 3 | 0 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Mr. C. P. Hayley ... | 8 | 1 | 4 | — | 1 | 14 |
| Mr. M. Ismail ... | 11 | 1 | 6 | — | — | 18 |
| Mr. D. G. Gunawardana ... | 8 | 1 | 6 | — | — | 15 |
| Mr. F. Abeysundara ... | 9 | 1 | — | 7 | 1 | 18 |
| Mr. F. Perera Abeywardana ... | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | 9 |
| Mr. N. Dias Abeysinha ... | 8 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 10 |
| Dr. E. Ludovici ... | 10 | 1 | — | 8 | — | 19 |

* From January to August.
† From September to December.
‡ From January to August.
§ From September to December.

## M.—Municipal Staff.

| Office. | Pay in 1904. Rs | c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Secretariat.* | | |
| Secretary ... | 972 | 22 |
| Municipal Magistrate ... | 500 | 0 |
| Chief Clerk ... | 1,500 | 0 |
| Second Clerk ... | 1,000 | 0 |
| Shroff ... | 640 | 0 |
| Peon Arachchi ... | 180 | 0 |
| Peon ... | 150 | 0 |
| Do. ... | 150 | 0 |
| Office cooly ... | 120 | 0 |
| *Sanitary Department.* | | |
| Sanitary Officer ... | 1,500 | 0 |
| Inspector, Ward No. 1 ... | 480 | 0 |
| Do. No. 2 ... | 480 | 0 |
| Do. No. 3 ... | 540 | 0 |
| Do. No. 4 ... | 420 | 0 |
| Do. No. 5 ... | 600 | 0 |
| Watcher, drinking wells ... | 120 | 0 |
| *Health Department.* | | |
| Manager, Health Department ... | 600 | 0 |
| Overseer ... | 300 | 0 |
| Do. ... | 300 | 0 |
| Kangany ... | 180 | 0 |

| Office. | Pay in 1904. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Markets, &c.* | | |
| Market master, Bazaar ... | 250 | 0 |
| Market master, Kaluwella ... | 120 | 0 |
| Slaughter-house keeper ... | 420 | 0 |
| *Public Works.* | | |
| Superintendent of Works and Head Inspector ... | 2,500 | 0 |
| Head Overseer ... | 360 | 0 |
| Keeper of clock tower ... | 120 | 0 |
| *Cemetery.* | | |
| Cemetery-keeper, Dadalla ... | 360 | 0 |
| Do. Ettiligoda ... | 180 | 0 |
| *Assessment Department.* | | |
| Clerk ... | 600 | 0 |
| *Waterworks.* | | |
| Overseer ... | 360 | 0 |
| *Pensions.* | | |
| Jas. Amerasekara ... | 833 | 33 |
| D. A. D. Silva Abeywardana ... | 641 | 66 |
| A. Thomas ... | 60 | 0 |

## RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL.

The foregoing Report having been submitted to the Council at a meeting held the 12th day of August, the following resolution was passed :—

"Resolved,—That the Chairman's Administration Report for 1904 be adopted."

J. E. ANTHONISZ,
Secretary.

# XX.—1906.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

# THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF KANDY

FOR THE YEAR

1904.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 50 cents.

1906.

# MUNICIPALITY OF KANDY.

## REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN FOR 1904.

### CHAPTER I.

#### 1.—Municipal Limits.

The revised and present limits of the Municipality are fully described in the Annual Report for 1902, since when no alteration has been made.

*Divisions of the Municipality.*—A reference to the report for 1902 will give full details of the five divisions or wards into which the Municipality has been divided.

#### 2.—Population.

The population may be taken as arrived at in 1902, viz., 23,914. There has probably been an increase, but no statistics are available.

#### 3.—Members of Council.

The Hon. Mr. S. Haughton gave up duties as Chairman on 18th January, 1904, when he left Kandy for Kurunegala, where he was appointed to act as Government Agent. On 19th January, 1904, the Hon. Mr. H. Wace, C.M.G., who had been on leave in England, returned to the Island and resumed duties as Chairman.

At the meeting in January the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Council on proposal by Mr. Sproule :—

"That a cordial vote of thanks be recorded to Mr. Haughton in recognition of his services while Chairman, and that a copy of the resolution be sent to Mr. Haughton."

Mr. Haughton, by letter dated 11th February, thanked the Council for the vote of thanks.

Mr. H. F. Tomalin, Acting Provincial Engineer, Central Province, resigned office as a member of the Council by letter dated 15th March, as he was under orders to leave the station for Colombo. At the meeting on 19th March Mr. Tomalin was thanked for his services to the Council.

Mr. L. Creasy, who had been on leave in England, returned to the Island and resumed duties as Provincial Engineer and was nominated member of the Council by His Excellency the Governor, as intimated in memorandum from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary dated 25th March.

Mr. E. Beven, member for Ward No. 1, who had been away in England and been absent beyond three consecutive meetings, returned to Kandy and attended the meeting on 16th July, when it was proposed, in terms of section 32 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, that Mr. Beven be restored to his office as Councillor.

Doubts were raised by the Chairman as to whether he could be restored to the office of Councillor, as the provisions of section 32 were considered inapplicable in the case of a prolonged absence of a member of the Council from the Island. After some discussion it was resolved that reference be made to Government for a ruling on the point raised, and the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, by letter No. 22, dated 16th August, replied to the effect "that the restoration to office was in the discretion of the Council." At the meeting held on 19th November Mr. Beven was reinstated as member of Ward No. 1.

Mr. Alexander Philip, an *ex*-member of Council, died in Kandy after a short illness. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Council, on the proposal by the Chairman, at the meeting held in December :—

"That the Council desires to express its sincere sympathy with Mrs. Philip on the decease of her husband, the late Mr. Alexander Philip, and places on record its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the Council and the inhabitants of Kandy during the period he was a member of this Council."

#### 4.—Council Meetings.

There were thirteen general meetings during the year, one of which was special. The attendance of members was as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hon. Mr. H. Wace, C.M.G., Chairman .. | 13 | Mr. R. W. Jonklaas .. .. | 8 |
| Mr. J. H. Sproule .. .. | 8 | Mr. H. F. Tomalin .. .. | 2 |
| Hon. Mr. W. D. Gibbon .. | 8 | Mr. P. T. Habibu Lebbe .. | 10 |
| Mr. E. Beven .. .. | 6 | Dr. G. P. Schokman .. .. | 9 |
| Mr. C. Vanderwall .. .. | 11 | Mr. L. Creasy .. .. | 10 |

### 5.—Standing Committees.

At the meeting of Council on 30th January the following members were elected members of the Standing Committees as provided for by section 5 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, each Committee consisting of the Chairman and three members :—

(a) Law and General Subjects : Messrs. Sproule, Beven, and Vanderwall.
(b) Market and Sanitation : Messrs. H. F. Tomalin and Jonklaas and Dr. Schokman.
(c) Finance and Assessment : Messrs. W. D. Gibbon, Beven, and Vanderwall.
(d) Municipal Works : Messrs. Sproule, Gibbon, and Tomalin.

During the year there was only one change among the members of Standing Committee, viz., Mr. Tomalin was succeeded by Mr. Creasy.

The attendance of members of the different Committees was as follows :—

| | (a) Law and General Subjects. | (b) Market & Sanitation. | (c) Finance and Assessment. | (d) Municipal Works. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hon. Mr. H. Wace, C.M.G., Chairman | 11 | 11 | 13 | 11 |
| Mr. J. H. Sproule | 7 | — | — | 6 |
| Hon. Mr W. D. Gibbon | — | — | 9 | 8 |
| Mr. E. Beven | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| Mr. C. Vanderwall | 8 | — | 12 | — |
| Mr. R. W. Jonklaas | — | 5 | — | — |
| Mr. H. F. Tomalin | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Dr. G. P. Schokman | — | 6 | — | — |
| Mr. L. Creasy | — | 9 | — | 9 |

A Committee of Management under rule 3 of the Recreation Ground Regulations was appointed, consisting of the Chairman, Messrs. Gibbon and Tomalin, and Dr. Schokman. During the year there was only one meeting held.

### 6.—Personnel.

Mr. F. Bowes, C.C.S., doing duties as Municipal Magistrate, left Kandy on appointment elsewhere in April, and Mr. R. N. Thaine, C.C.S., was appointed in his room. He was succeeded in September by Mr. C. Eardley-Wilmot, C.C.S.

The posts of Chief Inspector and Sub-Inspector, which became vacant last year, were filled up by the appointment of Messrs. D. P. Senanayake and C. D. M. Wickramatunga respectively. The former was already on the Inspectors' staff, and was selected out of a large number of applicants. The latter was employed in the office as clerk and storekeeper. Notice calling for applications for the post of clerk and storekeeper was advertised, and Mr. L. B. Jansze was selected to fill the vacancy on security of Rs. 2,000.

In the appointment of a Chief Inspector doubts were raised as to whether the appointment lay with the Chairman or the Council, as the salary and horse allowance attached to the post amounted to above the limit fixed by section 59 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887. The point was referred to a legal expert in Colombo, who was of opinion that the appointment lay with the Chairman and not with the Council.

In July Mr. C. D. M. Wickramatunga was dismissed as the result of an inquiry held respecting irregularities in the collection of night soil charges, of which he was clerk in charge before being promoted to Inspectorship. Applications were called for, and Mr. Vivian Pereira was selected and appointed to the post in October.

### 7.—Municipal Works.

The expenditure sanctioned was for the maintenance of streets, roads, and paths, repairs of and clearing silt from barrel drains, maintenance of buildings, pavements, bathing and dhobies' tanks, market buildings, watering streets, extension and improvements of Recreation Ground, and new street barrel drain and other minor works.

| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Provided for in Budget per Schedule A | | 24,951 0 |
| Balance of a vote carried forward | 60 0 | |
| Receipts for broken metal sold | 804 0 | |
| | | 864 0 |
| Making a total of | | 25,815 0 |
| There were savings under different estimates of | | 1,379 9 |
| Making the total expenditure | | Rs. 24,535 91 |

In addition there were also voted for various purposes, such as—

| | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Sanitary purposes | | 600 0 |
| Disposal of night soil | | 2,630 0 |
| Ferry boats and approaches | | 1,958 50 |
| House of shelter | | 200 0 |
| Clearing side drains in the town | | 600 0 |
| | | Rs. 5,988 50 |
| | Rs. c. | |
| Also for maintenance of waterworks | 7,418 15 | |
| Cutting out mana grass | 99 38 | |
| | | 7,517 53 |
| Scavenging streets on an estimate of Rs. 10,850 | | 9,733 79 |
| | | Rs. 17,251 32 |
| Government contribution for clearing silt of lake | | 3,000 0 |
| The expenditure of which amounted to | | 3,007 4 |

The works done during the year may be summarized as follows :—

*Bathing and dhobies' tanks.*—Clearing vegetation from sides, and silt from bed, of tank, repairs to masonry of tank, repairs to cooly lines, and tools and superintendence.

*Buildings.*—Repairs to drains, shifting tiles, white- and colour-washing, building retaining wall and concrete drains, and fixing new window to store ; varnishing doors and frames, fixing two new glass windows in verandah, repairs to gate, making new ladder for Town Hall ; whitewashing, tarring wooden work, painting ironwork, fixing protecting planks, and providing new water trough for slaughter-houses ; whitewashing ambalams and toll-houses, repairs and renewing iron work, whitewashing and tarring public latrines, whitewashing and painting cemetery-keeper's house.

*Castle Hill Park.*—Laying drain pipes across footpaths, sweeping, weeding and gravelling, care of plants, and superintendence.

*Carriage stand.*—Repairs to cement concrete platform.

*Drains and pavements.*—Repairs to pavements and rebuilding, clearing silt from barrel drains, repairing and fixing gratings, providing new manhole covers, repairs to manholes, laying stones on road-sides for foundations, repairs to side drains, breaking up old drain and rebuilding 212 lineal feet of barrel drain, in cement concrete, in Colombo street, and superintendence.

*Ferry approaches.*—Gonawatta landing-place extended by 15 feet, repairs to landing stage, repairs to Illukmodara approach, clearing landslips, superintendence.

*Ferry boats.*—Materials and repairs to Lewella, Illukmodara, and Gonawatta boats ; timber for double canoe, superintendence.

*House of shelter.*—Repairs, shifting tiles, and colour-washing.

*Lake silt.*—Removal of silt from channel and silt trap No. 2 by hand labour, removal and disposal of silt by dredger, removal of silt from minor traps round the lake, repairs to dredger and barges, repairs to dam of silt trap, building retaining wall to support bank of lake, superintendence.

*Market buildings.*—White- and colour-washing buildings, stalls, and latrines, cleaning and painting ironwork, fixing planks to stalls, four galvanized iron rubbish boxes, painting tats, superintendence.

*Miscellaneous works.*—Repairs to wire fences, esplanade, repairs to and painting wooden railings, building barrel drain, Castle Hill Park.

*Night soil disposal.*—Excavating pits and covering in same, clearing vegetation and side drains, weeding grounds, superintendence.

*Night soil removal.*—Repairs to latrine carts, repairs to drums, purchase of new drums, new boxes for public latrines, new latrine carts, removal of blood from slaughter-houses.

*Public latrines.*—Taking down and removing ironwork of latrine from Castle Hill.

*Recreation Ground and Victoria Esplanade maintenance.*—Hire of bullocks and drivers for machines, clearing vegetation and weeding, repairs to machine and bridge.

*Recreation Ground extension.*—Survey of land, widening ground, repairs of trucks, purchase of sleepers, cost of new wagons, wages and diet of jail guards.

*Retaining wall, Victoria Drive.*—Building rubble masonry wall.

*Sanitation.*—Clearing jungle, removing deposits of rubbish and silt, superintendence.

*Side drains of streets.*—Clearing silt from surface side drains for sanitary reasons.

*Scavenging.*—Sweeping town streets, removing and disposing of sweepings and house rubbish, flushing side drains, thatching cooly lines.

*Streets and roads metalled.*—Victoria Drive, Lake road, Palace Square, Pavilion street, and Colombo street. The total surface metalled was 2,662 lineal yards.

*Streets and roads repaired.*—Castle Hill street, Jail road, and Hantane road. The total surface repaired was 205 squares, cutting back jungle, clearing side drains and reducing sides, removing landslips, repairs to hand carts and cooly lines, laying drainage pipes, sweeping roads of leaves in Udawattakele, sloping sides of roads, clearing deposits of silt and rubbish, repairs to culverts, building retaining wall in Mosque road, cutting bank and building barrel drain in Lady Longden's Drive, repairing footbridges, deepening side drains, and filling in with stones, and superintendence.

*Trees and plants.*—Labour attending plants, cutting branches overhanging roads, trimming hedges, and weeding.

*Tools.*—Purchase of various tools, implements, and requisites.

*Watering streets.*—Repairs to carts and distributing apparatus, hire of labour, and superintendence.

*Waterworks.*—Maintenance of mains, standposts, house service pipes, and meters, clearing and repairs of platforms, new standposts, repairs to hand carts and well at Getambe, cleaning and painting street standposts and railings along dam, repairs of footbridge, repairs to cooly lines and bungalow, clearing jungle and weeding round reservoir, planting and manuring grass, opening footpath, supply of grass to cattle exposing shed, attending plants and trimming hedges, clearing silt from stone channel, wages of grass land and reservoir watchers, wages of meter clerk, transporting gravel and gravelling road, rooting out mana grass round reservoir, cleaning and painting fountain twice, and superintendence.

Full details of expenditure under different estimates are given in the report by Superintendent of Works (see Appendix A).

The total length of streets and paths in charge of the Municipal Council is as follows :—

| | Miles. | Yds. |
|---|---|---|
| Metalled .. .. .. .. | 10 | 712 |
| Gravelled .. .. .. .. | 7 | 324 |
| Natural .. .. .. .. | 16 | 1,174 |
| Total .. | 34 | 450 |

## 8.—Water Supply.

The Secretary submitted a report respecting the necessity for a water supply for residents at Getambe. This was referred to the Provincial Engineer for remarks. The existing well at Getambe was cleaned out. The residents at Deiyannewella submitted a petition, dated 14th March, praying for an extended water supply in that locality. The consideration of the matter was postponed till the scheme for laying down large mains was completed.

In December the District Engineer, Ceylon Government Railway, applied for a supply of water to the Kandy waiting-room lavatories, and the application was allowed on the usual conditions, and meters were fixed.

In connection with the proposal to provide a public well at Katugastota the Government Agent selected a site in a portion of the paddy field known as Menikkumbura. The land being the property of a Buddhist temple, a lease of 1·80 perch was obtained from the incumbent priests on an annual rent of Re. 1, and the construction of the well will be carried out during the course of next year.

In October the Officer Commanding, Army Service Corps, Ceylon, wrote and inquired whether any reduction can be made in the charge for water supplied for the troops in Kandy. The Secretary's report on the subject was considered, and the Council replied that they saw no reason to reduce the charge of Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons fixed by the War Department themselves.

During the year the laying of house service pipes was carried out in respect of twenty-one premises upon the sanction of the Municipal Council. In each case a meter was fixed on the usual conditions.

The special by-laws regarding water service to private premises having come into force from the beginning of the year, the procedure provided therein was adopted for recovery of amounts due for excess of water consumed and rent of meters. Upon the report of the Secretary the services of an extra clerk for keeping the register of meter readings and the rendering of accounts in connection with them was engaged, and bills for the first and second quarters have been prepared and are in course of collection.

The Provincial Engineer reported regarding the waste of water at the standposts and suggested that the posts on the road from Ward street to the last water standpost on the Peradeniya road should be provided with stop cocks. The Secretary pointed out that the fire hydrant posts had no means of shutting off the water, and that valves would be required, and that the pillar fountains were each provided with stop cocks.

The Standing Committee called upon the Superintendent of Works to submit estimate of probable cost of the alterations suggested by Mr. Creasy. The estimate framed amounted to Rs. 2,070, and the Standing Committee at their meeting in October sanctioned it, and the amount was voted in the Budget for 1905.

In October the Superintendent of Works submitted a report respecting the frequent failure in the supply of water along the Halloluwa road owing to the reduced pressure in the mains while water was being drawn off over the town, and suggested that the mains along a portion of Victoria Drive, Ward street, and Peradeniya road be replaced by mains of a larger diameter for the western portion of the town. The Standing Committee called for a fuller report with estimate of cost. Estimate was prepared and submitted amounting to Rs.13,371·50. This was carefully considered and adopted, and was included in the Budget for 1905.

The necessity for carrying out certain improvements at the head works of the reservoir was also considered, and an estimate of probable cost amounting to Rs. 3,141·80 was adopted and included in the Budget for 1905.

On 1st January the level of water stood in the reservoir at 48 ft. 6 in., or 6 inches below spill level. On 9th of the month the water was at spill level, at which it remained till 7th March, when the water again commenced to fall till 20th May, when it stood at 40 feet, the lowest level reached during the year. The water then commenced to rise, and was again at spill level on 23rd June, and with a slight fall for a few days in October remained at that level till the end of the year.

For statement showing rise and fall in reservoir see Appendix B. For register of rainfall see Appendix C.

The water supply is reported very pure and adapted for all domestic purposes, as will appear from the following analysis by Dr. Anderson Smith, Health Officer :—

EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF DRINKING WATER FROM KANDY.

Source and possibility of contamination : Standpipe in Ward street ; no possibility of contamination.

*Chemical and Physical Examination.*

1. Colour in 6-in. column : colourless. Turbidity : no turbidity ; bright and clear.
2. Odour : none.
3. Residue left on evaporation : a trace of white residue which did not char when ignited.
4. Free amonia : none.
5. Chlorine : under 2 grains per gallon. Equivalent of common salt : about 3 grains per gallon.
6. Nitrites : none.
7. Nitrates : none.
8. Hardness : about 4 degrees.
9. Lead : none.
10. Zinc, iron, and copper : none.
11. Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes at 212° F. : not more than ·05 grain per gallon.

From the examination of the source of the water herein referred to, and the results obtained by the analysis, I am of opinion that it is a pure water and well adapted for all domestic purposes.

ANDERSON SMITH,
Health Officer.

## 9.—ROSENEATH AND AMALGAMATED ESTATES.

The following is Mr. Gordon Pyper's annual report on the working of the amalgamated estates :—

*Progress Report for the Year* 1904.

*Afforesting.*—Mr. Pigot, the Conservator of Forests, visited the estate early in the year and reported on the forestry work done. I am glad to know he was very well pleased with what he saw.

The growth continues satisfactory. A tree recommended by Colonel Byrde has been tried on one of the poor patches. Should it succeed more will be planted.

*Tea.*—The crop estimated at the beginning of the year was secured and exceeded, but the market during the last six months was very bad.

*Cacao.*—The early months of the year, which were so favourable to tea, were disastrous to cacao blossoms, so that only half the estimate was got. The trees, however, have benefited, and the prospects for the new year are very good.

*Pepper, &c.*—The usual small crops have been gathered, and the prospect for this increasing are improving. During the past five years planting pepper vines has gone on steadily when weather and labour permitted. A census of the vines has been taken, and 51,388 young growing plants have been counted and 11,673 old vines, making altogether 63,060 healthy additions to pepper crop prospects.

*Bungalows.*—" Roseneath " has been occupied all during the year, and the " Hermitage " for three months.

*Machinery.*—The sirocco furnace had to be renewed during the year. The turbine belting had also to be renewed, so that the year has been a costly one in machinery.

*General remarks.*—It is said misfortunes never come singly, and this year's experience seems to verify that proverb—bad weather for cacao blossoms with poor prices to boot; a wretched tea market that is likely to be one of the worst on record; and a renewal of machinery that will eat up all the available profits. Nevertheless the estate is looking well, and with better markets next year ought to show favourable results.

GORDON PYPER.

Hantane, February 2, 1905.

*Receipts.*

| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Tea sold .. .. .. | — | 10,102 90 |
| Minor products, viz. :— | | |
| Cacao .. .. .. | 1,639 17 | |
| Coffee .. .. .. | — | |
| Spices .. .. .. | 51 40 | |
| Pepper .. .. .. | 269 47 | |
| | | 1,960 4 |
| Bricks sold and profit per Superintendent's account .. | — | 277 45 |
| | | 12,340 39 |

*Expenditure.*

| | Rs. c. | |
|---|---|---|
| Superintendence .. .. .. | 2,449 92 | |
| Plucking and manufacturing tea .. .. | 4,504 50 | |
| Weeding .. .. .. | 2,319 0 | |
| General expenses .. .. .. | 1,648 25 | |
| Expenses on minor products .. .. | 574 98 | |
| Afforesting .. .. .. | 408 2 | |
| | | 11,904 67 |
| Profit—Rs. | | 435 72 |

*Profits on Working.*

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| 1903 .. .. .. .. | 4,677 6 |
| 1904 .. .. .. .. | 435 72 |

Upon a report by the Secretary mana grass growing on the land immediately above the road leading to and surrounding the reservoir was cleared. It has been suggested to erect a wire fence and gate across the approach to the reservoir to prevent trespassers and cattle.

The Municipal Council inquired from Government whether there was any objection to their asking the then Conservator of Forests (Mr. J. L. Pigot of the Indian Forest Service) to favour the Council with a report on the afforestation of the land in the vicinity of the reservoir. On Government replying in the negative Mr. Pigot was asked to report on the afforestation of the land within the catchment area, on work already done, and any further recommendation for guidance of the Council. In April Mr. Pigot furnished his report and the same was considered by the Municipal Council, who referred it to the Standing Committee on Works. On their instructions a copy of the report was sent to Mr. Gordon Pyper with a request to carry out as far as possible the suggestions of the Chief Conservator. A copy was also forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for the information of His Excellency the Governor. Typed copies were sent to each member of the Council. Mr. Pigot was thanked for his services and a fee of Rs. 100 remunerated him.

The following is a copy of the report :—

*Report on the Kandy Waterworks Catchment Area.*

I INSPECTED this area on the 9th February and again, in company with Mr. Gordon Pyper, on the 16th March, and visited every part with the exception of the grassy slopes of the Matina Patna, which I had gone over on previous occasions.

In the present case the reservoir is not fed merely by surface drainage, but by springs and streams. The mean annual total rainfall is 82·16 inches, falling mostly in the second and fourth quarters, but on the whole fairly well distributed. The reservoir usually fills in October–November, and the water commences to fall below spill level in January–February. Owing to the nature of the surface of the catchment and to the distribution of the rainfall, this is a case in which the kind of forest growth and its treatment must influence in a specially marked degree the flow of water into the reservoir and the proportion of the total rainfall utilized or wasted. The catchment area manifestly benefits by the presence of thick forest, undergrowth, and humus, which will retain water in plenty after heavy falls and yield it up slowly and continuously during lengthy periods. This consideration determines the treatment from the forester's standpoint. What is required is to bring most of the catchment area, and especially the steep slopes where the soil is poorest, under jungle of some sort, and to keep it well covered while protecting it from the effects of trespass by men or cattle. Other things equal, it will be preferable to foster the growth of trees, such as sapu and jak, which yield good timber while affording suitable

shelter to the soil. But ordinary scrub growth, lantana, bamboos, &c., which gives good cover while rendering the soil deep and spongy, is just as good or better for the principal purpose in view. The spongy grass sod on the edges of the minor streams is also excellent. It would be the greatest mistake to treat the catchment area as a forest intended to produce timber or fuel, as this would probably lead to unwise cuttings. Nothing, dead or alive, should be removed from the area unless with the express object of benefiting the water supply.

The condition and prospects of the forest growth on the catchment area are, in my opinion, distinctly good. In many parts, especially on the north-eastern portions of the watershed, the effect of protection on the natural growth is well marked. The herbaceous and arborescent vegetation is rapidly increasing. With the exception of the patches of illuk grass, which will gradually disappear, as the surrounding forest extends, practically nothing better need be wished for. On the 9th February there was a gentle flow of water in all the side streams east of the main ravine in this part of the catchment, though no rain had fallen during the previous ten days, the last heavy fall (4 inches) having occurred on the 27th and 28th January.

The most important part of the catchment comprises, however, the southern and south-eastern portions surrounding the headwaters of the main stream. Here the conditions, owing to the poverty of the soil, the steepness of the slopes, and the poorness or absence of jungle growth, are much less favourable. The state of the main stream bed and of the slopes clearly showed on the 9th February that water had flowed and was then flowing off far more rapidly than from the forested parts. A considerable proportion of this area overlies qartz rock, and the soil is of the poorest quality, grass even being absent. The planting operations on the barer patches formerly under tea, carried out during the past five years under Mr. Gordon Pyper's supervision, have succeeded admirably, all things considered. At first sight the results sometimes appear poor, because in many parts the plants are stunted owing to the poverty of the soil. But there have been very few failures. The young trees, if stunted and growing extremely slowly in most cases, are fully established and sufficiently numerous. A few quickly growing trees, such as *Albizzia moluccana* and *Inge saman*, were introduced subsequently to the original planting of del, jak, mango, sapu, &c., and have thriven wonderfully well. I would be inclined to plant or sow more of them, but sparsely, on the poorest soils, but so as not to interfere much with the existing hardwood plants. A mixture of species should be aimed at. In my opinion, with the exception of occasional supplies to fill vacancies (if any such be found), all that has to be done is to wait until the young trees grow up. In a few years, as soon as they begin effectively to protect the soil, they may be expected to develop much more rapidly. The planting work done is, I consider, admirable—better than anything of the kind done in such unfavourable circumstances by the Forest Department. The good results are no doubt attributable to the fact that sufficient and suitable labour, under proper supervision, was always available at the right moment for sowing and planting.

The patnas at the top of the valley, facing west and north-west, are almost bare of tree growth, and the usual difficulties in introducing young trees, due to insect pests and to the wind-swept nature of the sites, have been experienced. This drawback is not very serious, because the soil, owing to the fairly plentiful herbage, is much more hygroscopic than that on the opposite slopes facing eastwards. Nevertheless, I would not altogether abandon planting on the patnas. Young plants of hardy kinds raised in a nursery might by way of experiment be set out in horizontal lines about 6 feet broad from which all the patna grass should be removed. A few patches, of about one-eighth of an acre each, might be planted up on various aspects in this way and the results studied. *Albizzia montana* might be tried here.

It is, of course, unfortunate that a certain area of private land under tea cultivation should be included within the catchment area of the reservoir. It would be difficult to find a worse kind of cultivation in connection with water supply to the reservoir beneath. The area now under tea is instructive as an object-lesson, as an example of what should be avoided in the matter of surface drainage and evaporation in other parts of the watershed.

Fire protection is all important, but jungle fires are unlikely to prove dangerous if the present plan of annually uprooting the mana grass be continued. The expense of getting rid by direct methods of the illuk grass patches would scarcely be justifiable. Trespass (of men and cattle) is, of course, what really leads to firing.

As regards the protective and managing agency, I advise that so long as the present staff is available the management should not be handed over to a Government Department. The Forest Department in present circumstances is certainly not likely to prove so efficient an agency. But in order that the catchment area may be strictly treated as a close preserve, and to enable trespass or petty thefts to be more easily prevented and punished, I advise that the entire area should be constituted a reserved forest under Chapter II. of the Forest Ordinance. Suitable powers, under sections 3, 71, and 76 of the Ordinance, might be given to the persons employed under the Municipality to protect and manage the lands. Similar action has been taken in India in like circumstances and has proved very advantageous.

To sum up. I consider that, save in the directions noted, little remains to be done. The improvement of the existing forest vegetation, if only adequate protection be given, will with certainty occasion year after year a more regular and prolonged outflow from the streams, and therefore enable more of the rainfall to be utilized. It would be easy and interesting to record the increasingly beneficial effect of afforestation by noting after heavy falls of rain following upon periods of drought the rapidity of rise of the water level in the reservoir, the duration of the period of spill, and the rate of fall in the level. It may be expedient to cut out occasionally, by way of improvement thinnings, a few of the silver oaks and other trees. But any cuttings should be conducted with great care so as not to unduly expose the soil. What is required is that the "jungle," including such grasses as are not dangerous, fern, bushes and trees of every kind, should be allowed to grow up, carefully protected from fire and trespass.

J. L. PIGOT,
Indian Forest Service.

Kandy, March 23, 1904

## 10.—Public Market.

During January and February the collections of the daily rents for spaces both inside and outside the public market was carried out by the market-keeper. The privilege was put up to public competition and realized Rs. 3,100 for March to August and Rs. 2,425 for September to December.

There were complaints made by the renters against large vegetable vendors who had engaged monthly stalls refusing to pay daily rent for extra spaces temporarily used by them for the purpose of unloading and despatching their goods to outstation markets. Orders were given to prosecute those refusing to pay. This had a good effect, and after some time the evaders gradually acknowledged their liability.

It was brought to the notice of the Standing Committee that notwithstanding the arrangements made last year for the sale of buffalo meat in separate stalls, as distinct from the ordinary beef stalls, the sale of buffalo meat was carried on surreptitiously by certain butchers in their beef stalls, and the Standing Committee decided that a special condition be entered in the new licenses "that beef and buffalo meat be kept and sold in separate stalls set apart for that purpose." This was accordingly carried out.

11.—Bakeries.

Complaints were made by Mr. H. F. Macmillan of Peradeniya of the shortness of weight in bread supplied by a baker in Castle Hill street. The baker was prosecuted and fined Rs. 10. Later on Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Reeves complained of bad quality of bread sold by Kandy bakers, and the special attention of the Inspectors was called to this matter, and as a result there were twenty-two prosecutions against bakers, who were invariably convicted and fined.

12.—Public Band.

The Volunteer and Public Band was changed into a solely Public Band, and much gratuitous service was rendered by Mon. St. de Pless Pol, a French gentleman of high musical attainments resident in Kandy, towards the improvement of it. Messrs. W. D. Gibbon and R. W. Jonklaas were appointed members, representative of the Municipal Council, on the Band Committee. As the strength of the Band was much augmented, new instruments were found necessary, and a sum of Rs. 500 was voted by the Council for their purchase. The Old Lock Hospital in Mahaiyawa was with the permission of Government repaired and utilized as Band Barracks for the men.

13.—Castle Hill Park.

These ornamental and beautiful grounds were maintained during the year, and several cross drains and side drains were constructed under the footpaths. A new approach path was opened from Victoria Drive to Gregory road at a gradient of 1 in 7. A good many people appear to make it a place of resort and recreation.

14.—Recreation Ground.

The ground was used by ten regular clubs playing during the year. Besides there were thirty-one engagements for matches, gymkhana, and sports which came off.

The Buddhist College Cricket Club made application to play on the recreation ground on Sundays, and the Standing Committee allowed the request, limiting the playing hours to between 3 and 6 P.M.

15.—Recreation Ground Improvements.

The excavations to the east of the ground and filling in of the low ground to the north of the Convict Establishment were continued, and much progress was made after arrival of the six new tip wagons from England.

The question of survey of the proposed enlargement of the recreation ground was considered by the Council, and the Government was addressed on the subject. The Government Agent, Central Province, by letter No. 32 of 12th March, forwarded copy of a letter he had received from the Colonial Secretary asking the Director of Public Works to submit plan and estimate of cost of extending the recreation ground. The Council conveyed their thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his action in the matter. Memorandum No. 47 was received from the Colonial Secretary respecting the cost of survey of the recreation ground, and stating that His Excellency the Governor considers that the expenditure (estimated at Rs. 700) should be met from the Municipal funds. The Standing Committee at their meeting on 16th April recommended that the expenditure be provided and the amount be advanced from the water-rate account. This was agreed to by the Council, and the Government was so informed.

16.—Postal Facilities.

The Postmaster-General intimated to the Council the arrival of the three extra pillar boxes, and they were erected on the sites selected in conjunction with the Postmaster-General—

One in Victoria Drive opposite the Government Bungalow;
One on the Peradeniya road near the second ambalam;
One in Malabar street near the junction of Lewella road.

The matter of additional facilities was commented on by the Special Committee in their report on the Annual Administration Report for 1903. They were of opinion that a receiving post and telegraph office in a central position of the town was an essential want, as also the opening of a branch post office at Katugastota. The Council then recommended to Government the urgent necessity for giving effect to the latter suggestion, but the Government declined to entertain it owing to other more important claims.

17.—Electric Lighting.

The attention of the Standing Committee was drawn to the fact respecting the failure of electric current in a large portion of the town on the 27th and 29th February, and the reply of the Resident Engineer, Colombo Gas and Water Company, was considered, and it was resolved that a statement of the case be submitted to Mr. F. Dornhorst, K.C., and he be requested to give his opinion on the following points:—

(1) As to what protection the Council have against insufficiency of light;
(2) What penalties can be enforced against a total or a considerable partial failure of lighting; and
(3) Under what conditions can the Council obtain a release from the contract.

His opinion was received in August, and as advised a copy of the Colombo Municipal rules referring to electric lighting was obtained. The whole correspondence was then referred to Mr. H. P. Borrett, the Council's Proctor, for opinion as to whether similar regulations framed under section 25 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1902 of the nature indicated by Mr. Dornhorst would be binding on the Company.

The half cost of a voltmeter, for which provision had been made in the Budget (Rs. 150), was remitted to the Director of Public Works. Later on the Colonial Secretary requested that the duty payable on the voltmeter imported be remitted to the Collector of Customs, and the Standing Committee sanctioned that half the amount of duty payable be only remitted, and this was so done. The voltmeter is kept in the Municipal Office, for which permission was allowed by the Colonial Secretary by letter No. 8 dated 2nd February. Voltmeter readings were tabled at the Standing Committee meetings. The readings of the voltmeter have also been taken at several other places.

The total cost of lighting during the year was as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Street lighting | 19,779 49 |
| Market lighting | 2,627 45 |

The cost of lighting in previous years was as follows:—

| | Streets. Rs. c. | Market. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 19,264 15 | 2,561 71 |
| 1902 | 19,556 8 | 2,281 25 |
| 1903 | 19,394 72 | 2,683 77 |

The Inspectors' reports of the results of visits each night during the year were regularly submitted at the meetings of the Standing Committee.

There was no change in the number of lights either in the streets or in the market during the year.

### 18.—Town Hall.

On the usual payment the hall was engaged during the year, as under :—

Six times for concerts and entertainments, ten times for dances and weddings. Free use of the hall was allowed five times for popular lectures on the application of Miss Gibbon, and twice for public meetings by certain societies.

### 19.—Licenses.

List of Licenses issued during 1904.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auctioneers | 7 | Jinrickshas, first class | 13 |
| Brokers | — | Jinrickshas, second class | 129 |
| Boats on lake | — | Lime kilns | 3 |
| Bone manure depot | 1 | Market stall licenses | 74 |
| Booths for per ahera (28) and pagoda (5) | 33 | Opium | 5 |
| Brick and tile kilns | 11 | Permits to occupy spaces on roadsides | 101 |
| Butchers | 51 | Petroleum in bulk, to possess | 1 |
| Building permits | 51 | Do. to convey | 2 |
| Carriages, first class | 51 | Recreation ground permits | 14 |
| Carriages, second class | 5 | Special licenses to slaughter cattle | 36 |
| Carts (tax on bullocks) | 223 | Straw depots | 3 |
| Firewood depots | 83 | Tanneries | 1 |
| Fish hawkers | 104 | Taxidermists | 2 |
| Guides | 2 | Tea shooks | 9 |
| Hackeries | 47 | Timber depots (yard or depot for wood) | 7 |
| Inflammable oil depots | 176 | Vegetable market | 1 |

### 20.—Opium.

The following is a comparative statement of the amounts realized by sale of opium :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1900 | 4,350 |
| 1901 | 7,050 |
| 1902 | 7,250 |
| 1903 | 6,970 |
| 1904 | 5,370 |

During the year an Ordinance was passed for the better enforcement of certain conditions for sale of tolls, arrack, and opium.

### 21.—Encroachments.

An encroachment was reported on at junction of Cross street with Trincomalee street, and the land encroached upon, being not required for public purposes, was leased on payment of an annual sum.

Steps were taken to remove an encroachment in Halloluwa road, inadvertently made by Mr. J. H. Ebert.

### 22.—Train Arrangements.

In consequence of representation made by the Municipal Council and others to Government requesting the resumption of the down night mail from Nanu-oya, calling in at Kandy *en route* to Colombo, the desired arrangements were resumed.

The attention of the General Manager, Ceylon Government Railways, was called to the inconvenience to passengers consequent on recent alterations in the train arrangements, whereby Kandy has become a wayside station and passengers are unable to entrain till the arrival of the trains from Matale.

### 23.—Cemeteries.

Owing to complaints made by the Mahaiyawa Cemetery-keeper that thefts of wreaths and flowers left on the graves in the Church of England portion were constantly committed overnight by trespassers, the trustees of the Mahaiyawa mosque, which adjoins the portion allotted for burial of Christians, were requested to take steps to fence the boundary and to see that the gates and the door leading into the Mohammedan portion were regularly shut at nights.

Upon a suggestion by the Archdeacon of Colombo a second set of planks and ropes were provided for use at the Mahaiyawa Cemetery.

Rev. E. S. Russell, the Kandy Scots Kirk Chaplain, applied for a transfer to the trustees of the Scots Kirk the Presbyterian portion of the cemetery, also the portion allotted for use by Dutch Presbyterians. The Standing Committee recommended the transfer of the former only. Upon a second application from Rev. Russell the Municipal Council allowed the transfer of the other portion also, although it was brought to their notice by the cemetery-keeper, Mr. J. B. Vantwest, that no place was left for interment of unbaptized persons owing to the transfer of the Dutch Presbyterian portion, which was previously used for this purpose.

A petition signed by a number of Hindu and Buddhist residents was received in October praying for permission to erect a mortuary temple in the Hindu portion of the cemetery. Permission was granted on condition a further plan was submitted showing the elevation and cross section, &c., which have not yet been submitted

24.—LAKE, CONSERVANCY OF.

On an application by Captain L. M. Purser, R.A.M.C., the permission to build a small landing stage at the edge of the lake below the Military Station Hospital was granted with a provision that no roof was to be placed over the stage. The stage was so constructed.

The conservancy of the lake engaged the attention of the Council and formed the subject of some lengthy correspondence with Government, and in reply the Colonial Secretary, by letter No. 16 of 4th May, intimated that a grant will be given on certain conditions. The Council acknowledged their thanks to Government for the concession. The grant was subsequently paid.

25.—OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS.

A statement of sundry amounts due and long outstanding, although several demands had been made, was brought to the notice of the Standing Committee, and steps were taken for the recovery of the same. The item against the Dalada Maligawa trustees for altering the position of the carved rock steps which had been embedded in front of the entrance to this famous temple was remitted in view of the statement by the Diwe Nilame in Municipal Court case No. 11,728, where he affirmed that the steps and the passage under the arch of the temple leading to the District and Supreme Courts had belonged to the Crown, and therefore vested now in the Municipal Council for purposes of conservancy.

26.—CEYLON CONTINGENT MEMORIAL.

The Hon. Mr. H. H. Cameron applied for a site to erect the Memorial Statue in memory of the members of the Ceylon Contingent who fell in the last Boer war in South Africa, and the Council intimated their willingness to provide a site.

27.—FIRE ESCAPE LADDER.

The Colonial Secretary intimated that a ladder had been provided for the new Government buildings in Kandy. It is left at the Public Works Department office.

28.—INSPECTORS' UNIFORMS.

The question of providing the newly-appointed Inspector with full uniform was considered and a vote sanctioned. The other Inspectors, who had been previously supplied with serge uniforms, were provided now with suits of white uniform.

29.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Chief Inspector, Mr. D. P. Senanayake, was appointed Examiner in June, 1904. The total number of weights and measures tested during the year at the Town Hall on production by owners was 925. Of these, only 35 were found to be incorrect, and were confiscated as they were found to be much too wasted to admit of their being adjusted. There were no complaints from residents of shortage or use of false weights, and in consequence there were no prosecutions.

The total number of shops, boutiques, and other places using weights and measures are approximately 350.

The amount of fees recovered for testing was Rs. 74, less expenses Rs. 8·75. The balance, Rs. 65·25, was paid to the credit of the Municipal fund.

30.—MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS.

With regard to the draft of an Ordinance to extend powers to the Municipal Council of Colombo in respect of provision and maintenance of schools, transmitted to this Council by the Colonial Secretary, the Chairman proposed that Government be asked to extend the proposed Ordinance to Kandy as well, and the Council unanimously agreed to it and Government was so informed. An estimate of the probable initial cost and annual upkeep of four vernacular schools in Kandy was ascertained from the Director of Public Instruction, and the Inspectors of the Districts were called upon to prepare and furnish returns of the probable number of children between the ages of 7 and 14 who receive no education at all, and this matter remains over for further consideration.

31.—AGENDA PAPER.

The practice hitherto has been to forward a copy of the agenda of the monthly general meetings to the Colonial Secretary a few days prior to the date the meetings were fixed to be held. This long-standing formality has been discontinued in terms of letter from Colonial Secretary bearing No. 29 of 9th December, 1904.

32.—ASSESSMENT.

The assessment tax for the year was, as usual, fixed at 6 per cent. on the annual value of premises. There were two important actions brought against the Council during the year. One was (Court of Requests No. 12,297) by the trustees of the Nittawella Vihare, the facts of which were reported in last year's Annual Report. The judgment of the Supreme Court by a single Judge was to the effect that temple lands were not liable to taxation. The matter was referred to Mr. Advocate James van Langenberg with the request that the case should be brought up for review by the Collective Court. He replied it was not possible to do so, and suggested that if the point was raised in a similar case the Supreme Court could then be asked to have the appeal heard by the Full Court. The second case was by Mr. A. Fernando of Victoria Drive, who had put up his buildings on temple lands and objected to pay assessment tax. The points raised in this case being similar to the former, an opportunity was given to the Council to have the matter investigated by a Full Court, whose decision was favourable to the Council, namely, that all temple lands within the Municipality were liable to taxation inasmuch as they did not come under the exemption clauses of the Municipal Ordinance.

There were two other cases brought by persons aggrieved by the assessment of their premises as provided in section 141 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887. In both cases there were reductions made.

Under some misapprehension about the exemption from paddy tax, owners of paddy lands in the villages situated within the Municipal limits objected to pay assessment tax, and memorialized the Government for exemption. As intimated in Colonial Secretary's letter No. 144, dated 24th November, 1904, the Government replied to the memorialists that their paddy lands were held liable under the Ordinance and payment of the tax will be enforced.

Amount estimated to be collected during the year on private premises in the town was :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated collections during the year .. .. | 26,161 | 40 |
| Deductions made for probable non-recoveries within the year .. | 5,232 | 40 |
| | 20,929 | 0 |
| Arrears from villages and town .. .. .. | 12,500 | 0 |
| Government compensation .. .. .. | 7,064 | 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 40,493 | 0 |

The objections were referred to a Special Sub-Committee for inquiry and report as usual.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of premises assessed .. .. .. | 4,549 |
| Annual value .. .. .. .. | Rs. 510,826·74 |
| Number of objections made to assessment .. .. | 65 |
| Dealt by Committee .. .. .. | 59 |
| Kept over .. .. .. .. | 4 |
| Settled in court .. .. .. | 2 |
| Number of premises in respect of which objections were made .. | 110 |
| Reduction made in assessment .. .. | 21 |
| Kept over .. .. .. | 11 |
| No reduction made .. .. .. | 78 |

## 33.—Commutation Rate.

Schedules were served at every house on a list based on the assessment list, and from these schedules the general register of persons liable to pay the rate was prepared. After the close of the voluntary payments and the calling out of labour, warrants were issued against every one of the defaulters, as required by the Ordinance, and at the close of the year there remained only 1,148 persons unaccounted for.

The following is a comparative statement of the rate collected during 1903 and 1904 :—

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of names borne on division officers' returns.. | 4,758 | 4,758 |
| Number exempted from labour during the year .. | 138 | 99 |
| Number borne on division officers' list, less exemptions | 6,263 | 6,469 |
| Paid commutation.. .. .. | 5,034 | 5,231 |
| Performed labour ... .. .. | — | 1 |
| Fined .. .. .. | 19 | 5 |
| Imprisoned .. .. .. | 9 | 1 |
| Total who discharged their liability.. .. | 5,072 | 5,238 |
| Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries .. .. | 145 | 83 |
| Unaccounted for .. .. .. | 1,046 | 1,148 |
| Commuted for former years .. .. | 4 | 5 |

## 34.—Public Thoroughfares.

The Public Works Department continued during the year the maintenance of the main thoroughfares through the Municipality.

Statement of Expenditure of the Maintenance of Roads within the Municipality of Kandy for the last Ten Years.

| Years. | Kandy Railway Approach Road. Rs. | c. | Roads from Queen's Hotel, Kandy, to Katugastota. Rs. | c. | Peradeniya Road to Lewella Ferry. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1895 | 597 | 25 | 2,261 | 65 | 4,394 | 91 |
| 1896 | 712 | 81 | 2,810 | 80 | 4,863 | 65 |
| 1897 | 715 | 93 | 2,445 | 56 | 4,700 | 16 |
| 1898 | 830 | 18 | 3,616 | 13 | 5,368 | 39 |
| 1899 | 1,696 | 4 | 3,231 | 84 | 5,156 | 77 |
| 1900 | 1,764 | 84 | 4,249 | 26 | 6,378 | 48 |
| 1901 | 1,783 | 59 | 4,997 | 98 | 6,990 | 68 |
| 1902 | 1,777 | 36 | 4,891 | 49 | 6,992 | 0 |
| 1903 | 1,797 | 1 | 4,998 | 80 | 6,999 | 55 |
| 1904 | 1,785 | 17 | 4,996 | 45 | 6,999 | 82 |

Mr. Creasy, the Provincial Engineer, by letter No. 1,320, dated 26th September, brought to the notice of the Standing Committee the desirablility of properly making and opening for use of the public and wheel traffic—

(1) The path from Railway Terminus Station to Government General Hospital.
(2) The road from the market to the Kandy and Colombo road just near the police office.

The matter was left over till the Chairman and Provincial Engineer had inspected the localities and made their report.

The suggestions about the widening of a portion of the road from Lewella to Peradeniya were considered at the meeting of Council on 30th January, and after much discussion it was decided that the removal of the semi-circular steps, the felling of trees on the bund, construction of wall, and alteration of road in front of the Queen's Hotel should not be carried out. At a subsequent meeting it was reported that the Director of Public Works disapproved of the interference with the bund.

By letter dated 12th September the Colonial Secretary intimated that the estimate of Rs. 9,900 for the improvement to the bridge over the spill wall, Kandy lake, and for the construction of a "refuge" at the junction of Ward street and Trincomalee street had been sanctioned by Government. But in a subsequent letter the Colonial Secretary informed that His Excellency the Governor had ordered that the widening of the bridge over the spill wall of the lake should not be carried out, and the sanction given was cancelled.

Complaints were made by certain residents on the Peradeniya road of the wilful blocking of a public path which used to run through premises Nos. 365 and 366 of the said road by one Nonohamy, the owner of the premises. The Chairman issued notice to remove the building which she had erected on the path, and upon petition from the owner she was allowed to open another path on her premises for use of the public in place of the one blocked up.

Owing to continuous and heavy rain on the 22nd and 27th January there were a large number of landslips in different parts of the Municipality. The rainfall registered about 12½ inches, the mean being under 5.

### 35.—Ornamental Trees and Plants.

The removal of branches of trees obstructing or interfering with native processions was carried out whenever necessary, and the trimming of hedges at the different places was periodically attended to, as also the weeding and care of the island.

Complaints were made by several residents along Peradeniya road of the branches of trees overhanging their houses and causing damage. These were referred to the Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department, who is in charge of the road.

### 36.—Police.

Owing to recommendations made, the police station at Getambe was removed to a position on the other side of the river, and a small police station was opened at Katugastota. The arrangements met with the approval of the Council.

For annual cost of police maintenance, see Chapter II.

### 37.—Tolls.

The amount realized by sale of tolls for 1904 was :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Gonawatta and Talatu-oya .. .. .. | 5,400 | 0 |
| Halloluwa .. .. .. .. | 510 | 0 |
| Illukmodara and Kundasale .. .. .. | 800 | 0 |
| Katugastota .. .. .. .. | 8,020 | 84* |
| Lewella .. .. .. .. | 4,120 | 0 |
| Peradeniya and Iriyagama .. .. ... | 1,105 | 60 |

* Rs. 729·16 was recovered in 1905, making Rs. 8,750 for the year.

*Peradeniya bridge.*—Until the temporary bridge constructed at the site of the Getambe ferry was opened for traffic in February, 1904, the traffic over the Peradeniya satinwood bridge was restricted to certain limited quantities and weights. In consequence there was a falling-off in the amount of tolls collected, and on the motion of Mr. W. D. Gibbon the Council applied to Government to compensate the loss sustained by the Municipality by the interruption of the ordinary traffic, which amounted to Rs.563·11 for 1903, and any difference that may show as deficit for 1904. The collection of the tolls in aumani was removed to a spot at the junction of Gannoruwa road with the road to Colombo, which was proclaimed by Government in March, 1904. The Colonial Secretary, by letter No. 18 of 7th May, replied that the sum of Rs. 563·11 will be paid and such loss as may be sustained on an estimated revenue of Rs. 3,000 between 1st January and the date on which the bridge was reopened for traffic in 1904. The Council acknowledged their thanks to Government, and the amount was subsequently received.

The Director of Public Works, by letter No. 2,105 of 9th August, 1904, forwarded a ferrogallic print of the proposed iron bridge at Peradeniya. The design was submitted to Council at their meeting on 20th August and was approved of, and the Director of Public Works Department was so informed. The bridge consists of three arches with an ornamental parapet in cement concrete.

*Gonawatta ferry.*—The repairs of the approach to the Gonawatta ferry on the northern bank of the Mahaweli-ganga, which formed the subject of correspondence with Government last year, had to be undertaken by the Municipal Council in view of the Colonial Secretary's letter No. 1, dated 12th January, which laid down that the cost of repairing the landing stage should be defrayed by the Council inasmuch as the whole of the ferry rent was paid to the Municipal Council. On the Standing Committee passing a vote for Rs. 176, the work was carried out.

*Halloluwa ferry.*—Owing to the flooding of the Mahaweli-ganga in June the double canoe was carried down the river and was recovered by a villager at Kahalla. Compensation was paid by the renter, who was responsible for its safety. Theft of the padlock and chain was reported earlier, and the renter had to make good the same.

## 38.—Municipal Magistrate's Court.

The following classified statement shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of during 1904 :—

| | Pending December 31, 1903. | | Instituted during 1904. | | Convicted during 1904. | | Acquitted and dismissed.* | | Pending December 31, 1904. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. |
| Cruelty to Animals (No. 7 of 1862) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nuisance (No. 15 of 1862) | 2 | 2 | 183 | 191 | 168 | 174 | 15 | 17 | 2 | 2 |
| Bread (No. 13 of 1864) .. | — | — | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | — | — | — | — |
| Police (No. 16 of 1865) .. | 4 | 4 | 56 | 56 | 49 | 49 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 9 |
| Contagious Diseases (No. 8 of 1866) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Weights and Measures (No. 14 of 1878) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Municipal Ordinances (1887, 1890, 1896, &c.) | 15 | 15 | 227 | 227 | 189 | 189 | 25 | 25 | 28 | 28 |
| Vehicles Ordinance (No. 9 of 1901) .. | — | — | 6 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 5 | — | — |
| By-laws .. | 9 | 9 | 217 | 217 | 201 | 201 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| Total ... | 30 | 30 | 711 | 725 | 634 | 642 | 55 | 61 | 52 | 52 |
| Total for 1903 .. | 19 | 20 | 681 | 829 | 585 | 728 | 85 | 91 | 30 | 30 |

* Includes withdrawn, discharged, closed, and work done.

## 39.—By-Laws and Rules.

The Special Committee appointed last year to revise the by-laws submitted their report to Council early in the year. At the meeting on 12th April the revised by-laws were approved and adopted with a few amendments in respect of the market. They were entrusted for translation into Tamil and Sinhalese to Messrs. S. C. Kanakasundera and F. W. S. R. Senaratne, respectively, on suitable remuneration. By circular letter No. 96, dated 22nd June, the Colonial Secretary forwarded a set of model by-laws under the Vehicles Ordinance (No. 9 of 1901) and requested that a set of by-laws for Kandy be framed in accordance therewith. This was done by the Standing Committee on Law and General Subjects, and the vehicles by-laws were forwarded to Government for publication in the *Government Gazette*. Early in the following year they were proclaimed. Under these by-laws all drivers of vehicles and jinricksha coolies have to be licensed. The translations were not completed till the following year.

The Secretary submitted the desirability of having the following rules printed :—

(1) Rules regulating Standing Committees.
(2) Duties of the clerical staff.
(3) Duties of Municipal Inspectors, scavenging officers, and Inspector of Weights and Measures.
(4) Instructions to distraining officers and collectors.
(5) Rules regarding cemeteries and fees, &c. These were embodied into a handbook and printed as suggested by the Special Committee. The system of collecting the latrine conservancy charges was gone into by the Chairman, and a set of rules for the guidance of officers connected with the work was drawn up by the Chairman.

## 40.—Audit.

The Council's accounts during the year was audited by Mr. J. W. Mottau, J.P., who was reappointed under section 116 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 by His Excellency the Governor.

## 41.—Births and Deaths.

The following is the return of births and deaths during 1904 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Population as per Census, 1901 ... ... ... | 23,922 |
| Number of births registered ... .. .. | 708 |
| Number of still births registered .. ... ... | 46 |
| | 754 |
| Total number of deaths .. .. .. | 901 |
| Less jails and hospitals ... ... ... | 305 |
| | 596 |

During the three years previous the total births and deaths, irrespective of jails and hospitals, were as follows :—

| | Births. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 705 | 534 |
| 1902 | 853 | 629 |
| 1903 | 835 | 547 |

For return of burials in Mahaiyawa General Cemetery, *vide* Appendix D. For list of burial grounds, *vide* Appendix E. For return of causes of death, *vide* Appendix F.

## 42.—Dogs.

The seizure of stray dogs during the year was carried out departmentally instead of by the police, as heretofore. The number of dogs dealt with during the past two years is as follows :—

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Total seized | 634 | 867 |
| Destroyed | 433 | 770 |
| Redeemed by owners | 201 | 91 |
| Escaped | — | — |
| Sold by auction | — | 6 |

The number of dogs registered during 1904 was 198.

## 43.—Slaughter Houses.

The cattle and sheep brought for slaughter were inspected by the Health Officer, and none were allowed to be slaughtered but those free from disease. The buildings, including the cattle exposing shed, were also frequently inspected and kept in good repair and in a sanitary condition.

The number of animals slaughtered was as follows :—

| | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 5,286 | 5,404 | 5,065 | 5,285 | 5,772 | 5,448 |
| Buffaloes | 1,232 | 1,423 | 1,204 | 1,243 | 1,025 | 1,270 |
| Sheep | 4,550 | 4,073 | 4,672 | 4,903 | 4,367 | 4,703 |
| Pigs | 114 | 114 | 101 | 138 | 96 | 76 |

## 44.—Sanitation.

Several streams, especially the Meda-ela, were cleared of vegetation and rubbish. Barrel drains of Trincomalee street were cleared of silt periodically on sanitary grounds. The plague and cholera temporary sheds were kept clean and in repair. On recommendation of the Health Officer the Chairman was specially authorized by resolution of Council to close eleven cesspits and to substitute dry-earth closets therefor.

The following is a statement showing the number of notices issued during the year by the Health Department and how they were disposed of :—

| Nature of Work. | Number issued. | Number attended. | Number prosecuted. | How disposed of finally. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To limewash premises | 108 | 103 | 5 | Work attended to after prosecution. |
| To cleanse and disinfect | 4 | 4 | — | |
| To construct drain | 20 | 19 | 1 | |
| To repair drain | 15 | 15 | — | |
| To repair roof or building; take down dangerous buildings | 62 | 52 | 10 | |
| To empty the contents of cesspits | 51 | 41 | 10 | |
| To close up cesspit and substitute dry-earth closet | 10 | 7 | 3 | |
| To build cesspit privy or provide privy accommodation | 69 | 59 | 10 | |
| To construct cattle shed | 18 | 8 | 10 | |
| To put in order cattle shed or gala | — | — | — | |
| To build approaches | 2 | 2 | — | |
| To affix gutters and connect pipes with public sewers; repair the same | 83 | 76 | 7 | |
| To abate nuisances | — | — | — | |
| To provide buckets and disinfectants to dry-earth closets | 13 | 13 | — | |
| To miscellaneous | 16 | 15 | 1 | |
| To build dry-earth privy | 33 | 24 | 9 | |

## 45.—Health Officer's Report.

The following is the Health Officer's report for 1904 :—

The Chairman, Municipal Council, Kandy.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1904.

The general health of the community of Kandy for the past year has been on the whole satisfactory.

There were several cases of enteric fever reported during the year. The first case reported to me (by the House Surgeon of the General Hospital) was a resident of Katukele who daily visited Nawalapitiya, where she contracted the fever.

I visited the house at once and saw that it was thoroughly disinfected with a solution of perchloride of mercury and limewashed. There have been a good many cases since, most of them treated in hospital. Those treated in their own houses, under private medical men, were visited by me and every precaution taken as to sanitation and removal of night soil.

No second case occurred in any of these houses.

A special house-to-house inspection of Katukele and its vicinity was immediately carried out by the Inspectors under my personal supervision, and as a result several cesspits were ordered to be closed and the dry-earth system substituted.

There were a few case of measles and a good many cases of chickenpox reported during the year, chiefly at Malwatta pansala and the police barracks. I may mention that a special book is now kept by me in which is recorded every case of infectious disease occurring within the Municipality, and the steps taken by me with results thereon. This book is being regularly submitted at the monthly meetings of Council.

### *Water.*

I analyzed the water supplied to the town from the reservoir and from the standpipes in the town on several occasions and found it to be a pure water and well adapted for all domestic purposes. Results of my analyses were from time to time furnished to the Council with my monthly reports. The water supply of both Peradeniya and Katugastota is insufficient. This has been reported and sites for new wells pointed out. Nothing further has been done for the want of funds to carry out the work. Most of the people of these villages use river water, which I look upon as polluted waters (*vide* my reports of 15th and 18th April, 1905).

### *Food Supply.*

The supply has always been good and ample. The number of animals slaughtered during the year was cattle 5,448, buffaloes 1,270, goats and sheep 4,703, pigs 76.

In addition to beef and mutton, fish, vegetables, fruits, &c., were always to be had in the market in good condition and in sufficient quantities.

### *Bakeries.*

These were periodically inspected and found to be clean and kept in accordance with regulations. On three or four occasions the owners of bakeries were charged and fined for not keeping them as clean as they should have been.

### *Eating-houses.*

All generally well kept.

### *Dairies.*

There are only four places in the town which could really be styled dairies, and these are well kept. The milk supplied to the poorer classes is principally by street vendors, who bring their one or two bottles of milk in from unknown quarters ; this was reported in my monthly report of October, 1904.

### *Laundries.*

The number of registered laundries in town was 63. They are in good working order.

### *Public Market.*

The market at Bogambra was kept clean and in good repair. It was painted throughout during the year and limewashed frequently. The market building badly wants extension towards Jail road side for the purpose of accommodating the large quantities of vegetables, &c., which are now brought in from various villages, and for the shelter of several hundreds of buyers and sellers who congregate there on "fair days" (Mondays and Fridays). I am glad to be able to report to you that in the early part of this year I persuaded the stall-holders to build (at their own expense) better constructed stalls, and so have done away with the old "gunny bags and bamboo stall," which were unsightly and insanitary.

### *Slaughter House and Exposing Shed.*

Well kept ; it has been periodically limewashed.

Animals for slaughter have been daily inspected by me and the Inspectors, and none allowed to be slaughtered but healthy ones.

### *Alleys.*

The alleys throughout the town are in my opinion ill-ventilated and badly constructed ; they have been kept as clean as such places can be. Owners were noticed to limewash and keep the drains and compounds in repair. In every alley now there are closets on the dry-earth system.

Occupiers and owners have been prosecuted whenever their places were found to be in an insanitary state. Nothing more can be done until these ancient structures are pulled down and rebuilt on sanitary principles.

### *Drainage.*

I regret to say the drainage continues in much the same condition as it has done for years, and until the whole system of the barrel drains be properly built there can be no improvement in their sanitary condition. I am glad to notice that much has been done year by year towards the improvement of Colombo street barrel drains by the replacement of new cement concrete drains.

I am told that owing to the want of funds the proposed drainage scheme for the whole town cannot be carried out.

I have repeatedly reported the urgent necessity for building the open side drains in the upper part of the Railway approach road and Slaughter-house road, which are in a highly insanitary state. A patch of drain of about 100 yards in Peradeniya road starting from No. 885 also requires urgent attention.

*Scavenging.*

The scavenging of the streets was satisfactorily carried out and the number of carts and coolies employed was sufficient for the purpose.

*Latrines.*

There are 31 public latrines all in working order, well kept, and provided with sufficient dry-earth and disinfectants. During the year there were 51 cesspits emptied and 11 cesspits cleared and closed and dry-earth closets substituted.

I would strongly urge the compulsory adoption of the dry-earth system with the closing of all cesspits in the town proper. This would greatly benefit the health of the poorer inhabitants. At present there are 325 private premises in which the dry-earth system is worked.

*Night Soil Depot.*

I have paid frequent visits to this place (both in the day and at night time), which is situated at Mahaiyawa, and found the work carried out in a satisfactory manner.

In conclusion, I have to add that my staff of five Sanitary Inspectors have done their work satisfactorily notwithstanding the various other duties they are expected to perform, which are unconnected with sanitary matters.

ANDERSON SMITH,
Health Officer.

## 46.—Night Soil Removal.

The total cost of the work during the year was Rs. 18,802·56, which was Rs. 1,000 less than the amount expended in the previous year. The number of private premises served was 325, as against 311 in the previous year. This expenditure includes also the conservancy of 31 public latrines and 22 Government buildings. During the year 51 cesspits on private premises were emptied, for which Rs. 891·50 was paid by the owners.

The amount recovered for bucket conservancy charges was Rs. 9,273·42, as against Rs. 9,203·04 in 1903. The cost of disposal of night soil was Rs. 2,580·67, which was Rs. 100 less than in 1903.

As the result of inquiries held by the Chairman in respect of irregularities in the collection of bucket fees, the collector, M. B. Dehigama, was called upon to pay the amount found short. After the collector had done so he was discontinued as from 1st January, 1905.

The Colonial Secretary called for a report respecting arrangements in force for carting night soil, and the Chairman's report on the subject was forwarded.

## 47.—Scavenging Town Streets.

The work was carried out by the Council's employés under control of an overseer on an estimate of Rs. 10,850. The actual cost of the year's working was Rs. 9,733·79. The reports of the Health Officer testify that the work has been satisfactorily carried out.

## 48.—Drainage.

The remaining portion of the barrel drain in Colombo street on the south side between Trincomalee street and Castle Hill street was rebuilt on Estimate No. 18. The cost, Rs. 2,000, was provided for by reduction of the annual instalment due on account of the loan from Government for improvement of Victoria Drive. A portion of the main sewer near the police barracks in Ward street, about 50 yards in length, collapsed and was rebuilt in February.

The condition of the built side drains on the eastern side of Katugastota road was reported on by the Superintendent of Works, and the matter was referred to the Provincial Engineer for further report.

In view of the prohibitive cost of a complete scheme of drainage for the whole of Kandy it was suggested by Government (*vide* Colonial Secretary's letter No. 39 of 17th December, 1904) that a modified scheme might be adopted which should provide for the drainage of such parts of the town as are most in need of attention.

## 49.—House of Shelter.

This building is situated at Deiyannewela, near the path leading to the Smallpox Hospital, and is in charge of a caretaker. It was largely used during the year by mendicants and travellers of the poorest classes. The total number of persons using it monthly was on an average 1,144. The ordinary repairs and colour-washing were carried out. Several improvements are necessary.

## 50.—Udawattakele Roads and Paths.

For the better scavenging of the roads and paths and for the removal of landslips, which were of frequent occurrence owing to the natural condition of the locality, application was made to Government for an increased vote of the annual moiety contributed by Government for their upkeep, and in consideration of the reasons urged the Colonial Secretary, by letter No. 21 of 4th July, 1904, intimated that Government had authorized the vote to be increased from Rs. 850 to Rs. 1,100 as from 1905.

## 51.—FINANCIAL.

Particulars of receipts and disbursements are given in the several statements in chapter II., under—

(1) General Revenue.
(2) Police and Lighting.
(3) Water Rate.

### (1) *General Revenue.*

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtor balance of 1903 ... ... ... ... | 3,938 | 64 |
| Disbursements of 1904 ... ... ... ... | 96,908 | 68 |
| Balance to creditor ... ... ... ... | 2,495 | 69 |
| Rs. | 103,343 | 1 |
| Receipts of 1904 ... ... ... ... Rs. | 103,343 | 1 |

The amounts received in excess of estimates are—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Arrears ... ... ... ... ... | 1,517 | 41 |
| Commutation rate ... ... ... ... | 81 | 0 |
| License fees ... ... ... ... | 292 | 0 |
| Market rents ... ... ... ... | 2,734 | 92 |
| Rents from lands ... ... ... ... | 73 | 0 |
| Stamp duties ... ... ... ... | 12 | 0 |
| Slaughter-houses ... ... ... ... | 40 | 0 |
| Taxes ... ... ... ... | 12 | 0 |
| Scavenging fees ... ... ... ... | 1,273 | 0 |

The amounts spent in excess of estimates are—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Commission, &c. ... ... ... ... | 186 | 0 |
| Public market lighting ... ... ... ... | 227 | 0 |
| Rents ... ... ... ... ... | 69 | 0 |
| Sanitation... ... ... ... ... | 98 | 0 |
| Taxes ... ... ... ... ... | 270 | 0 |
| Slaughter-houses ... ... ... ... | 15 | 0 |
| Public works ... ... ... ... | 166 | 0 |
| Tolls charges ... ... ... ... | 310 | 0 |

### (2) *Police and Lighting.*

| | Rs. c. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Disbursements of 1904 ... ... ... | — | 38,423 | 95 |
| Receipts of 1904 ... ... ... | 35,950 41 | | |
| Credit balance of 1903 ... ... ... | 1,474 70 | | |
| | | 37,425 | 11 |
| Leaving a debtor balance of ... ... ... Rs. | | 998 | 84 |

### (3) *Water Rate.*

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Credit balance of 1903 ... ... ... ... | 5,550 | 7 |
| Receipts of 1904 ... ... ... ... | 52,739 | 49 |
| | 58,289 | 56 |
| Disbursements of 1904 ... ... ... ... | 44,077 | 79 |
| Leaving a credit balance of ... ... ... Rs. | 14,211 | 77 |

## 52.—LOANS.

The following is a statement of the amounts due to the Government on December 31, 1904 :—

### (1) *Waterworks Construction.*

| | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Original loan ... ... ... ... | | 250,000 | 0 |
| Amount due on January 1, 1904 ... ... ... | | 175,961 | 89 |
| Paid during the year ... ... ... | Rs. 12,500·00 | | |
| On account interest ... ... ... | „ 6,983·86 | | |
| | | 5,516 | 14 |
| | Rs. | 170,445 | 75 |

### (2) *Improvement of Victoria Drive and removal of Lake Silt.*

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Original loan ... ... ... ... | 40,000 | 0 |
| Amount due on January 1, 1904 ... ... ... | 22,000 | 0 |
| Paid during the year ... ... ... ... | 2,000 | 0 |
| Rs. | 20,000 | 0 |

(3) *Purchase of Lands within the Catchment Area of the Reservoir.*

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Original loan ... ... ... ... | 103,000 0 |
| Amount due on January 1, 1904 ... ... ... | 92,540 96 |
| Paid during the year ... ... ... ... | 1,841 57 |
| | Rs. 90,699 39 |

(4) *Instalment on Account of Loan sanctioned for Improvement of Drainage.*

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Original loan ... ... ... ... | 16,300 0 |
| Amount due on January 1, 1904 ... ... ... | 15,002 13 |
| Paid during the year ... ... ... ... | 298 54 |
| | Rs. 14,703 59 |

## CHAPTER II.

The following is an abstract of receipts and disbursements for 1903 and 1904 :—

| | 1903. | | | | 1904. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | | Disbursements. | | Receipts. | | Disbursements. | |
| | Estimated. | Actual. | Estimated. | Actual. | Estimated. | Actual. | Estimated. | Actual. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| General Revenue :— | | | | | | | | |
| Original ... | 92,936 0 | 97,782 39 | 92,920 38 | 96,995 13 | 92,988 25 | 103,343 1 | 92,967 48 | 96,908 68 |
| Supplementary ... | 1,942 79 | — | 2,729 0 | — | 21 6 | — | 1,034 38 | — |
| | 94,878 79 | 97,782 39 | 95,649 38 | 96,995 13 | 93,009 31 | 103,343 1 | 94,001 86 | 96,908 68 |
| Assessment tax :— | | | | | | | | |
| Original ... | 37,855 0 | 44,655 45 | 37,759 50 | 39,117 13 | 40,493 0 | 35,950 41 | 38,261 0 | 38,423 95 |
| Supplementary. ... | 5,000 0 | — | 400 0 | — | — | — | 200 0 | — |
| Water rate :— | | | | | | | | |
| Original ... | 47,148 0 | 56,866 0 | 38,671 50 | 43,180 51 | 51,168 0 | 52,739 49 | 39,907 0 | 44,077 79 |
| Supplementary ... | — | — | 1,700 0 | — | — | — | 1,113 2 | — |
| | 184,881 79 | 199,303 84 | 174,180 38 | 179,292 77 | 184,670 31 | 192,032 91 | 173,482 88 | 179,410 42 |
| Balances of 1902 :— | | | | | | | | |
| General ... | — | — | — | 4,725 90 | — | — | — | 3,938 64 |
| Assessment tax ... | — | — | — | 4,063 62 | — | 1,474 70 | — | — |
| Water rate ... | — | — | — | 8,135 42 | — | 5,550 7 | — | — |
| Balances carried forward :— | | | | | | | | |
| General ... | — | 3,938 64 | — | — | — | — | — | 2,495 69 |
| Assessment tax ... | — | — | — | 1,474 70 | — | 998 84 | — | — |
| Water rate ... | — | — | — | 5,550 7 | — | — | — | 14,211 77 |
| | | 203,242 48 | | 203,242 48 | | 200,056 52 | | 200,056 52 |

The details of the receipts and expenditure are given in the following statements :—

*General Revenue (No. 1 Account) : Receipts.*

| | Estimated for 1903. | Realized. | Estimated for 1904. | Realized. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Arrears.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Commutation rate ... ... | | 131 0 | | 429 0 |
| Rents ... ... ... | | 74 53 | | 147 0 |
| Tolls and interest ... ... | | 1,409 67 | | 1,288 98 |
| Tax on vehicles and animals ... | 2,900 0 | 73 75 | 2,538 6 | 201 20 |
| Scavenging ... ... | | 868 0 | | 1,876 21 |
| Costs ... ... ... | | 15 25 | | — |
| Cemetery ... ... ... | | — | | 114 0 |
| *Cemetery Account.* | | | | |
| Fees and graves ... ... | 950 0 | 928 50 | 1,000 0 | 890 0 |
| *Commutation Rate* ... | 10,250 0 | 10,620 0 | 10,500 0 | 10,581 0 |
| *Interest* ... ... | 75 0 | 70 13 | 75 0 | 28 96 |
| *Judicial Account.* | | | | |
| Municipal Court fines ... ... | 1,800 0 | 1,538 75 | 1,700 0 | 1,663 50 |
| Police Court fines ... ... | 850 0 | 1,553 5 | 1,300 0 | 1,313 60 |
| *Licenses.* | | | | |
| Auctioneers and brokers ... ... | 240 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 |
| Opium ... ... ... | 7,000 0 | 6,970 0 | 5,370 0 | 5,370 0 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | 75 0 | 172 75 | 220 0 | 263 50 |
| Dangerous and offensive trades ... | 625 0 | 776 25 | 950 0 | 1,198 50 |

| | Estimated for 1903. | Realized. | Estimated for 1904. | Realized. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| *Miscellaneous Receipts.* | | | | |
| Badges ... ... ... | 165 0 | 187 25 | 180 0 | 173 75 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | 125 0 | 175 38 | 160 0 | 249 86 |
| *Public Market.* | | | | |
| Monthly rents ... ... | 9,500 0 | 10,105 8 | 9,000 0 | 10,329 93 |
| Daily rents ... ... | 4,100 0 | 4,109 50 | 4,200 0 | 5,604 99 |
| Lighting ... ... ... | 2,015 0 | 2,130 20 | 2,000 0 | 2,367 34 |
| Costs ... ... ... | 150 0 | 176 34 | 160 0 | 163 30 |
| *Public Works.* | | | | |
| Government contribution ... ... | 850 0 | 850 0 | 850 0 | 850 0 |
| Perahera booths (rents) ... ... | 150 0 | 160 0 | 202 0 | 203 50 |
| Recreation ground rents ... ... | 300 0 | 240 0 | 300 0 | 268 0 |
| Refund by Public Works Department ... | 542 79 | 542 79 | — | — |
| *Rents.* | | | | |
| From lands and spaces ... ... | 450 0 | 926 25 | 750 0 | 689 87 |
| Vegetable market ... ... | 250 0 | 540 0 | 250 0 | 250 0 |
| Town Hall ... ... | 250 0 | 245 0 | 210 0 | 290 0 |
| Cattle shed ... ... | 600 0 | 672 0 | 600 0 | 653 0 |
| *Stamp Duties.* | | | | |
| Carriages, carriers, and boats ... | 2,200 0 | 1,998 75 | 2,180 0 | 2,182 0 |
| Hotels and liquor ... ... | 5,900 0 | 6,383 0 | 6,462 0 | 6,462 0 |
| Proctors and notaries ... ... | 475 0 | 590 0 | 595 0 | 595 0 |
| Butchers ... ... ... | 200 0 | 275 0 | 245 0 | 255 0 |
| Poisons and firearms ... ... | 75 0 | 265 25 | 269 25 | 269 25 |
| Taverns ... ... ... | 3,500 0 | 3,500 0 | 3,600 0 | 3,600 0 |
| *Scavenging.* | | | | |
| Bucket fees ... ... | 9,434 0 | 9,203 4 | 8,000 0 | 9,273 42 |
| *Slaughter-houses.* | | | | |
| Fees from cattle ... ... | 5,000 0 | 5,339 0 | 5,250 0 | 5,227 50 |
| Fees from sheep and goats ... | 550 0 | 545 89 | 525 0 | 587 88 |
| *Taxes.* | | | | |
| On bullocks ... ... | 300 0 | 289 0 | 343 0 | 362 0 |
| Dogs ... ... ... | 200 0 | 246 0 | 225 0 | 184 0 |
| Vehicles and animals ... ... | 850 0 | 914 75 | 900 0 | 892 75 |
| *Tolls.* | | | | |
| Bogambra ... ... | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 |
| Gonawatta and Talatu-oya... ... | 5,350 0 | 5,350 0 | 5,400 0 | 5,400 0 |
| Haltoluwa ... ... ... | 495 0 | 495 0 | 510 0 | 510 0 |
| Ilukmodara and Kundasale... ... | 780 0 | 780 0 | 800 0 | 800 0 |
| Katugastota ... ... | 8,500 0 | 7,791 67 | 8,750 0 | 8,020 84 |
| Lewella ... ... ... | 3,910 0 | 3,910 0 | 4,120 0 | 4,120 0 |
| Peradeniya and Iriyagama ... | 2,907 0 | 2,345 11 | 2,000 0 | 1,105 60 |
| *Lake Silt* ... ... | — | — | — | 3,069 0 |
| *Sundries.* | | | | |
| Transfer from 1903 ... ... | — | — | — | 226 79 |
| Suspense ... ... ... | — | 185 78 | — | 439 0 |
| Sundry debts recovered ... ... | — | 630 20 | — | 850 81 |
| Costs ... ... ... | — | 162 53 | — | 182 16 |
| Dog collars ... ... | — | 1 0 | — | 1 0 |
| Stores ... ... ... | — | — | — | 948 2 |
| | — | 97,782 39 | — | 103,343 1 |
| Balance to 1904 ... ... | — | 3,938 64 | — | — |
| | — | 101,721 3 | — | 103,343 1 |

*General Revenue (No. 1 Account): Disbursements.*

| | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Arrears.* | | |
| Wages, commission, &c.... ... ... | 262 12 | 325 93 |
| *Cemetery Account.* | | |
| Establishment ... ... ... | 956 88 | 955 40 |
| Tools, books, &c. ... ... ... | 22 18 | 71 38 |
| *Commutation Rate.* | | |
| Commission ... ... ... | 612 40 | 567 75 |
| Advertising ... ... ... | 71 63 | 84 60 |
| Supervision, &c. ... ... ... | 240 0 | — |
| Peons ... ... ... ... | 140 0 | 140 0 |
| Serving, &c., of schedules ... ... | 47 50 | 47 50 |
| Books and forms ... ... ... | 88 50 | 97 47 |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 0 33 | 3 80 |

| | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Government Loans.* | | |
| Repayment ... ... ... | 2,356 32 | 2,298 54 |
| Interest ... ... ... | 1,593 51 | 1,443 91 |
| *House of Shelter.* | | |
| Wages, &c. ... ... ... | 146 0 | 197 32 |
| *Judicial Account.* | | |
| Establishment and Magistrate ... ... | 1,840 0 | 1,850 0 |
| Printing, &c. ... ... ... | 72 44 | 28 50 |
| *Legal Expenses.* | | |
| Retaining fee and costs ... ... ... | 52 50 | 75 0 |
| *Licenses.* | | |
| Printing and advertising ... ... | 129 28 | 85 18 |
| *Miscellaneous Charges.* | | |
| Badges ... ... ... | 179 15 | 171 70 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | 64 61 | 51 87 |
| Fire engine ... ... ... | 179 14 | 167 85 |
| *Office Charges.* | | |
| Establishment and Auditor ... ... | 5,204 40 | 5,484 48 |
| Advertising ... ... ... | 15 2 | 12 0 |
| Furniture ... ... ... | 42 0 | 3 93 |
| Stationery and books ... ... ... | 275 14 | 346 6 |
| Stamps ... ... ... | 52 81 | 55 57 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | 169 20 | 76 21 |
| Printing ... ... ... | 94 12 | 67 0 |
| Pensions ... ... ... | 810 33 | 810 33 |
| *Public Market.* | | |
| Wages and commission ... ... ... | 1,657 31 | 1,563 71 |
| Lighting ... ... ... | 2,683 77 | 2,627 45 |
| Books and forms ... ... ... | 160 44 | 115 20 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | 69 93 | 181 79 |
| *Public Works.* | | |
| Per estimates ... ... ... | 24,327 54 | 24,943 92 |
| Printing ... ... ... | 143 90 | 154 50 |
| Orderly ... ... ... | 113 15 | 113 46 |
| Perahera booths ... ... ... | 98 43 | 147 68 |
| Sick pay, drugs, &c. ... ... ... | 258 80 | 320 53 |
| *Rents.* | | |
| Rent of lands ... ... | 95 5 | 106 31 |
| Town Hall ... ... ... | 335 60 | 323 41 |
| Cattle shed ... ... ... | 372 37 | 373 90 |
| *Sanitation.* | | |
| Establishment and uniforms ... ... | 5,472 83 | 5,326 92 |
| Disinfectants, burials, &c. ... ... | 82 33 | 255 54 |
| Works recommended by Health Officer ... ... | 899 63 | 535 71 |
| Clearing side drains, &c. ... ... | 729 68 | 607 3 |
| *Scavenging.* | | |
| Departmentally, on account streets ... ... | 9,974 12 | 9,715 79 |
| Night soil work ... ... ... | 19,803 81 | 18,802 56 |
| Opening pits ... ... ... | 2,674 55 | 2,580 67 |
| Lake silt, clearing of ... ... ... | 1,749 34 | 3,061 75 |
| *Slaughter-houses.* | | |
| Establishment ... ... ... | 738 0 | 738 0 |
| Feeding cattle ... ... ... | 928 8 | 918 72 |
| Books and forms ... ... ... | 92 0 | 110 0 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | 27 53 | 41 19 |
| *Stamp Duties.* | | |
| Commission, printing, &c. ... ... | 683 57 | 724 88 |
| *Taxes.* | | |
| Seizing and feeding dogs ... ... | 433 36 | 616 70 |
| Expenses on account bullocks ... ... | — | 18 60 |
| Expenses on account vehicles and animals ... | 91 57 | 80 37 |
| *Time Charges.* | | |
| Wages, powder ... ... ... | 443 60 | 502 92 |
| *Volunteer and Public Band.* | | |
| Contribution ... ... ... | 1,200 0 | 1,717 23 |
| *Tolls.* | | |
| Repair of boats and approaches ... ... | 2,316 19 | 2,289 96 |

| *Sundries.* | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Suspense ... ... ... | 274 47 | 151 36 |
| Manure ... ... ... | 27 66 | 3 75 |
| Sundry debtors ... ... ... | 69 73 | 635 12 |
| Plague precautions ... ... ... | — | 22 21 |
| Public seats ... ... ... | 4 21 | 218 49 |
| Handbooks ... ... ... | — | 100 65 |
| Maps, &c. ... ... ... | — | 363 50 |
| Stores ... ... ... | 554 54 | — |
| By-laws and Municipal limits ... ... | 253 21 | — |
| Interest to bank ... ... ... | 336 50 | — |
| Extra clerks ... ... ... | 430 0 | 270 0 |
| Dog collars ... ... ... | 117 36 | — |
| Farewell to Sir West Ridgeway ... ... | 500 0 | — |
| Reception of Sir H. Blake ... ... | 53 46 | — |
| On account deposit ... ... ... | — | 7 92 |
| | — | 96,908 68 |
| Balance from 1903 ... | — | 3,938 64 |
| | — | 100,847 32 |
| Balance to 1905 ... | — | 2,495 69 |
| | Rs. 101,721 3 | Rs. 103,343 1 |

*No. 2 Account: Consolidated Rate (Police and Lighting).*

| | 1903. Estimated. Rs. c. | 1903. Actual. Rs. c. | 1904. Estimated. Rs. c. | 1904. Actual. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Receipts.* | | | | |
| Arrears—tax ... ... ... | 8,700 0 | 16,811 45 | 12,500 0 | 9,674 97 |
| Tax for the year ... ... ... | 34,155 0 | 27,123 17 | 27,993 0 | 25,724 12 |
| Overplus by sales ... ... ... | — | — | — | 55 12 |
| Costs for the year ... ... ... | — | 61 77 | — | 35 36 |
| Costs – arrears ... ... ... | — | 659 6 | — | 416 82 |
| Suspense ... ... ... | — | — | — | 36 50 |
| Balance from 1903 ... ... ... | — | — | — | 1,474 70 |
| Balance to 1905 ... ... ... | — | — | — | 998 84 |
| Rs. | 42,855 0 | 44,655 45 | 40,493 0 | 38,416 43 |
| *Disbursements.* | | | | |
| Arrears—commission, &c. ... ... | — | 729 89 | — | 435 93 |
| Charges—establishment, stationery, &c. ... | — | 4,875 50 | — | 4,502 13 |
| Police maintenance paid for the year ... | — | 6,535 95 | — | 6,463 84 |
| Police maintenance—arrears ... ... | — | 6,487 35 | — | 6,509 44 |
| Street lighting ... ... ... | — | 19,394 72 | — | 19,779 49 |
| Street names and house numbers ... ... | — | 31 96 | — | 44 23 |
| Interest to bank ... ... ... | — | 310 26 | — | 82 78 |
| Costs ... ... ... | — | 350 17 | — | 228 79 |
| Overplus refunded ... ... ... | — | 0 83 | — | — |
| Legal expenses ... ... ... | — | 400 50 | — | 219 80 |
| Voltmeter, half cost ... ... | — | — | — | 150 0 |
| Balance from 1902 ... ... ... | — | 4,063 62 | — | — |
| Balance to 1904 ... ... ... | — | 1,474 70 | — | — |
| Rs. | | 44,655 45 | | 38,416 43 |

The percentage of recoveries is shown below :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| 1. Total of one year's tax (1904) ... ... ... | 27,993 0 |
| 2. Arrears on December 31, 1903 ... ... ... | 12,500 0 |
| 3. Percentage of 2 to 1 ... ... ... ... | 44·654 |
| | Rs. c. |
| 4. Arrears collected in 1904 ... ... ... | 9,674 97 |
| 5. Collections of 1904 tax ... ... ... | 25,724 12 |
| Rs. | 35,399 9 |
| 6. Arrears of 1903 at end of that year ... ... ... | 2,268 88 |
| 7. Percentage of 6 to 1 ... ... ... ... | 8·1 |

Particulars of cost of police supplied during 1903–1904 :—

| | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Half salary of one Inspector at Rs. 1,025·26 ... | 512 64 | 512 64 |
| Half salary of two Clerks at Rs. 700 and 300 ... | 425 0 | 350 0 |
| Half salary of Registrar of Servants ... ... | 75 0 | 150 0 |
| Pay of two 1st class Native Sergeants at Rs. 480 ... | 960 0 | 960 0 |
| Pay of two 2nd class Native Sergeants at Rs. 320 ... | 640 0 | 640 0 |
| Pay of 40 Native Constables at Rs. 210 ... ... | 8,400 0 | 8,400 0 |
| Two per cent. on above total for pensions ... ... | 220 24 | 220 24 |
| Uniforms at Rs. 15 per man... ... ... | 660 0 | 660 0 |
| Horse allowance for one Inspector ... ... | 420 0 | 420 0 |
| Oil for lanterns and station-house ... ... | 318 74 | 301 0 |
| Cost of meals to prisoners detained in lockups for offences committed within the Municipality ... ... | 295 38 | 252 83 |
| Petty expenses ... ... ... | 96 30 | 90 92 |
| Total—Rs. | 13,023 30 | 12,957 63 |

*No. 3 Account: Water Rate.*

A comparative statement of the receipts and expenditure during 1903 and 1904 on account of water-rate is annexed :—

| | 1903. | | 1904. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Estimated. | Actual. | Estimated. | Actual. |
| *Receipts.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Arrears—rate ... ... | 1,500 0 | 12,246 61 | 7,000 0 | 6,622 60 |
| Rate for the year ... ... | 29,038 0 | 23,617 10 | 27,093 0 | 24,702 38 |
| Fairieland and Roseneath for the year ... | 12,680 0 | 10,759 76 | 12,250 0 | 10,035 38 |
| Do. arrears ... | — | 3,778 78 | — | 4,818 45 |
| *Water Service.* | | | | |
| House service ... ... | 400 0 | 1,976 56 | 1,000 0 | 1,944 12 |
| Rent of meters ... ... | — | — | 50 0 | 29 35 |
| Water in excess ... ... | 100 0 | — | 50 0 | 74 23 |
| Water sold... ... ... | 2,000 0 | 2,454 64 | 2,500 0 | 2,397 53 |
| Grass sold ... ... ... | 850 0 | 928 8 | 925 0 | 918 72 |
| *Sundries.* | | | | |
| Rents ... ... ... | 580 0 | 530 0 | 300 0 | 485 75 |
| Costs—arrears ... ... | — | 346 39 | — | 324 63 |
| Suspense ... ... ... | — | — | — | 70 0 |
| Interest by bank ... ... | — | 31 7 | — | 276 51 |
| Goods sold ... ... | — | 130 75 | — | — |
| Costs for the year ... ... | — | 66 26 | — | 39 4 |
| Balance from 1903 ... ... | — | — | — | 5,550 7 |
| | 47,148 0 | 56,866 0 | 51,168 0 | 58,289 56 |
| *Disbursements.* | | | | |
| Arrears—commission, &c. ... ... | — | 277 98 | — | 289 79 |
| Charge—establishment, stationery, &c. ... | — | 4,427 60 | — | 4,157 59 |
| Interest and sinking funds... ... | — | 18,136 86 | — | 18,025 70 |
| Waterworks maintenance ... ... | — | 6,052 30 | — | 6,052 91 |
| Fairieland and Roseneath ... ... | — | 10,474 14 | — | 11,471 26 |
| *Water Service.* | | | | |
| House service ... ... | — | 3,106 33 | — | 1,330 57 |
| Meters ... ... ... | — | 546 58 | — | 764 36 |
| Purchase of meters ... ... | — | — | — | 1,061 1 |
| *Sundries.* | | | | |
| Costs - arrears ... ... | — | — | — | 182 28 |
| Acquisition of land ... ... | — | 15 0 | — | — |
| Interest to bank ... ... | — | 90 42 | — | — |
| Hermitage bungalow ... ... | — | 13 30 | — | — |
| Suspense ... ... ... | — | 40 0 | — | 109 38 |
| Fairieland and Roseneath ... ... | — | — | — | 600 44 |
| Legal expenses ... ... | — | — | — | 32 50 |
| Balance from 1902 ... ... | — | 8,135 42 | — | — |
| | | 51,315 93 | | 44,077 79 |
| Balances to 1904 and 1905 ... ... | — | 5,550 7 | — | 14,211 77 |
| | | 56,866 0 | | 58,289 56 |

Percentage of recoveries on account water-rate is shown below :—

| | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Total of one year's tax (1904) ... ... ... | 27,093 0 |
| 2. | Arrears on December 31, 1903 ... ... ... | 7,000 0 |
| 3. | Percentage of 2 to 1 ... ... ... ... | 25·468 |
| 4. | Arrears collected ... ... ... ... | 6,622 60 |
| 5. | Collections of tax, 1904 ... ... ... | 24,702 38 |
| 6. | Total collected ... ... ... ... | 31,324 98 |
| 7. | Arrears of 1904 at end of that year ... ... ... | 1,945 0 |
| 8. | Percentage of 7 to 1 ... ... ... ... | 7·175 |

H. WACE,
Chairman.

Kandy, August 15, 1905.

## APPENDIX.

A.—Statement showing the Average Expenditure for the Three Years ended December 31, 1902, and the Amounts estimated, voted, and expended during the Years 1903 and 1904 on Public Works under different Estimates.

| Estimate No. | Estimate of Expenditure. | Average for Three Years to December 31, 1902. | Amount of Estimate, 1903. | | Amount of Estimate, 1904. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Voted. | Expended. | Voted. | Expended. |
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 1 | Upkeep of pavements and drains ... | 2,586 26 | 2,400 0 | 2,399 3 | 2,300 0 | 2,293 92 |
| 2 | Town streets ... ... ... | 6,001 83 | 7,214 44 | 7,211 98 | 7,000 0 | 7,039 18 |
| 3 | Alutgantota and Lady Anderson's road ... | 780 69 | 700 0 | 698 82 | 700 0 | 696 95 |
| 4 | Udawattekele roads and paths ... ... | 1,859 85 | 1,800 0 | 1,799 64 | 1,800 0 | 1,743 9 |
| 5 | Halloluwa, Bahirawakanda, and other roads ... | 1,699 67 | 1,800 0 | 1,797 56 | 1,700 0 | 1,692 98 |
| 6 | Municipal buildings ... ... | 1,487 85 | 1,880 0 | 1,878 79 | 1,800 0 | 1,839 88 |
| 7 | Watering streets ... ... | 620 13 | 700 0 | 664 88 | 500 0 | 455 46 |
| 8 | Market buildings and premises ... ... | 1,703 95 | 1,600 0 | 1,597 44 | 1,600 0 | 1,400 59 |
| 9 | Ornamental plants ... ... | 165 58 | 100 0 | 137 93 | 100 0 | 99 59 |
| 10 | Tools ... ... ... | 373 31 | 400 0 | 253 59 | 500 0 | 416 70 |
| 11 | Maintenance of bathing and dhobies' tanks ... | 135 77 | 210 0 | 204 49 | 210 0 | 168 84 |
| 12 | Victoria esplanade and recreation grounds ... | 945 23 | 1,096 0 | 1,095 93 | 1,000 0 | 925 51 |
| 13 | Sundry minor works ... ... | 558 16 | 300 0 | 299 86 | 300 0 | 386 77 |
| 14 | Repairing cemetery-keeper's house ... | 89 36 | 50 0 | 49 38 | 60 0 | 59 98 |
| 15 | Castle Hill Park ... ... | 1,247 21 | 556 0 | 555 76 | 556 0 | 535 88 |
| 16 | Recreation ground extension ... ... | — | 1,018 0 | 1,164 61 | 2,625 0 | 3,297 19 |
| 17 | New carriage stand, Kirk street, and repairs to carriage stands ... ... | — | 200 0 | 216 9 | 200 0 | 127 53 |
| 18 | New Barrel drain, Colombo street ... | — | 2,000 0 | 1,984 42 | 2,000 0 | 2,031 58 |
| 19 | Castle Hill Park steps ... ... | — | 540 0 | 552 0 | — | — |
| 20 | Castle Hill privy ... | — | — | — | — | 58 77 |
| | Contribution (one-third cost) towards bridge near Library ... ... ... | 2,166 66 | — | — | — | — |
| | Retaining wall, Lake road ... ... | — | — | — | — | 54 71 |
| | Total—Rs. | — | — | — | 24,951 0 | 25,325 10 |
| A | Sanitation account ... ... | 971 57 | 900 0 | 899 63 | 600 0 | 535 71 |
| B | Clearing side drains of town ... ... | 802 26 | 800 0 | 729 68 | 600 0 | 599 83 |
| C | Opening pits and covering pits for disposal of night scil ... ... ... | 2,946 14 | 2,730 0 | 2,699 9 | 2,630 0 | 2,580 67 |
| D | Ferry approaches ... ... | 416 53 | 465 90 | 387 4 | 367 0 | 435 39 |
| E | Ferry boat repairing ... ... | 630 41 | 578 60 | 573 71 | 498 0 | 782 38 |
| F | Repairing ferry boat, Gonawatta ... | 618 24 | 914 0 | 871 6 | 914 0 | 895 65 |
| G | Double canoe for Kundasale ... ... | — | 401 0 | 249 30 | — | 150 72 |
| H | Lake silt ... ... ... | 1,629 59 | 1,700 0 | 1,698 95 | 3,000 0 | 3,007 4 |
| I | House of shelter ... ... | 185 2 | 150 0 | 146 0 | 200 0 | 197 32 |
| | Taking out mana grass from land round reservoir | — | — | — | — | 99 38 |
| | Total—Rs. | — | — | — | 8,809 0 | 9,284 9 |

*Details of Expenditure.*

1. *Bathing and Dhobies' Tanks* (Estimate 11).

| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Clearing vegetation from sides and silt from bed of tank ... | 66 52 | |
| Repairs to masonry of tank ... ... ... | 21 45 | |
| Proportion of cost of repairs of cooly lines ... ... | 27 50 | |
| Proportion of cost of repair of tools ... ... | 43 37 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 10 0 | |
| | | 168 84 |

2. *Buildings* (Estimate 6).—The buildings repaired and maintained are the Town Hall, Municipal Office, stores, and outhouses, slaughter-houses, and cattle exposing shed, Inspectors' room, toll houses, ambalams, public latrines, overseer's office and store, bandstand.

(*a*) *Town Hall.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repairs to drains ... ... ... ... | 6 74 | |
| Shifting tiles ... ... ... ... | 75 59 | |
| White- and colour-washing ... ... ... | 69 58 | |
| Building a retaining wall ... ... ... | 98 30 | |
| Cement concrete drain ... ... ... | 52 99 | |
| Sundry repairs ... ... ... ... | 18 90 | |
| Excavation for retaining wall and drain ... ... | 6 95 | |
| Fixing new window to store ... ... ... | 15 28 | |
| Building cement concrete side drain near store ... | 48 38 | |
| Clearing and varnishing doors and frames ... ... | 61 32 | |
| Clearing away vegetation and rubbish ... ... | 11 17 | |
| New ladder for use in store ... ... ... | 7 96 | |
| Two new glass windows in verandah and frames ... ... | 223 76 | |
| Repairs to gate ... ... ... ... | 20 0 | |
| Laying drain pipes ... ... ... ... | 16 96 | |
| | | 733 88 |

| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| (b) *Slaughter Houses and Cattle Exposing Shed.* | | |
| 200 squares whitewashing ... ... ... | 58 37 | |
| Sundry repairs ... ... ... ... | 53 68 | |
| 16 squares tarring ... ... ... ... | 26 38 | |
| Painting ironwork, sheep slaughter-house ... ... | 40 56 | |
| New water trough for cattle .. ... ... | 13 16 | |
| Fitting protecting planks, cattle exposing shed ... ... | 3 24 | |
| | | 195 39 |
| (c) *Ambalams.* | | |
| 34 squares whitewashing ... ... ... | — | 10 4 |
| (d) *Toll Houses.* | | |
| 27 squares whitewashing ... ... ... | 10 50 | |
| Painting wooden work ... ... ... | 4 80 | |
| Repairs to Peradeniya temporary toll house ... ... | 9 29 | |
| | | 24 59 |
| (e) *Latrines, Public.* | | |
| Repairs and renewing ironwork ... ... .... | 512 7 | |
| 147 squares whitewashing ... ... ... | 47 47 | |
| Fitting new planks ... ... ... | 36 58 | |
| Signboards ... ... ... ... | 19 74 | |
| Tarring ironwork ... ... ... | 86 64 | |
| | | 702 50 |

N.B.—Over-expenditure in estimate owing to necessity for considerable repairs to ironwork of latrines.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (f) *Sundries.* | | |
| Proportion of cost of repairing tools ... ... | 42 12 | |
| Proportion of cost of store and line watcher ... ... | 45 30 | |
| Repairs to cooly lines ... ... ... | 30 90 | |
| Purchase of two mamoties ... ... ... | 2 16 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 53 0 | |
| | | 173 48 |
| (g) *Cemetery-keeper's House* (Estimate 14). | | |
| 33 squares white- and colour-washing ... ... | 23 38 | |
| Painting window and door ... ... ... | 28 50 | |
| Sundry repairs ... ... ... ... | 8 10 | |
| | | 59 98 |
| 3. *Castle Hill Park* (Estimate 15). | | |
| Cost and laying of drain pipes across footpath ... ... | 50 85 | |
| Sweeping grounds and path, and care of plants and weeding ... | 337 44 | |
| Transport and spreading gravel ... ... ... | 4 90 | |
| Building cement concrete side drains and cisterns ... ... | 58 61 | |
| Fitting wire on shed for creepers ... ... ... | 5 27 | |
| Proportion of cost of store and lime watcher ... ... | 46 81 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 32 0 | |
| | | 535 88 |
| 4. *Carriage Stand* (Estimate 17). | | |
| Repairs to cement concrete platform No. 1 ... ... | 82 23 | |
| Proportion of cost of store and lime watcher ... ... | 45 30 | |
| | | 127 53 |
| 5. *Drains and Pavements* (Estimate 1). | | |
| 341 lineal feet pavement repaired in Trincomalee street ... | 169 62 | |
| 3,530 lineal yards of barrel drains cleared of silt, Trincomalee street | 484 18 | |
| Repairing and fixing gratings, Trincomalee street ... ... | 204 76 | |
| 70 new manhole covers ... ... ... | 113 89 | |
| Repairing manholes ... ... ... | 76 52 | |
| 75 lineal feet barrel drain repaired ... ... ... | 117 76 | |
| 76 new manhole covers and repairing town streets ... ... | 124 40 | |
| Clearing round top of manholes ... ... ... | 4 7 | |
| 365 lineal feet pavement rebuilt in Brownrigg street ... | 175 20 | |
| Transport of stones for foundation ... ... | 68 40 | |
| Laying foundation ... ... ... ... | 43 20 | |
| 1,952 lineal yards of barrel drain cleared of silt ... ... | 196 25 | |
| Fixing gratings ... ... ... ... | 163 59 | |
| Transport and piling stone .. ... ... | 3 24 | |
| 96 lineal feet side drains repaired, Colombo street ... ... | 39 75 | |
| Wages of watcher ... ... ... ... | 2 96 | |
| 62 lineal feet barrel drain repaired... ... ... | 95 53 | |
| Proportion of cost of repairs of cooly lines ... ... | 26 78 | |
| 16 cubes gravel transported ... ... ... | 23 98 | |
| 16 cubes gravel spread (pavement)... ... ... | 1 53 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 71 0 | |
| Proportion of cost of repairs of tools ... ... | 40 50 | |
| Proportion of cost of store and line watcher ... ... | 46 81 | |
| | | 2,293 |

| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 6. *Repairs to a Portion of Main Sewer collapsed in Ward Street* (Estimate 18). | | |
| Wooden spout ... ... ... ... | 19 36 | |
| 20 cubes cutting earth and filling ... ... ... | 25 10 | |
| Temporary dam across sewer ... ... ... | 16 0 | |
| Removing brick ... ... ... ... | 9 51 | |
| 9·82 squares cement concrete ... ... ... | 192 11 | |
| 1·37 cubes brick wall ... ... ... | 42 27 | |
| Rebuilding arch of main sewer ... ... ... | 137 74 | |
| Boundary wall, rebuilding of ... ... ... | 17 0 | |
| Watcher ... ... ... ... | 14 87 | |
| Building ventilating shaft ... ... ... | 8 35 | |
| Transport of clay ... ... ... | 14 21 | |
| Transport of stone ... ... ... | 23 47 | |
| 3 cubes foundation ... ... ... | 18 45 | |
| 20 cubes metal transported ... ... ... | 20 0 | |
| 20 cubes metal getting ... ... ... | 120 0 | |
| | | 678 44 |
| 7. *Barrel Drain (New) in Colombo Street* (Estimate 18). | | |
| 24·50 cubes metal getting ... ... ... | 106 50 | |
| 2 cubes metal transported ... ... ... | 28 83 | |
| 1·39 cubes earth excavated ... ... ... | 186 36 | |
| Breaking old drain and removing brick ... ... | 45 28 | |
| Transport of planks and bamboos, for support ... ... | 2 87 | |
| Fixing spout ... ... ... ... | 22 48 | |
| Building two manholes ... ... ... | 18 89 | |
| Building six house drain connections ... ... | 30 30 | |
| 2 cubes of foundation stone ... ... ... | 24 83 | |
| 179 lineal feet of pavement built ... ... ... | 30 91 | |
| 212 lineal feet of egg-shaped barrel drain constructed, cement concrete invert, and brick arch of two rings ... ... | 820 89 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 35 0 | |
| | | 1,358 14 |
| 8. *Ferry Approaches* (Estimate D). | | |
| 15 feet of landing place, Gonawatta, extended in cement concrete... | 160 0 | |
| Repairing landing stage ... ... ... | 130 0 | |
| Transporting and piling metal ... ... ... | 4 12 | |
| Repairing Ilukmodara ferry approach ... ... | 124 40 | |
| Clearing landslips and deposit of silt on approach ... ... | 13 87 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 3 0 | |
| | | 435 39 |
| *Ferry Boats* (Estimate E). | | |
| (*a*) *Lewela Boat.* | | |
| Materials for repairs ... ... ... | 59 13 | |
| Repairs ... ... ... ... | 4 12 | |
| Rail fare on timber ... ... ... | 21 92 | |
| Cost of teak planks ... ... ... | 329 54 | |
| Hauling up boat ... ... ... ... | 32 28 | |
| Transport of plank ... ... ... | 14 86 | |
| Fee for licenses for boats ... ... ... | 15 0 | |
| Labour repairing boat (contract) ... ... ... | 250 0 | |
| | | 726 85 |
| (*b*) *Ilukmodara Boat.* | | |
| Hauling up boat ... ... ... ... | 49 40 | |
| Cost of materials ... ... ... ... | 72 44 | |
| Labour for repair of boat (contract) ... ... | 110 50 | |
| Removing boat from Ilukmodara to Lewella ... ... | 25 0 | |
| | | 257 34 |
| (*c*) *Gonawatta Boat.* | | |
| Repairs to boat ... ... ... ... | 3 48 | |
| Cost of materials ... ... ... ... | 177 31 | |
| Transport of materials ... ... ... | 22 98 | |
| Labour repairing (contract) ... ... ... | 400 0 | |
| Repairs of ironwork ... ... ... | 45 36 | |
| Materials for repairing canoe ... ... ... | 26 65 | |
| Transport of canoe ... ... ... | 11 6 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 7 0 | |
| | | 693 84 |
| (*d*) *Ferry Boats* (Balance of Estimate of 1903). | | |
| Purchase of timber for repairs of double canoe ... ... | — | 150 72 |
| 9. *House of Shelter.* | | |
| Wages of caretaker ... ... ... | 146 40 | |
| Colour-washing walls ... ... ... | 7 24 | |
| Repairs to building ... ... ... | 5 46 | |
| Shifting tiles ... ... ... ... | 38 22 | |
| | | 197 32 |

| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 10. *Lake Silt* (Expenditure). | | |
| 819 cubes silt removed from trap No. 2 (Ampitiya) ... | 625 45 | |
| 70 cubes of earth removed from channel feeding lake ... | 52 33 | |
| Repairs to dam of silt trap No. 2 ... ... ... | 35 20 | |
| 22 cubes of silt removed from channel on south side of lake ... | 19 38 | |
| 147 cubes of silt removed from silt trap No. 1 south side of lake ... | 132 29 | |
| 34 cubes of silt removed from lake at outlet of main channel ... | 34 7 | |
| 710 cubes of silt removed by dredger and disposed of ... | 1,121 17 | |
| Building step at outlet of barrel drain ... ... | 52 85 | |
| 22 cubes of retaining wall for supporting portion of bank of lake ... | 181 35 | |
| Sloping portion of bank of lake ... ... ... | 99 81 | |
| 19 cubes of silt removed from minor traps round lake ... | 28 70 | |
| Sodding bank ... ... ... ... | 27 84 | |
| Marking out boundary of land acquired for deposit of silt ... | 1 58 | |
| Repairs to dredger and barges ... ... ... | 431 69 | |
| Purchase of two chains for dredger ... ... | 78 33 | |
| Cost of tracing of land acquired for deposit of silt... ... | 5 0 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 80 0 | |
| | | 3,007 4 |
| 11. *Market Buildings* (Estimate 8). | | |
| 195 squares whitewashing main building ... ... | 60 93 | |
| 185 squares whitewashing latrine ... ... ... | 53 29 | |
| 321 squares whitewashing stall ... ... ... | 92 72 | |
| Sweeping and weeding grounds ... ... ... | 135 42 | |
| Repairs to stalls ... ... ... ... | 127 24 | |
| Cleaning and painting ironwork ... ... ... | 348 4 | |
| Fixing glazed tiles and improving fish stall ... ... | 72 34 | |
| Repairs to notice boards ... ... ... | 10 86 | |
| Repairs to tats ... ... ... ... | 26 44 | |
| Repairs to four galvanized iron rubbish boxes ... ... | 61 70 | |
| Repairs to side drains ... ... | 14 10 | |
| Repairs to latrine ... ... ... ... | 27 63 | |
| 5 cubes gravel transported ... ... ... | 15 23 | |
| 5 cubes gravel spreading ... ... ... | 6 73 | |
| Repairs to cement concrete floor ... ... ... | 10 32 | |
| Proportion of cost of shifting tiles, cooly line ... ... | 15 6 | |
| Repairs to butchers' blocks ... ... ... | 21 49 | |
| Proportion of cost of repairing tools ... ... | 48 9 | |
| Proportion of cost of store and line watcher ... ... | 46 81 | |
| Shifting tiles, latrine ... ... ... | 14 81 | |
| Fixing posts across road ... ... ... | 3 54 | |
| Repairs to ladders ... ... ... ... | 3 68 | |
| Fixing planks to stalls ... ... ... | 104 12 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 80 0 | |
| | | 1,400 59 |
| *Miscellaneous* (Estimate 13). | | |
| Building barrel drain, Castle Hill ... ... ... | 53 85 | |
| Cutting and blasting tree ... ... ... | 3 57 | |
| Building side wall ... ... ... ... | 15 80 | |
| Repairs to wooden railings ... ... ... | 98 77 | |
| Repairs to wire fences, esplanade ... ... ... | 88 5 | |
| Weeding and clearing Kandyan wall ... ... | 1 0 | |
| Painting railings ... ... ... ... | 30 16 | |
| 7·50 cubes gravel transported, jinricksha stand ... ... | 15 74 | |
| 7·50 cubes gravelling ... ... ... | 2 83 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 17 0 | |
| Angle iron for wire fence broken, perahera time ... ... | 60 0 | |
| | | 386 77 |
| 13. *Night Soil, Disposal of* (Estimate C). | | |
| 1,351 cubes of earth excavated in opening pits ... ... | 1,158 89 | |
| Covering in pits ... ... ... ... | 1,165 29 | |
| Clearing jungle, side drains, and weeding ... ... | 51 81 | |
| Proportion of cost of store and line watcher ... ... | 46 81 | |
| Proportion of cost of repairs of tools ... ... | 40 87 | |
| Clearing out small tank ... ... ... | 10 0 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 107 0 | |
| | | 2,580 67 |
| 14. *Night Soil Removal.* | | |
| Wages of watcher at pits ... ... ... | 274 50 | |
| Repairs to latrine carts ... ... ... | 428 58 | |
| Cost of materials for repairs of carts ... ... | 326 90 | |
| Burning rubbish ... ... ... ... | 272 70 | |
| Removing and disposing of night soil ... ... | 10,553 38 | |
| Materials (oil, disinfecting powder, &c.) ... ... | 660 0 | |
| Wages of watcher in town to prevent nuisance ... ... | 226 92 | |
| Coolies in charge of public latrines ... ... | 2,469 32 | |
| Disinfecting powder for public privies ... ... | 218 0 | |
| Removal and disposal of blood from slaughter-house ... | 359 0 | |
| Materials for disinfecting ... ... ... | 25 0 | |
| Repairs to 921 drums ... ... ... | 427 50 | |
| Carried forward ... | 16,241 80 | |

| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward ... | 16,241 80 | |
| Fitting new bottoms to drums ... ... ... | 200 50 | |
| Purchase of 100 new drums ... ... ... | 800 0 | |
| Bill books ... ... ... ... | 43 75 | |
| New latrine boxes for public latrines ... ... | 86 0 | |
| 2 new carts ... ... ... ... | 160 0 | |
| Proportion of cost of repairs of cooly lines ... ... | 96 61 | |
| 2 new carts ... ... ... ... | 320 0 | |
| Cutting down and repairing drums... ... ... | 9 50 | |
| Extra work during perahera ... ... ... | 56 35 | |
| Commission to collector ... ... ... | 88 84 | |
| Rent ... ... ... ... | 19 0 | |
| Proctors' fees ... ... ... ... | 5 0 | |
| Private latrine service ... ... ... | 215 64 | |
| Sick pay ... ... ... ... | 4 0 | |
| Scavenging office ... ... ... ... | 24 0 | |
| | | 18,370 99 |

15. *Public Latrines, Castle Hill* (Estimate 20).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Taking down and removing ironwork ... ... | 23 99 | |
| For re-erection near mosque, building foundation ... ... | 6 64 | |
| Building wall ... ... ... ... | 3 90 | |
| Transport of stones... ... ... ... | 18 47 | |
| Preparing foundation ... ... ... | 1 77 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 4 0 | |
| | | 58 77 |

N.R.—Work counter-ordered owing to objection raised to site by trustees of mosque.

16. *Recreation Ground Maintenance* (Estimate 12).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hire of drivers and bullocks for machines ... ... | 652 70 | |
| Materials ... ... ... ... | 10 3 | |
| Repairs to mowing machine ... ... ... | 51 50 | |
| Books for notices to clubs ... ... ... | 2 25 | |
| Cost of padlock and shed ... ... ... | 1 50 | |
| Repairs to bridge ... ... ... ... | 7 77 | |
| Proportion of cost of store and line watcher ... ... | 46 81 | |
| Proportion of cost of repairs of tools ... ... | 45 36 | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... ... ... | 43 59 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 64 0 | |
| | | 925 51 |

17. *Recreation Ground Extension* (Estimate 16).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wages of guards in charge of prisoners, extra diets... ... | 1,038 60 | |
| Cost of tools ... ... ... ... | 70 75 | |
| Cost of new wagons ... ... ... | 1,165 75 | |
| Rail fare on wagons ... ... ... | 19 59 | |
| Removing wagons and fixing ... ... ... | 55 65 | |
| Mamotie handles ... ... ... ... | 2 22 | |
| Removing iron rails and sleepers ... ... ... | 14 76 | |
| Repairs of wire fence ... ... ... | 12 56 | |
| Cost of materials ... ... ... ... | 210 59 | |
| Repairing trucks ... ... ... ... | 6 72 | |
| Survey of land ... ... ... ... | 700 0 | |
| | | 3,297 19 |

18 *Retaining Wall, Victoria Drive.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 cube foundation ... ... ... ... | 9 53 | |
| 3·50 cubes rubble masonry wall ... ... ... | 35 45 | |
| Transport of stones ... ... ... | 6 73 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 3 0 | |
| | | 54 71 |

Cost met by balance of a vote for improvement of lake 1903.

19. *Sanitation* (Estimate A).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clearing vegetation from sides of Meda-ela, other streams, and drains; removing rubbish and clearing silt ... ... | 496 21 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 39 50 | |
| | | 535 71 |

20. *Side Drains of Streets cleared for Sanitary Reasons* (Estimate B).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clearing silt from side drains, Trincomalee street, Malabar street, Ward street, and Town streets ... ... ... | 569 33 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 30 50 | |
| | | 599 83 |

| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21. | *Scavenging streets.* | | |
| | Scavenging town streets ... ... ... | 1,869 28 | |
| | Removing and disposing of sweepings and house rubbish ... | 5,853 79 | |
| | Sweeping Peradeniya road and removing and disposing of sweepings, house rubbish ... ... ... | 1,038 45 | |
| | Flushing side drains ... ... ... | 843 22 | |
| | Cost of thatching cooly lines ... ... ... | 129 5 | |
| | | | 9,733 79 |
| 22 | *Streets and Roads* (Estimates 2, 3, 4, 5). | | |
| | 443·20 cubes metal getting ... ... ... | 2,451 25 | |
| | 420 cubes metal transported and piled ... ... | 709 5 | |
| | 420 cubes metal consolidated ... ... ... | 754 67 | |
| | 84 miles jungle cut back ... ... ... | 552 25 | |
| | 115 miles drains cleared ... ... ... | 1,316 28 | |
| | 115 miles sides reduced ... ... ... | 1,311 46 | |
| | Landslips removed ... ... ... | 500 11 | |
| | 625 cubes gravel transported ... ... ... | 909 35 | |
| | 47 lines roads broken up and gravelled ... ... | 94 59 | |
| | 199 cubes gravel spread on footpath and consolidated ... | 79 96 | |
| | 205 lines side drains deepened ... ... ... | 205 82 | |
| | Repairs to cooly lines ... ... ... | 106 22 | |
| | 79 lines sloping sides of roads ... ... ... | 153 30 | |
| | Proportion of cost of repairing tools ... ... | 175 33 | |
| | Proportion of cost of store and line watchers ... ... | 182 71 | |
| | Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 321 0 | |
| | Filling in sides of roads ... ... ... | 173 17 | |
| | Repairs to hand carts ... ... ... | 95 60 | |
| | Laying drainage pipes, Victoria Drive ... ... | 115 60 | |
| | Transport of stones for filling in side drains ... ... | 339 20 | |
| | Deepening drains and filling in with stones ... ... | 21 49 | |
| | 4 cubes retaining wall, Mosque road ... ... | 43 93 | |
| | Cutting anthills on footpaths ... ... ... | 24 42 | |
| | Cutting bank and building barrel drain, Lady Longden's ... | 114 25 | |
| | Repairing Alutgantota road ... ... ... | 115 51 | |
| | Repairing Deiyannewela road ... ... ... | 14 85 | |
| | Sweeping roads, Udawattakele ... ... ... | 229 26 | |
| | Signboards ... ... ... ... | 10 9 | |
| | Clearing gratings back of railway premises ... ... | 36 63 | |
| | Repairs to footbridges ... ... ... | 14 69 | |
| | | | 11,172 17 |
| 23. | *Trees and Plants* (Estimate 9). | | |
| | Labour attending plants, cutting branches of trees overhanging roads, trimming hedges, and weeding ... ... ... | — | 99 59 |
| 24. | *Tools* (Estimate 10). | | |
| | Purchase of mamoties, catties, pickaxes, buckets, paint brushes, axes, augers, trowels, files, billhooks, hand hammers, and sundries ... | — | 416 70 |
| 25. | *Watering Streets* (Estimate 7). | | |
| | Hire of drivers and bullocks ... ... ... | 320 45 | |
| | Repairs to carts ... ... ... ... | 62 39 | |
| | Repairs to distributing apparatus ... ... ... | 2 50 | |
| | Proportion of cost of repair of tools ... ... | 42 12 | |
| | Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 28 0 | |
| | | | 455 46 |
| | *Waterworks.* | | |
| (*a*) | Care of mains, standposts, meters, house service pipes, wages of plumbers ... ... ... ... | 3,379 6 | |
| | Clearing platforms near standpost ... ... ... | 114 45 | |
| | Repairs to hand cart ... ... ... | 4 74 | |
| | Repairs to well at Getambe ... ... ... | 50 0 | |
| | Cleaning and painting standposts ... ... ... | 124 23 | |
| | Painting railings along dam ... ... ... | 5 25 | |
| | Repairs of footbridge ... ... ... | 28 71 | |
| | Supply of water by carts at Katukele owing to repairs ... | 12 6 | |
| | Repairs to platform near standposts ... ... | 42 59 | |
| | 150 dressed stone covers for stop cocks ... ... | 93 0 | |
| | Purchase of brass wire for taps ... ... ... | 36 91 | |
| | | | 3,891 0 |
| (*b*) | Repairs to cooly lines and bungalow ... ... ... | — | 159 77 |
| (*c*) | Clearing jungle and weeding ... ... ... | 839 4 | |
| | Planting grass ... ... ... ... | 25 27 | |
| | Opening footpath ... ... ... ... | 109 19 | |
| | Supply of grass to cattle exposing shed ... ... | 365 3 | |
| | Cutting back jungle and opening boundary through Hantane estate | 57 59 | |
| | Attending plants and trimming hedges ... ... | 146 25 | |
| | Manuring grass land ... ... ... | 230 0 | |
| | | | 1,772 37 |

| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| (*d*) Clearing silt from storm channel ... ... ... | — | 388 33 |
| (*e*) Waterworks :— | | |
| Wages of overseer and watcher ... ... ... | 518 1 | |
| Grass land watcher ... ... ... | 153 72 | |
| Watchers in town ... ... ... ... | 292 80 | |
| Proportion of cost of store and line watcher ... ... | 45 30 | |
| Wages of extra clerk, Meter account ... ... | 20 0 | |
| | | 1,029 83 |
| (*f*) Cleaning and painting fountain twice ... ... | — | 73 55 |
| (*g*) Transport of gravel ... ... ... ... | 84 1 | |
| Gravelling road ... ... ... ... | 19 29 | |
| | | 103 30 |
| (*h*) Rooting out mana grass ... ... ... | — | 99 88 |

H. BYRDE,
Superintendent of Works.

*Kandy Waterworks.*

B.—Statement showing Rise and Fall in Level of Water in the Reservoir.

| Year. | Fall commenced. | Lowest reached below Spill Level. | Filled up to Spill Level. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1884 ... | January 29 ... | April 29, 5 ft. 6 in. ... | October 26 |
| 1885 ... | February 13 ... | June 10, 8 ft. 6 in. ... | July 28 |
| 1886 ... | March 8 ... | May 29, 5 ft. 4 in. ... | July 6 |
| 1887 ... | January 9 ... | June 28, 17 ft. 0 in. ... | November 19 |
| 1888 ... | March 6 ... | June 6, 6 ft. 10 in. ... | August 3 |
| | August 12 ... | October 20, 5 ft. 6 in. ... | November 22 |
| 1889 ... | February 1 ... | June 12, 16 ft. 3 in. ... | September 14 |
| 1890 ... | January 30 ... | June 16, 14 ft. 3 in. ... | December 10 |
| 1891 ... | January 27 ... | May 17, 5 ft. 3 in. ... | June 10 |
| | August 9 ... | October 14, 4 ft. 0 in. ... | November 1 |
| 1892 ... | — ... | June 28, 6 ft. 6 in. ... | October 23* |
| 1893 ... | January 21 ... | June 12, 6 ft. 3 in. ... | December 13 |
| 1894 ... | February 12 ... | August 6, 19 ft. 1 in. ... | November 24 |
| 1895 ... | January 27 ... | June 17, 14 ft. 4 in. ... | November 1 |
| 1896 ... | February 26 ... | June 12, 6 ft. 10 in. ... | December 14 |
| 1897 ... | February 17 ... | June 22, 8 ft. 8 in. ... | October 3 |
| 1898 ... | February 10 ... | Sept. 23, 27 ft. 8 in. ... | Not filled up† |
| 1899 ... | February 28 ... | April 11, 2 ft. 2 in. ... | June 1 |
| | August 4 ... | Sept. 17, 2 ft. 2 in. ... | October 29 |
| 1900 ... | January 27 ... | June 12, 12 ft. 0 in. ... | August 4 |
| 1901 ... | February 10 ... | June 7, 6 ft. 3 in. ... | July 18 |
| | August 29 ... | Nov. 5, 4 ft. 0 in. ... | December 2 |
| 1902 ... | January 27 ... | July 4, 8 ft. 8 in. ... | August 2 |
| | August 3 ... | Sept. 12, 9 ft. 7 in. ... | October 30 |
| 1903 ... | February 20 ... | Sept. 29, 18 ft. 3 in. ... | December 31‡ |
| 1904 ... | March 7 ... | May 20, 9 ft. 0 in. ... | June 23 |

N.B.—The dam was raised at end of 1896 by 2 ft., making the spill level 49 ft.

* Owing to the breakage of the lifting rod of the sluice door, the reservoir emptied itself on January 18 and 19. On repairs being completed the reservoir commenced to fill on February 3, and the water continued to rise till April 17, when it was only 2 ft. 1 in. below spill level. Commenced to fall again on April 26.

† On December 31 the water was 2 ft. 11 in. below spill. With a few fluctuations it reached spill level on February 17.

‡ On December 31 the water was 8 in. below spill.

C.—Rainfall at Kandy.

| Month. | 1898. | | 1899. | | 1900. | | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | Means during 35 Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days | Inches. | Days. |
| January ... | 3·61 | 8 | 8·54 | 12 | 9·60 | 12 | 5·24 | 13 | 3·56 | 10 | 3·90 | 14 | 12·58 | 19 | 4·95 | 10 |
| February ... | 0·76 | 4 | 0·01 | 1 | 0·77 | 5 | 1·73 | 9 | 2·29 | 7 | 1·50 | 8 | 1·70 | 3 | 2·33 | 5 |
| March ... | 3·69 | 7 | 3·28 | 10 | 2·68 | 9 | 1·36 | 9 | 6·97 | 9 | 0·32 | 1 | 4·27 | 8 | 3·41 | 9 |
| April ... | 4·67 | 14 | 16·56 | 19 | 5·18 | 17 | 12·25 | 18 | 15·18 | 22 | 3·39 | 10 | 2·67 | 9 | 7·32 | 15 |
| May ... | 3·59 | 12 | 7·55 | 21 | 3·11 | 11 | 2·95 | 10 | 3·60 | 9 | 8·34 | 14 | 8·54 | 12 | 6·10 | 13 |
| June ... | 7·32 | 25 | 9·94 | 24 | 12·11 | 26 | 14·15 | 26 | 2·82 | 11 | 6·12 | 21 | 16·52 | 29 | 9·24 | 22 |
| July ... | 6·98 | 19 | 5·06 | 18 | 14·51 | 30 | 6·99 | 27 | 10·79 | 21 | 7·83 | 23 | 9·82 | 25 | 6·96 | 22 |
| August ... | 1·21 | 8 | 4·14 | 17 | 10·45 | 23 | 4·42 | 21 | 1·82 | 12 | 2·78 | 23 | 3·99 | 11 | 5·55 | 19 |
| September ... | 9·51 | 21 | 6·58 | 15 | 9·48 | 18 | 3·31 | 16 | 6·41 | 16 | 7·36 | 24 | 8·08 | 20 | 5·81 | 18 |
| October ... | 16·05 | 23 | 15·37 | 27 | 7·79 | 21 | 6·36 | 19 | 21·09 | 30 | 13·56 | 22 | 11·93 | 26 | 11·09 | 23 |
| November ... | 6·45 | 20 | 4·88 | 16 | 19·36 | 25 | 13·76 | 22 | 13·28 | 23 | 3·56 | 19 | 7·82 | 13 | 10·38 | 19 |
| December ... | 5·85 | 20 | 7·60 | 18 | 7·42 | 15 | 4·52 | 16 | 8·38 | 16 | 6·35 | 17 | 8·66 | 13 | 8·87 | 17 |
| Total ... | 69·69 | 181 | 89·51 | 198 | 102·46 | 212 | 77·04 | 206 | 96·19 | 186 | 65·01 | 196 | 96·58 | 188 | 82·01 | 192 |

*Mahaiyawa General Cemetery.*

D.—Burials in portions set apart for different Denominations from April 1, 1875, to December 31, 1904.

| Denominations. | Total to December 31, 1903. | Average for 29 Years. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Episcopalians ... ... ... | 799 | 27·55 | 34 |
| Presbyterians ... ... ... | 107 | 3·68 | 6 |
| Wesleyans ... ... ... | 241 | 8·31 | 5 |
| Baptists ... ... ... | 72 | 2·48 | 2 |
| Dutch Presbyterians and Tamil Cooly Mission ... | 103 | 3·55 | 4 |
| Roman Catholics ... ... ... | 2,171 | 74·86 | 95 |
| Buddhists ... ... ... | 5,352 | 184·55 | 246 |
| Hindus ... ... ... | 9,601 | 331·06 | 198 |
| Mohammedans ... ... ... | 2,566 | 88·48 | 105 |
| Total ... | 21,012 | 724·55 | 695 |

E.—List of Registered Burial Grounds and Cemeteries.

1. General Cemetery, Mahaiyawa.
2. Katukele Burial Ground.
3. Wagolla Burial Ground.
4. Getambe Burial Ground.
5. Mulgampola Burial Ground.
6. Katukele Convent Cemetery.
7. Yatiyawala Burial Ground.
8. Wahalewela Burial Ground.
9. Getambe (Christians, C. E.) Burial Ground.

F.—Return of Births and Causes of Deaths for the Year 1904 within the Kandy Municipality.

| | | Number of Births Registered. | Number of Deaths Registered. | Causes of Deaths. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Cholera. | Smallpox. | Chickenpox. | Measles. | Enteric Fever. | Other Fevers. | Dysentery. | Diarrhœa. | Pneumonia. | Phthisis. | Infantile Diseases. | Other Diseases. | Accidents. | Suicides. | Homicides. | Executions. |
| January | Town ... | 71 | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 4 | 15 | 17 | — | — | — | — |
| | Hospital ... | 4 | 24 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — |
| | Jail ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| February | Town ... | 48 | 35 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | 4 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 1 | — | — | — |
| | Hospital ... | — | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | — | 2 | — | 9 | 2 | — | — | — |
| | Jail ... | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| March | Town ... | 49 | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | 4 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 8 | — | 1 | — | — |
| | Hospital ... | — | 22 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | — | — | — |
| | Jail ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| April | Town ... | 56 | 46 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 26 | — | 1 | — | — |
| | Hospital ... | 19 | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | 10 | 1 | — | — | — |
| | Jail ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| May | Town ... | 65 | 47 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 15 | 15 | — | — | — | — |
| | Hospital ... | 1 | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 11 | 1 | — | — | — |
| | Jail ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| June | Town ... | 57 | 72 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 15 | 25 | 1 | — | — | — |
| | Hospital ... | 1 | 29 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | 15 | 3 | — | — | — |
| | Jail ... | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| July | Town ... | 53 | 48 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 15 | — | 1 | — | — |
| | Hospital ... | 11 | 34 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | — | 18 | 2 | — | — | — |
| | Jail ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| August | Town ... | 51 | 61 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 27 | — | — | — | — |
| | Hospital ... | 5 | 32 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 5 | — | 1 | — | 17 | 4 | — | — | — |
| | Jail ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| September | Town ... | 57 | 47 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 15 | 15 | — | — | 1 | — |
| | Hospital ... | — | 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | — | — | 1 | — |
| | Jail ... | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| October | Town ... | 41 | 54 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 17 | — | 1 | — | — |
| | Hospital ... | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | — | — | — |
| | Jail ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| November | Town ... | 65 | 54 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 18 | — | — | — | — |
| | Hospital ... | 1 | 22 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 19 | 1 | — | — | — |
| | Jail ... | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| December | Town ... | 53 | 57 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 26 | — | — | — | — |
| | Hospital ... | — | 28 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | — | 1 | 15 | — | — | — | — |
| | Jail ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total in 1904 ... | | 708 | 901 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 5 | 36 | 55 | 71 | 77 | 63 | 170 | 389 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Total in 1903 ... | | 787 | 876 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 15 | 77 | 68 | 80 | 61 | 210 | 358 | — | — | — | — |

G.—Comparative Statements for the Years 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904, showing the Number of Buckets Night Soil removed, Number of Cesspits emptied, Number of Private Houses and Government Buildings registered for removal of Night Soil, Number of Cesspits closed and Dry-earth Closets substituted, and Quantity of Disinfectants used.

| | Number of Private Houses and Government Buildings registered for removal of Night Soil. | Number of Cesspits emptied and Amount recovered. | Number of Buckets Night Soil removed and Fees recovered. | Disinfectants used for Public Latrines and Night Soil Carts. | Number of Cesspits closed and Dry-earth Closets substituted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1901.** | | | | | |
| Total private houses and Government buildings ... ... | Govt. buildings 16<br>Private houses 259<br>275 | — | — | — | — |
| | Public latrines 31 | | | | |
| Number of cesspits emptied ... | — | 60 | — | — | — |
| Amount recovered for emptying ... | — | Rs. 903·36 | — | — | — |
| Number of buckets removed ... | — | — | 424 | — | — |
| Amount recovered for removal ... | — | — | Rs. 11,186 | — | — |
| Quantity of disinfectants used ... | — | — | — | 728 lb. C. powder, 56⅘ gal. fluid | — |
| Cost of disinfectants ... ... | — | — | — | Rs. 255·19 | — |
| Number of cesspits closed and dry-earth closets opened ... ... | — | — | — | — | 13 |
| **1902.** | | | | | |
| Total private houses and Government buildings ... ... | Govt. buildings 16<br>Private houses 247<br>263 | — | — | — | — |
| | Public latrines 31 | | | | |
| Number of cesspits emptied ... | — | 55 | — | — | — |
| Amount recovered for emptying ... | — | Rs.1,170·52 | — | — | — |
| Number of buckets removed ... | — | — | 435 | — | — |
| Amount recovered for removal ... | — | — | Rs.9,609·37 | — | — |
| Quantity of disinfectants used ... | — | — | — | 672 lb. C. powder, 48 gal. fluid | — |
| Cost of disinfectants ... ... | — | — | — | Rs. 250·92 | — |
| Number of cesspits closed and dry-earth closets opened ... ... | — | — | — | — | 12 |
| **1903.** | | | | | |
| Total private houses and Government buildings ... ... | Govt. buildings 22<br>Private houses 311<br>333 | — | — | — | — |
| | Public latrines 31 | | | | |
| Number of cesspits emptied ... | — | 35 | — | — | — |
| Amount recovered for emptying ... | — | Rs. 904·00 | — | — | — |
| Number of buckets removed ... | — | — | 482 | — | — |
| Amount recovered for removal ... | — | — | Rs.9,203·04 | — | — |
| Quantity of disinfectants used ... | — | — | — | 728 lb. C. powder, 58 gal. fluid | — |
| Cost of disinfectants ... ... | — | — | — | Rs. 302·88 | — |
| Number of cesspits closed and dry-earth closets opened ... ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| **1904.** | | | | | |
| Total private houses and Government buildings ... ... | Govt. buildings 22<br>Private houses 325<br>347 | — | — | — | — |
| | Public latrines 31 | | | | |
| Number of cesspits emptied ... | — | 51 | — | — | — |
| Amount recovered for emptying ... | — | Rs. 891·30 | — | — | — |
| Number of buckets removed ... | — | — | 495 | — | — |
| Amount recovered for removal ... | — | — | Rs.9,272·43 | — | — |
| Quantity of disinfectants used ... | — | — | — | 784 lb. C. powder, 59 gal. C. fluid | — |
| Cost of disinfectants ... ... | — | — | — | Rs. 305·02 | — |
| Number of cesspits closed and dry-earth closets opened ... .. | — | — | — | — | 11 |

H.—Statement of Expenditure for the removal of Night Soil from Public Latrines and Private Houses for the Years 1903 and 1904.

| Number employed. | Description of Work. | Rate per Diem. Rs. c. | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | Night soil carters and labourers | — | 9,891 80 | 9,397 73 |
| 1 | Removal of blood | 1 0 | 372 0 | 359 0 |
| 19 | Latrine coolies | 0 37 | 2,356 16 | 2,469 32 |
| 1 | Nuisance watcher | 0 50 | 226 30 | 226 92 |
| 1 | Pit watcher | 0 75 | 273 75 | 274 50 |
| 1 | Inspector | — | 485 0 | 558 0 |
| — | Disinfectants, lighting, lanterns, and sundries | — | 785 61 | 888 22 |
| — | Repairs to carts | — | 3,160 40 | 755 48 |
| — | Repairs to drums | — | | 200 0 |
| — | New drums | — | 1,208 50 | 809 50 |
| — | Buckets | — | 21 36 | — |
| — | Burning rubbish | — | — | 272 70 |
| — | Repairs to cooly lines | — | — | 1,543 11 |
| — | Printing | — | 41 15 | 48 75 |
| — | Extra night soil carters and coolies, also Inspector for supervision during perahera | — | 57 74 | 56 35 |
| — | Office scavenging | — | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| — | New carts and poles | — | 620 0 | 480 0 |
| — | Latrine and ash boxes | — | 22 0 | 86 0 |
| — | Commission on collections | — | 199 79 | 88 84 |
| — | Cadjans, bricks, &c., for cooly lines | — | 58 25 | — |
| — | Day cooly | — | — | 259 64 |
| — | Sick pay | — | — | 4 0 |
| | | Rs. | 19,803 81 | 18,802 56 |
| | Disposal of night soil | | 2,674 55 | 2,580 67 |

I.—List of Letters received from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

| No. | Date. 1904. | Subject. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | January 12 | Stating that the repairs to the landing stage on the north side of the Gonawatta ferry approach should be paid by the Council. |
| 2 | January 15 | Forwarding copy of letter addressed to the Conservator of Forests stating that Government have no objection to his favouring the Council with a report on the afforestation of land in the vicinity of the reservoir. |
| 3 | January 15 | Requesting the remittance of the Council's moiety, for the purchase of a voltmeter, to the Director of Public Works. |
| 4 | January 15 | Intimating that the Governor has sanctioned the levy of an assessment tax of 6 per cent. during 1904. |
| 5 | January 15 | Intimating that the Governor has sanctioned the levy of the taxes, specified in the schedule, during 1904. |
| 6 | January 16 | Requesting information regarding the collection of assessment tax and water-rate during 1903. |
| 7 | January 23 | Respecting the improvement of road over the lake spill and construction of wall along the bund. |
| 8 | February 2 | Intimating that the Conservator of Forests has consented to report on the afforestation of land within the catchment area of the reservoir. |
| 9 | February 8 | Approving of the suggestion to keep the voltmeter at the Municipal Office. |
| 10 | February 13 | *Re* road from Lewella to Peradeniya. Inviting attention to Estimate No. 8 of 21st July, 1903. |
| 11 | February 26 | Requesting a reply to paragraph 2 of letter No. 39 of 17th December, 1903, respecting the Kandy Sewerage Works. |
| 12 | February 29 | Calling for progress return of collections under the Road Ordinance. |
| 13 | March 24 | Calling for a report respecting arrangement for carting night soil. |
| 14 | April 7 | Replying Chairman's letter *re* down night mail. |
| 15 | April 16 | Inviting attention to letter No. 13 of 24th March. |
| 16 | May 4 | Respecting conservancy of the lake. |
| 17 | May 6 | Requesting the remittance, of the duty payable on the voltmeter, to the Collector of Customs. |
| 18 | May 7 | Respecting the closing of Peradeniya bridge and the loss sustained by the Council. |
| 19 | June 7 | Calling for the report on the Kandy Sewerage Works. |
| 20 | June 8 | Intimating that the Director of Public Works had been instructed to expedite the work of surveying the recreation ground. |
| 21 | July 4 | Intimating that the Government contribution for the upkeep of Udawattakele roads had been increased by Rs. 250 from 1905. |
| 22 | August 16 | Respecting the power to restore a member of Council who absents himself from three consecutive meetings. |
| 23 | October 7 | Intimating that the extension of the road from Lewella to Katugastota cannot be undertaken owing to many claims on the Estimates for 1905. |
| 24 | October 21 | Intimating that a post, telegraph, and money order office cannot be opened at Katugastota from 1905 owing to the stronger claims of other places for postal facilities. |
| 25 | November 24 | Inviting attention to circular respecting the conditions to be attached to opium licenses. |
| 26 | November 24 | Respecting provision and maintenance of schools. |
| 27 | December 1 | Requesting a report, for information of Government, respecting the statement of receipts and expenditure to 30th September. |
| 28 | December 5 | Inquiring the number of persons who have paid commutation rate during 1903. |
| 29 | December 9 | Requesting to discontinue the practice of forwarding a copy of agenda paper of meetings. |

J.—Budget for 1905 (submitted to and approved of by the Standing Committee).

| REVENUE. | Estimates for 1905. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Arrears.* | | |
| Arrears ... ... | — | 2,000 0 |
| *Cemetery Account.* | | |
| Fees and graves ... ... | — | 950 0 |
| *Commutation Rate.* | | |
| Rate ... ... | — | 11,000 0 |
| *Interest.* | | |
| From toll rents ... ... | — | 25 0 |
| *Judicial Account.* | | |
| Municipal Court... ... | 1,800 0 | |
| Police Court ... ... | 1,200 0 | |
| | | 3,000 0 |
| *Licenses.* | | |
| To auctioneers ... ... | 240 0 | |
| Dangerous and offensive trades ... | 1,050 0 | |
| Opium ... ... | 7.005 0 | |
| Sundries ... ... | 250 0 | |
| | | 8,545 0 |
| *Miscellaneous Receipts and Charges.* | | |
| Badges ... ... | 175 0 | |
| Sundries ... ... | 180 0 | |
| | | 355 0 |
| *Public Market.* | | |
| Monthly rents at Rs. 960 ... | 10,000 0 | |
| Daily rents at Rs 500 ... | 5,200 0 | |
| Lighting (Rs. 1,500 + Rs. 800) ... | 2,300 0 | |
| Costs ... ... | 225 0 | |
| | | 17,725 0 |
| *Rents.* | | |
| Cattle shed at Rs. 54 ... | 640 0 | |
| Town Hall ... ... | 225 0 | |
| Lands and spaces ... | 750 0 | |
| Vegetable market ... | 250 0 | |
| | | 1,865 0 |
| *Scavenging.* | | |
| Bucket fees ... ... | 8,500 0 | |
| Day cooly fees ... ... | 570 0 | |
| | | 9,070 0 |
| *Slaughter Houses.* | | |
| Fees from cattle... ... | 5,250 0 | |
| Fees from sheep and goats ... | 575 0 | |
| | | 5,825 0 |
| *Stamp Duties.* | | |
| Carriages ... ... | 1,800 0 | |
| Carriers (carts and boats) ... | 360 0 | |
| Butchers ... ... | 245 0 | |
| Notaries and proctors ... | 580 0 | |
| Hotels ... ... | 3,950 0 | |
| Liquor ... ... | 3,000 0 | |
| Taverns ... ... | 3,600 0 | |
| Firearms ... ... | 225 0 | |
| Poisons ... ... | 40 0 | |
| | | 13,800 0 |
| *Taxes.* | | |
| On bullocks ... ... | 350 0 | |
| On dogs ... ... | 200 0 | |
| On vehicles and animals ... | 900 0 | |
| | | 1,450 0 |
| *Tolls.* | | |
| Bogambra ... ... | 40 0 | |
| Gonawatta and Talatu-oya ... | 7,100 0 | |
| Halloluwa ... ... | 520 0 | |
| Ilukmodara and Kundasale ... | 680 0 | |
| Katugastota ... ... | 11,350 0 | |
| Lewella ... ... | 4,120 0 | |
| Peradeniya and Eriyagama, less expenses of collections ... | 875 0 | |
| | | 24,685 0 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimates for 1905. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Arrears.* | | |
| Commission, wages, &c. ... | — | 200 0 |
| *Cemetery Account.* | | |
| Establishment Rs. 960; tools, &c., Rs. 45 ... ... | — | 1,005 0 |
| *Commutation Rate.* | | |
| Commission ... ... | 750 0 | |
| Advertising ... ... | 90 0 | |
| Serving and collecting schedules... | 47 50 | |
| Peons ... ... | 140 0 | |
| Books and forms ... | 150 0 | |
| Sundries ... | 10 0 | |
| | | 1,187 50 |
| *Government Loans.* | | |
| Repayment on account drainage, lake, and Victoria drive ... | — | 2,292 50 |
| *House of Shelter.* | | |
| Wages, &c.—per superintending officer's estimate ... | — | 250 0 |
| *Interest.* | | |
| Four per cent. on account drainage lake, and Victoria drive ... | 1,386 0 | |
| Bank ... ... | 314 0 | |
| | | 1,700 0 |
| *Judicial Account.* | | |
| Establishment ... ... | 1,850 0 | |
| Printing ... ... | 75 0 | |
| | | 1,925 0 |
| *Legal Expenses.* | | |
| Yearly retainer, &c. ... | — | 200 0 |
| *Licenses.* | | |
| Printing and advertising ... | — | 75 0 |
| *Miscellaneous Receipts and Charges.* | | |
| Badges ... ... | 175 0 | |
| Sundries ... ... | 40 0 | |
| Fire engine ... ... | 175 0 | |
| | | 390 0 |
| *Office Charges.* | | |
| Establishment, Rs. 5,363·67 ; audit, Rs. 125 ... ... | 5,488 67 | |
| Stationery and books ... | 275 0 | |
| Stamps ... ... | 55 0 | |
| Furniture ... ... | 25 0 | |
| Advertising ... ... | 25 0 | |
| Sundries ... ... | 100 0 | |
| Printing ... ... | 85 0 | |
| | | 6,053 67 |
| *Pensions.* | | |
| Two-thirds of four pensions ... | — | 810 33 |
| *Public Market.* | | |
| Establishment ... ... | 1,032 0 | |
| Commission on monthly rents ... | 600 0 | |
| Books and forms... ... | 175 0 | |
| Sundries ... ... | 180 0 | |
| Lighting ... ... | 2,650 0 | |
| | | 4,637 0 |
| *Rents.* | | |
| Expenses on account of cattle shed | 400 0 | |
| Expenses on account of Town Hall | 290 0 | |
| Rent of leased lands ... | 100 0 | |
| | | 790 0 |
| *Sanitation.* | | |
| Establishment and horse allowance | 5,500 0 | |
| Disinfectants, removing patients, &c. ... ... | 150 0 | |
| Work recommended by Health Officer (*a*) ... ... | 600 0 | |
| Clearing side drains of town (*b*)... | 500 0 | |
| | | 6,750 0 |

| REVENUE. | Estimates for 1905. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Lake Silt.* | | |
| Government contribution ... | — | 3,000 0 |
| *Public Works.* | | |
| Government contribution ... | 1,100 0 | |
| Recreation ground rents ... | 250 0 | |
| Booths ... ... | 200 0 | |
| | | 1,550 0 |
| Total—Rs. | | 104,845 0 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimates for 1905. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Scavenging.* | | |
| Removing night soil ... | 20,113 0 | |
| Opening pits, &c. ... | 2,880 0 | |
| Sweeping and clearing streets ... | 10,850 0 | |
| | | 33,843 0 |
| *Slaughter Houses.* | | |
| Establishment ... ... | 798 0 | |
| Feeding cattle ... ... | 925 0 | |
| Books and forms ... | 125 0 | |
| Sundries ... ... | 35 0 | |
| | | 1,883 0 |
| *Stamp Duties.* | | |
| Commission ... ... | 665 0 | |
| Sundries ... ... | 75 0 | |
| | | 740 0 |
| *Taxes.* | | |
| Expenses on account of bullocks... | 25 0 | |
| Dogs ... ... | 500 0 | |
| Vehicles and animals ... | 100 0 | |
| | | 625 0 |
| *Time Charges.* | | |
| Wages, powder, &c. ... | — | 500 0 |
| *Tolls.* | | |
| Repair of boats and approaches ... | — | 2,269 0 |
| *Public Band.* | | |
| Contribution ... ... | — | 1,200 0 |
| *Lake Silt.* | | |
| Per estimate ... ... | — | 3,000 0 |
| *Public Works.* | | |
| Orderly at Rs. 13 ... | 114 0 | |
| Printing ... ... | 120 0 | |
| Sick pay, &c. ... ... | 280 0 | |
| Booths ... ... | 158 0 | |
| | | 664 0 |
| Per Schedule A ... ... | — | 29,510 0 |
| *Sundries.* | | |
| Extra clerk ... ... | 240 0 | |
| Public seats (six) ... | 225 0 | |
| Twenty tree guards at Rs. 12 ... | 240 0 | |
| | | 705 0 |
| | | 103,205 0 |
| Balance ... ... | — | 1,640 0 |
| Total—Rs. | | 104,845 0 |

## ASSESSMENT TAX.

| REVENUE. | Estimates for 1905. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Arrears ... ... ... | 11,000 0 | |
| Assessment tax ... ... | 22,000 0 | |
| | | 33,000 0 |
| Balance ... ... | — | 5,235 0 |
| Total—Rs. | | 38,235 0 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimates for 1905. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Arrears—commission, &c. ... | — | 400 0 |
| *Charges on account of 1905.* | | |
| Establishment, &c. ... | 2,984 33 | |
| Commission on collections ... | 700 0 | |
| Books and forms... ... | 375 0 | |
| Peons ... ... | 120 0 | |
| Writing receipts ... ... | 65 0 | |
| Contingencies ... ... | 40 0 | |
| | | 4,284 33 |
| Street lighting ... ... | — | 19,800 67 |
| Maintenance of police ... | — | 13,000 0 |
| Street names and house numbers .. | — | 450 0 |
| Interest to bank ... ... | — | 300 0 |
| Total—Rs. | | 38,235 0 |

## WATER RATE.

| REVENUE. | Estimates for 1905. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Arrears ... ... | — | 7,000 0 |
| Rate for 1905 ... ... | 13,244 0 | |
| Government compensation ... | 8,056 0 | |
| | | 21,300 0 |
| Fairieland and Roseneath, 1905... | 11,066 0 | |
| Fairieland and Roseneath, 1904... | 4,500 0 | |
| | | 15,566 0 |
| *Water Service Account.* | | |
| House service ... ... | 1,700 0 | |
| Rent of meters... ... | 25 0 | |
| Water in excess... ... | 25 0 | |
| Water sold ... ... | 2,500 0 | |
| | | 4,250 0 |
| Grass sold ... ... | — | 925 0 |
| Rents ... ... | 300 0 | |
| Interest from bank ... | 200 0 | |
| | | 500 0 |
| Total—Rs. | | 49,541 0 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimates for 1905. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Arrears—commission, &c. ... | — | 300 0 |
| *Charges on account of 1905.* | | |
| Establishment ... ... | 2,984 33 | |
| Commission ... ... | 600 0 | |
| Books and forms... ... | 225 0 | |
| Peons ... ... | 120 0 | |
| Writing receipts... ... | 35 0 | |
| Contingencies ... ... | 40 0 | |
| | | 4,004 33 |
| Fairieland and Roseneath ... | — | 11,066 0 |
| Interest and sinking funds ... | — | 17,915 0 |
| Waterworks maintenance Rs. 5,300; Fountains maintenance Rs. 146; Clearing land at waterworks Rs. 100 | — | 5,546 0 |
| *Water Service Account.* | | |
| House service ... ... | 800 0 | |
| Meters ... ... | 525 0 | |
| | | 1,325 0 |
| Upkeep of bungalows ... | — | 50 0 |
| | | 40,206 33 |
| Balance ... ... | — | 9,334 67 |
| Total—Rs. | | 49,541 0 |

| | Rs. c. | |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated balance of 1904 ... | 11,388 0 | |
| Do. 1905 ... | 9,334 67 | |
| | | 20,722 67 |
| Replacing mains in Victoria drive, Ward street, and Peradeniya road for an increased supply of water ... ... | 13,371 50 | |
| Improvements at headworks of reservoir and of channels below spill ... ... | 3,141 80 | |
| Providing stopcocks and taps to standposts ... ... | 2,090 0 | |
| Removing fountain ... | 532 57 | |
| | | 19,135 87 |
| Total—Rs. | | 1,586 80 |

## SCHEDULE A.

### Estimates for 1905.

| No. | Description of Work. | Expenditure proposed. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Upkeep of pavements ... ... ... ... | 2,500 0 |
| 2 | Town streets ... ... ... ... | 7,000 0 |
| 3 | Alutgantota and Lady Anderson's roads ... ... | 816 36 |
| 4 | Udawattekele roads and paths ... ... ... | 2,200 0 |
| 5 | Halloluwa, Bahirowakanda, Hospital, and Huduhumpola roads ... | 1,700 0 |
| 6 | Municipal buildings ... ... ... ... | 1,900 0 |
| 7 | Watering streets ... ... ... ... | 500 0 |
| 8 | Market buildings and premises ... ... ... | 1,800 0 |
| 9 | Ornamental plants ... ... ... ... | 150 0 |
| 10 | Tools ... ... ... ... ... | 500 0 |
| 11 | Maintenance and improvements of bathing tanks (lake spill) ... | 150 0 |
| 12 | Recreation grounds ... ... ... ... | 1,000 0 |
| 13 | Sundry minor works ... ... ... ... | 400 0 |
| 14 | Cemetery—repairs to keeper's house, Rs. 70; rebuilding portion of wall, Rs. 196 ... ... ... ... | 266 0 |
| 15 | Castle Hill park maintenance ... ... ... | 556 0 |
| 16 | Recreation ground improvements ... ... ... | 2,667 84 |
| 17 | Carriage stand repairs ... ... ... ... | 220 0 |
| 18 | Barrel drains, Colombo street ... ... ... | 2,000 0 |
| 19 | Road from Lewella to Alutgantota ... ... ... | 3,000 0 |
| | Halloluwa road retaining wall ... ... ... | 96 30 |
| | Public seats maintenance ... ... ... | 87 50 |
| | Total—Rs. | 29,510 0 |

Taxes proposed to be levied in 1905 in terms of Section 110 (*c*) of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

| Description of Taxes. | Maximum leviable under the Ordinance. | Amount at present levied. | Amount proposed to be levied in 1905. | Authority under which levied. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consolidated rate for police and lighting | — | 6 per cent. on annual value of property | 6 per cent. on annual value of property | Section 127 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 |
| Water-rate ... ... | — | do. | do. | Section 5 of Ordinance No. 18 of 1884 |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| Carriages other than carts ... | 5 0 each | 5 0 each | 5 0 each | Section 128 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 |
| Carts or hackeries ... ... | 4 0 " | 4 0 " | 4 0 " | |
| Jinrickshas ... ... | 2 50 " | 2 50 " | 2 50 " | |
| Horses, ponies, or mules ... | 2 50 " | 2 50 " | 2 50 " | |
| Bullocks or asses ... ... | 1 0 " | 1 0 " | 1 0 " | |
| Dogs, registration of ... ... | 1 50 " | 1 0 " | 1 0 " | Section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1901 |
| Commutation of labour ... | 2 50 " | 2 0 " | 2 0 " | Section 130 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 |

*Remarks referred to.*

## REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

REPORT of the Special Committee appointed to consider and report on the Chairman's Administration Report for the Year 1904.

THE Administration Report is, as usual, full and exhaustive.

We regret to observe that the suggestions made in report of the Special Committee on the Annual Report for 1903, as respects a receiving postal and telegraph office in a central position of the town, as also the opening of a branch post office at Katugastota have not received attention. In this connection we would recommend that the system of registration of actual clearances of post-pillars be adopted here as in India.

We notice the large falling off in profits on the working of Roseneath and Amalgamated estates; the profits for 1903 aggregated Rs. 1,467·76, while in 1904 the profits have dropped to Rs. 158·27. The consequent drain on the Municipal revenues to meet interest on Government loans raised for the purchase of these lands is embarrassing.

The Special Committee venture to suggest the advisability of amending the by-laws with the object of framing regulations for the proper construction of suitable houses in the principal streets of the town.

W. D. GIBBON,
J. H. SPROULE,
Members, Special Committee.

Kandy, September 16, 1905.

## RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

"That the remarks be adopted and attached to the Annual Report."—Carried *nem. con.*

True copy,

H. BYRDE,
for Chairman.

# XXI.—1906.

## DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

REGARDING THE

# REVISION OF SALARIES OF THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

*(In continuation of Sessional Paper LI. of 1905.)*

**Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.**

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
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1906.

# REVISION OF SALARIES OF THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., to Governor Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—Confidential. Downing street, January 25, 1906.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential despatches of the 20th and 23rd of December on the subject of the proposed increases to the salaries of certain members of the Government Service in Ceylon. You report that the correspondence was laid before the Legislative Council and that three resolutions were carried; but the scheme for attaching sterling salaries to the higher appointments of the Government Service appears to have been objected to by all the Members of the Council who represent the native communities.

2. I regret that this should have been the case, and could wish that there had been time and opportunity for fuller explanations in order to remove such misapprehensions as appear to have arisen. The scheme in question was evidently regarded by these gentlemen as one designed to benefit Europeans to the exclusion of natives of Ceylon. The real intention of the proposals was to attach a sterling scale of salaries to those appointments or classes of appointments which are commonly but not necessarily and never—as far as classes of appointments are concerned—universally filled by officers whose home is not Ceylon but the United Kingdom, and who would—it was hoped—thereby be once and for all removed from the confusion imported by exchange into the salaries question. Though the scale therefore is intended to meet more especially the case of European officials, it cannot be said to raise the race question, however remotely.

3. There seems to be an impression that, inasmuch as it has been proposed to give increases of pay to certain officers, therefore, as a matter of common justice, all other servants of the Colonial Government ought to be given equally large increases. My predecessor's intention was to introduce sterling payments in the case of appointments in which sterling payments were appropriate, because they were largely filled by officers who are more especially affected by the exchange question; to attach the pay to the posts entirely irrespective of the actual holders of the posts, and not by any means necessarily to give uniform increases, but salaries proportioned to the merits and the importance of the appointments. The misconceptions which exist cannot affect the policy of the Government, and I authorize you to bring the resolutions into operation subject to the following comments.

4. The third resolution—as amended—is to the effect "that the salaries specified in the Table of Salaries approved by the Secretary of State, together with the salaries to be paid to the Clerical Service and Postal Department, be paid with effect from the 1st of January, 1905."

From the debate I infer that it is left an open question whether the other officers to whom the second resolution applies, and whose salaries have yet to be dealt with, shall have whatever increases may be given to them antedated or not; nor am I clear whether the Government Peons who are coupled with the Postal staff in the first resolution are to date their increases from the beginning of 1905 or 1906. I must leave it to you to settle what you consider to be equitable; but, as matters now stand, objectionable as it is to antedate payments which have not yet been decided, it is very difficult to refuse to do so, when it is practically assumed that all stand on much the same footing as regards the justification for increased pay. You have pointed out in the latter of your despatches now under reply that the sum of Rs. 250,000, which is specified in the first resolution, is not enough to cover the cost involved even in respect of the year 1905.

5. The second resolution recites "that this Council undertakes to favourably consider a scheme for the reorganization and improvement of the salaries of the Public Officers who, not being included in the Table of Salaries approved by the Secretary of State or in the Clerical Service, are now in receipt of exchange compensation."

In the 11th paragraph of his despatch of the 25th of August Mr. Lyttelton referred to this class of officers, suggesting that they should not be given additional exchange compensation, but that their existing exchange compensation should be added to their salaries, and that the salaries should be revised in a slightly upward direction. He also expressed a hope, in which I join, that the salaries of grades should be raised rather than of individuals. It should further be considered whether some of the posts held by this intermediate class should not be included in the sterling salaries schedule, for I am advised that there are not a few appointments not at present appearing in that schedule which should be included in it, inasmuch as, though more often filled by Ceylonese, they may be filled from this country.

6. In the 7th paragraph of his despatch of the 25th of August Mr. Lyttelton wrote that "annual increments should date from entrance into each class or grade, but the amount of the increments in each case I must leave to you and to your advisers to decide." The latter words were intended to refer to the annual amounts, whatever they may be, £10, £20, or any other sum, by which the salaries will be allowed to rise in each class. This explanation is given, as the words seemed to be somewhat ambiguous; and there is a further point which needs elucidating. It was my predecessor's intention—and I entirely agree with him—that the holders of all appointments to which sterling salaries may be attached shall be allowed to opt once for all whether or not they will come upon the sterling scale. I am not sure from reading the debate that this intention has been fully appreciated. It would be invidious to make exceptions in this respect, and the option should be given to all officers who hold appointments in the sterling salaries schedule.

7. In the previous correspondence it was suggested that £1,000 should be fixed as the maximum annual pension for all who enter the Ceylon Government Service hereafter. This limit has been laid down in the Straits Settlements, and it should be adopted in Ceylon, even though—as has been contended—it may not be likely to be reached.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

XXII.—1906.

# PAPERS

RELATING TO

# THE PROPOSED RUBBER EXHIBITION.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1906.

# PROPOSED RUBBER EXHIBITION AT PERADENIYA.

## No. 1.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the Hon. the GOVERNMENT AGENT, Central Province.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, January 18, 1906.

No. 41/1,360.

*Proposed Rubber Exhibition.*

SIR,—WITH reference to the proposal to hold a Rubber Exhibition at Peradeniya next month, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor will be glad if Dr. Willis and you will jointly make arrangements for it.

2. There is a considerable amount of interest evinced in this Exhibition, which should comprise everything known of rubber and the various processes of preparation up to date.

3. Dr. Willis mentioned to His Excellency that the Laboratory at Peradeniya would be sufficiently large for the Exhibition, but His Excellency fears that if any numbers attend it will be found very small, and desires that as the Government has taken the matter up it should be well and thoroughly done.

4. I am to add that if Dr. Willis and you wish to suggest any other names for the Committee they can be added.

I have, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

## No. 2.

The Hon. the GOVERNMENT AGENT, Central Province, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Kandy Kachcheri,
January 30, 1906.

No. 112/14,124.

*Proposed Rubber Exhibition.*

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 41/1,360 of the 18th instant I have the honour to inform you that I have conferred with Dr. Willis and the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling and Messrs. Huxley and Turner, Secretary, Planters' Association, on the subject.

2. We agree that the Exhibition should be held at Peradeniya in September next, and I propose to hold a preliminary meeting on the 10th proximo to arrange further details.

3. I suggest that the above-named gentlemen be added to the Committee, and that Mr. E. B. Denham be appointed Secretary.

4. It is not considered desirable to add any further names to the Committee; of course, Dr. Willis and Messrs. Bamber and Wright will be also members of it.

5. September is fixed as the best month as giving sufficient time to give notice to those interested in rubber in England and on the Continent and to obtain exhibits and information from America and other parts of the world whence rubber is exported.

6. It is also stated to be the best time in the year for the flow of latex in Ceylon.

I am, &c.,
H. WACE,
Government Agent.

## No. 3.

COPY of Notice laid on Press Table.

THE under-mentioned gentlemen have been appointed a Committee to arrange details for the Rubber Exhibition to be held at Peradeniya in September next :—

The Hon. Mr. H. Wace, C.M.G., Government Agent, Central Province, Chairman.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Hon. Mr. Edward Rosling. | Dr. J. C. Willis, Director Royal Botanic Gardens. |
| Mr. T. C. Huxley. | Mr. M. Kelway Bamber. |
| Mr. Edgar Turner. | Mr. Herbert Wright. |
| Mr. James Ryan. | |

Mr. E. B. Denham, Secretary.

## No. 4.

The SECRETARY, Rubber Exhibition Committee, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Secretariat,
Colombo, February 12, 1906.

No. 588.

SIR,—I AM directed by the Rubber Exhibition Committee to request an advance of Rs. 10,000 from Government towards the cost of the Rubber Exhibition. Expenses must now be incurred on account of advertisements, for dies for medals, &c.

2. The Committee is not able to say at present what the cost of the Exhibition is likely to amount to.

3. I request that the amount—if the advance is allowed—may be placed in the Bank of Madras to my credit—Rubber Exhibition Committee Account.

4. The Exhibition is fixed for the 13th, 14th, and 15th September.

I am, &c.,

E. B. DENHAM,
Secretary, Rubber Exhibition Committee.

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## No. 5.

The DIRECTOR, Royal Botanic Gardens, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Royal Botanic Gardens,
No. 39. Peradeniya, February 19, 1906.

*Proposed Rubber Exhibition.*

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 13,01,184 of 30th January, 1906, I have the honour to inform you that it was decided, at a meeting of the Committee held a few days ago, to include in the Exhibition all that has to do with rubber, its cultivation, preparation, and manufacture.

2. A circular has been drawn up for sending to manufacturers in Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States, and others will be sent to planters, &c. Information will be published in all the rubber papers.

3. The Exhibition is to be at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th September, 1906.

I am, &c.,

JOHN C. WILLIS,
Director.

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## No. 6.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the Hon. the TREASURER.

No. 167/3,601. Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 22, 1906.

*Expenditure on account of Proposed Rubber Exhibition.*

SIR,—I AM directed to authorize you to advance the Secretary, Rubber Exhibition Committee, a sum of Rs. 10,000 to meet the cost of the proposed Rubber Exhibition to be held at Peradeniya in September next.

2. The amount should be placed to Mr. E. B. Denham's credit in the Bank of Madras—Rubber Exhibition Committee Account.

3. I am to instruct you to include the amount in your Supplementary Estimate of Expenditure of the current year.

4. The warrant will follow.

I am, &c.,

F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

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## No. 7.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the SECRETARY, Rubber Exhibition Committee.

No. 0370. Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, March 5, 1906.

*Expenditure on account of Proposed Rubber Exhibition.*

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 588 of the 12th February I am directed to inform you that it is proposed to take a resolution of the Legislative Council for a vote for expenditure on account of the Rubber Exhibition, and to request that the Committee will be so good as to state what sum, approximately, will be sufficient.

2. I am to ask for the favour of a reply before the 10th March.

I am, &c.,

F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

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## No. 8.

The SECRETARY, Rubber Exhibition Committee, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Secretariat,
No. 4,890. Colombo, Ceylon, March 8, 1906.

*Expenditure on account of Proposed Rubber Exhibition.*

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 03073 of the 5th instant, I am directed to inform you that it will be difficult to state what sum will be required for the Rubber Exhibition until the Committee has further information with regard to the number and nature of the exhibits.

2. I do not think that full information will be available until July next.

3. Please see my letter No. 860 of the 6th instant, forwarding copy of circular addressed to Rubber Manufacturers. On the replies received to the circular will largely depend the amount of expenditure necessary.

4. In the meantime considerable expense must be incurred in advertising the Exhibition in foreign countries, in prizes and medals, in erection of the Exhibition sheds, provision of power for machinery, and arrangements for the effective control and display of the exhibits. The advance of Rs. 10,000 sanctioned by your letter No. 167 of the 22nd February to the Hon. the Treasurer, copy of which has been sent for my information, will, I believe, be sufficient until the middle of July, and the Committee will then be in a better position to reply to the question in your letter under reference.

I am, &c.,

E. B. DENHAM,
Secretary, Rubber Exhibition Committee.

XXIII.—1906.

# THE SUPPLY BILL, 1906.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the Year 1906."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 20 cents.

1906.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated November 14, 1905.

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Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the Year 1906":—

The Hon. Sir A. M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.
The Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER, Acting Auditor-General.
The Hon. Mr. H. C. NICOLLE, Treasurer.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. JACKSON, Principal Collector of Customs.
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D., } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE, } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING, } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. Mr. GILES F. WALKER, } Unofficial Members.

# THE SUPPLY BILL, 1906.

THE Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council, in sittings between the 15th ultimo and the 7th instant, have carefully examined the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure presented to them, and have to report as follows :—

The Estimate of Revenue appears to have been framed with moderation, and they see no reasonable doubt that it will be attained, and good hope that it may be exceeded. They prefer the arrangement of the sub-heads, according to which the receipts of the Colombo Harbour are all brought together under the second principal Heading, and a separate Heading (No. 9) of Land Revenue inserted, in place of the Heads, Sales of Government Property and Rent of Government Property, to the arrangement superseded by it.

The Sub-Committee also recognize with pleasure the improvements in the arrangement and grouping of the Estimates of Expenditure, and express their acknowledgments to the Government for meeting their wishes in respect of the abolition of the Fixed Establishments Ordinance, the change in the form in which the expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinance is presented, and for the numbering of the several items in the Estimates, which last has much facilitated the work of examination. They consider, however, that, to still further promote the facility of consideration, the printing should be further improved, that copies of the Estimates presented to Members of the Council should be interleaved, and that all the items on the Estimates which relate to the Establishment of His Excellency the Governor—*e.g.*, the expenditure on Government Houses, now shown under the Government Stores, and the cost of maintaining the gardens of the Government Houses, now placed under Botanical, and any others that there may be—should be brought together under Principal Heading II., sub-head 6; and that the like rearrangement should be made in the case of the Colonial Secretary's Houses.

The Sub-Committee's attention has been invited to the excessive detail exhibited in some of the sub-votes under Other Charges. They suggest that in all cases where a sub-vote is less than Rs. 100, it would be convenient to include it under the general head of Miscellaneous at the end of the vote; exceptional cases being exceptionally treated.

The Sub-Committee offer the following remarks with regard to the Heads of Expenditure.

## 1.—PUBLIC DEBT.

They are glad to hear that it has not been necessary to raise any portion of the Loan under Ordinance No. 1 of 1905 in the current year, and that the provision on account of Public Debt will not therefore in 1906 require to be increased.

## 2.—MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

*Volunteers.*—They recommend to the Government the appointment of a Staff Officer to the Commandant, provision for which was made in 1905, but is omitted in 1906. The Committee of 1904 satisfied themselves of the necessity for this appointment, if the work of supervising the Volunteer Force is to be effectively carried out.

Under the Head of Special Expenditure they have approved the inclusion of the two items (page 10, Nos. 37 and 38) for additional equipment, Ceylon Mounted Infantry, and rearmament of Ceylon Mounted Infantry, as necessary to the efficiency of the Force.

The Sub-Committee observe with satisfaction the reduction in special expenditure on account of New Buildings for the Regular Forces, but they recommend the sanction of the votes (page 11, Nos. 7 and 8) for kitchens for the Married Quarters in Colombo and for electric light for the Royal Artillery Mess; the former of which they are assured is necessary for sanitary reasons, while the latter should clearly not have been omitted from the original estimate for the work, when the cost was provided by the Colonial Government.

## 8.—SECRETARIAT.

*Printing Branch.*

The Sub-Committee find that the increases under the Head Personal Emoluments are due to two causes: to the bringing under the proper heads of service of salaries which were formerly charged to general votes, and to a re-classification of the salaries of clerks on lines corresponding to those applying to other Departments of the Public Service. The Sub-Committee approve both these measures.

The Sub-Committee, after a careful inquiry from Mr. Skeen, the Government Printer, recommend the insertion in the Estimates of the following additions:—

*Personal Emoluments.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foreman of Monotype Machines | ... | ... | Rs. 2,500 |

*Special Expenditure.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Five Monotype Machines ... | ... | ... | Rs. 52,500 |

Members have satisfied themselves that the purchase of these machines will promote efficiency and economy in the Department of the Government Printer.

### 10.—Treasury.

Under this Head an item is shown of Rs. 18,000 on account of additions to the number of clerks, following on the rearrangement of duties between the Audit Office and the Treasury. The Sub-Committee are assured that there will be savings in the Audit Office to set against the additional expenditure in the Treasury, the particulars of which cannot as yet be ascertained.

### 11.—Agent, Western Province.

The Sub-Committee recommend the addition of a small vote of Rs. 500 for cattle seizers, to enable the Government Agent to try an experiment for keeping stray cattle off the roads.

Under the other Heads of Provincial Administration, Agencies, a few small rearrangements are made, which call for no special remark.

### 12.—Settlement Officer under the Waste Lands Ordinance.

There is a proposed increase of expenditure, approved by the Sub-Committee, of Rs. 45,000. The Sub-Committee consider that the work of Land Settlement should be extended and made more rapid, and that when possible another Settlement Officer should be added to the staff. They invite special attention to the necessity for taking action in Sabaragamuwa.

### 13.—Survey Department.

The Sub-Committee approve of the increases in this Department: both those directed to secure the more rapid completion of surveys, and those which are designed to facilitate the collection and arrangement of meteorological phenomena.

### 14.—Government Stores.

The Sub-Committee recognize with satisfaction the measures taken to put the Government Stores on a sounder footing by the appointment of a trained Storekeeper. They recommend the addition of a special vote of Rs. 4,000 for temporary clerical assistance during reorganization.

### 15.—Crown Agents in London.

This vote should be transferred to the Head, Miscellaneous Services—Treasurer.

### 16 & 17.—Immigration and Plague Prevention.

A few small changes have been made in the votes for the above purposes, which call for no special remark.

### 18.—Customs.

A nominal increase appears under this Head, arising from the transfer to it of items of expenditure formerly otherwise brought to account. It is proposed, and the Sub-Committee approve the proposal, to add a "Post Office Appraiser" for imported parcels work to the staff. Figures have been laid before the Sub-Committee which justify this addition to the staff.

### 19.—Post Office.

The development of business has caused an increase of expenditure under the Head of Personal Emoluments throughout the sub-votes.

Under the Head of Special Expenditure, the extension of Telegraphs and of the Telephone system accounts for a considerable expenditure.

### 20.—Forest Department.

The Sub-Committee approve of the increases of salary granted. They understand, however, that the cases of the Foresters, Rangers, and other subordinate officers are under consideration, and that further increases of salary are to be granted. They do not doubt that the Council will be prepared to favourably consider a moderate improvement in the conditions of service of the subordinate officers.

### 21.—Railway Department.

The Sub-Committee recognize with much satisfaction the improvements made in the arrangement of the Estimates of this Department, and the abandonment of the practice of treating different sections of the Government's Railway lines as if they were separate units of administration.

The necessary result for the first year of change is some difficulty in comparing the year's charges with those of former years, but while this mischief will disappear, the advantages of the change will remain.

The Sub-Committee note that the whole increase, in view of the great length of line newly added, is not excessive.

They have inserted an additional sum of Rs. 37,815 on account of the proposed motor coach service between Bandarawela and Lunugala, shortly to be established, and would express a hope that it may be found possible to extend it to Batticaloa. They believe this course would be found to bring traffic to the railway at Bandarawela, and also do something to remedy the extreme isolation of the town and District of Batticaloa.

### 22.—Port and Marine Department, Colombo.

This estimate is in a more detailed form than formerly. The Committee observe that the completion of the Dry Dock has rendered necessary the appointment of a Dock Master.

### 24.—Supreme Court.

The Sub-Committee recommend the sanction of a vote of Rs. 3,000 to provide the Judges with a separate Law Library, and a vote for its subsequent maintenance.

### 24.—Registration.

Under the Heads of Other Charges, the Sub-Committee have approved of additional expenditure, of which the larger part is for printing consolidated indexes.

### 25.—Police.

The changes in these Estimates were explained by the Inspector-General of Police to the Sub-Committee, whose Members find them to be directed to carrying out the changes in administration already announced to the Council. The increases are considerable, but they are necessary to the carrying out of the scheme of improvement, and the Sub-Committee recommend them for sanction. A large part of the augmented vote is for improvement of the salaries of second and third class constables, and has already had the approval of the Council.

In this connexion the Sub-Committee desire to recommend to the Governor an improvement in the position and salary of the Sergeant-Major in charge of the Harbour Police. They are satisfied that it is hopeless to expect efficient administration there unless a proper and adequate salary is provided for the subordinate officer in command, and they recommend that a sufficient sum be placed on the Estimates to meet this want. They suggest an increase to Rs. 2,000.

The Sub-Committee take note that some portion of the apparent cost of the Police Force is in fact a charge for guarding the prisons, and they suggest that it may be expedient to show this cost as part of the cost of the Colony's prisons.

### 27.—Medical Department.

The Sub-Committee recommend the insertion in the Estimates of a sum of Rs. 5,000 on account of a Principal Financial Clerk for the office of the Principal Civil Medical Officer; of this Rs. 3,000 should be for the office itself, which would be of a permanent character, and Rs. 2,000 voted to raise the salary to that to which the officer, designated for the post, is personally entitled.

The Sub-Committee are satisfied that, with the enormous number of institutions and separate accounts in connection with them in this Department, covering 19 pages of the Estimates, special measures are necessary in relation to the accounting and financial management, and that a special appointment must be made.

Changes have been made in the form of the Medical Department's Estimates so as to bring under the Head of Personal Emoluments all the charges properly thereto belonging, but it will be observed from the totals that, leaving out of account the special expenditure recommended by the Sub-Committee, the increase displays no more than the normal growth.

The Sub-Committee recommend the following additions, not shown in the printed Estimates:—

Tuition and Board of a Student at the London School for Tropical Medicine Rs. 750, to meet the case of one junior Medical Officer annually, who may be unable to pay his own charges.

Rs. 20,000 for payment to the Friend-in-Need Society, Jaffna, on surrender to the Government of its Hospital at that place.

Negotiations are in progress with the Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society, now no longer in a position to efficiently carry on the onerous duty which many years ago it voluntarily assumed.

### 28.—Education.

The Sub-Committee recognize the necessity for the appointment of an Office Assistant to the Director, and recommend that the salary be voted. They also cordially approve of the creation of an appointment of Inspectress of Girls' Schools, of whose usefulness in promoting the efficiency of female education they have no doubt.

Provision is made for a considerable increase to the number of new schools, with a corresponding increase in the charges. The Sub-Committee regard this extension of work as a normal source of increased charge, which must be annually expected.

The Sub-Committee recommend the sanction of the increased expenditure on school gardens, of the success of which they see good reason to be hopeful.

### 29.—Botanic Gardens.

The Sub-Committee have already recommended that that portion of the votes which relates to the maintenance of the gardens of the Government Houses be removed to another Head of Service.

They recommend the following addition not appearing in the printed Estimates:—

*Experimental Station, Peradeniya.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Technical Assistant ... ... ... | Rs. 2,400 |

### 31.—Archæological Commissioner.

The Sub-Committee note that the votes have been raised again to the amount at which they stood before 1905.

### 33.—Board of Agriculture.

The Sub-Committee note that it has been this year possible to give the details of the Estimate. They recommend the addition of a lump-sum vote of Rs. 7,600 for developments.

37. As a sub-head of the General Division of Science and Agriculture the Sub-Committee find it necessary to recommend the insertion of a separate vote for—

Inspector of Machinery ... ... ... Rs. 4,000

37.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

This Head of Service has been rearranged, and a number of items formerly here brought to account have been properly and separately provided for.

38.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*Personal Emoluments.*

The Unofficial Members of the Sub-Committee desire to invite the attention of the Government to the salary of the Factory Engineer, whom they consider insufficiently remunerated for the responsibility imposed upon him. They consider that the Factory Engineer should have promotion in order of seniority to the rank and emoluments of a Senior Provincial Engineer.

The Sub-Committee recommend an addition to the Staff of the Factory of a Foreman of Fitters on a salary of Rs. 3,000. They believe this appointment will conduce to efficiency and economy.

The Sub-Committee note the omission of the votes for the Colombo Waterworks, which under the arrangement with the Municipality will be a charge to Municipal Funds.

39.—IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The Sub-Commitee approve the addition to the Departmeut of three Irrigation Engineers and the abolition of the appointments of two Assistant Engineers. They understand that it has been found impossible to find Assistant Irrigation Engineers.

They also recommend an addition to the vote for Draughtsmen, increasing it to Rs. 5,625.

They are pleased to note that all charges under Irrigation are now duly brought forward on the Colony's Estimates in their proper places.

41.—PUBLIC WORKS ANNUALLY RECURRENT.

*Maintenance of Roads.*

The Sub-Committee recommend that the maintenance of the section of the Dikoya road from Hatton bridge junction to Norwood bridge be declared a principal thoroughfare, and that the contributors to the cost of its maintenance under the Branch Roads Ordinance be relieved, and the charge thrown on general revenue. They have inserted and recommend to the Council an additional expenditure of Rs. 5,360 on that account.

They make a like recommendation with regard to the road from Bandarawela to Liyangahawela, and that from Passara to Dunedin factory.

They consider that the first of these three roads would now be generally acknowledged to be of the character of a principal road; that the second should not have been classed as a grant-in-aid road; and they are satisfied that the maintenance of the third as a grant-in-aid road has, from the conditions attaching to this class of road, a tendency to drive traffic to Batticaloa which would otherwise find its way to the railway at Bandarawela.

The Sub-Committee observe with satisfaction a material increase in the sum voted for maintenance of roads in the North-Western Province, where they think improvement is needed. The other changes in the votes do not appear to them to call for any remark.

*Maintenance of Buildings.*

The Sub-Committee recommend that the vote for Special Repairs to Buildings, formerly inserted under Public Works Extraordinary, be transferred to Public Works Annually Recurrent. Special repairs to some buildings—though not of course to the same buildings—are necessary every year, and it appears therefore to the Sub-Committee that their recurrent character should be recognized, and that the term "extraordinary" should be reserved exclusively for services which it is possible, if that course is convenient, to avoid voting: a condition which does not apply to necessary repairs of any kind.

*Miscellaneous.*

The Sub-Committee recommend an addition of Rs. 30,000 to the vote for working the Factory on account of the cost of fuel, and they recommend the sanction of the new vote of Rs. 70,000 for Transport, already placed on the Estimates.

Both of these votes are added for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary complications of account, which were entailed by the former practice of making deductions from sanctioned estimates for these purposes. They will not add to the gross expenditure of the Colony, as the estimates for the specific works will be proportionately reduced.

These corresponding reductions have not been made in the Estimates of the current year, the time at the disposal of the Director of Public Works after the authorization of the change of system not admitting of this being done, but Rs. 100,000 will in fact be saved on the Estimates, and may be taken credit for in addition to the estimate of savings for the year.

42.—IRRIGATION ANNUALLY RECURRENT.

The Sub-Committee are glad to see this item properly distributed on the Estimates; they consider, however, that it will be sufficient to vote lump sums for the districts, the details being shown in a separate column.

The Sub-Committee consider that the vote for Tools and Plant may be reduced to Rs. 40,000, and they recommend the insertion of a vote of Rs. 40,000 on account of Transport, for the same reasons as in the case of the Public Works Department. In the same way as in the other case, this will not represent additional expenditure.

## 44.—PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

*New Works and Buildings.*

The Sub-Committee recommend the following changes in the amounts placed in the Estimates against the votes set out below :—

| | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Western Province.* | | | |
| Page 159, item | 1: | Quarters, Artillery Volunteers, Colombo ... | reduce from | 27,700 to | 20,000 |
| Do. | 2: | Additional accommodation, Leper Asylum, Hendala ... ... | do. | 32,000 „ | 20,000 |
| Do. | 4: | Cattle Quarantine Shed, Dematagoda ... | do. | 28,600 „ | 10,000 |
| Do. | 6: | Residence for Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara ... ... | do. | 22,000 „ | 10,000 |
| Do. | 7: | Supreme Court buildings... | ...increase from | 135,000 „ | 175,000 |
| Do. | 9: | Public Works offices ... ... | do. | 60,000 „ | 100,000 |
| | | *Eastern Province.* | | | |
| Do. | 18: | New jetty, Batticaloa ... ... | reduce from | 27,000 to | 15,000 |
| | | *North-Central Province.* | | | |
| Do. | 26: | Bungalow, Maha-iluppalama ... | reduce from | 10,600 to | 10,000 |

The figures are adjusted on the advice of the Director of Public Works, who has fixed what he anticipates being able to expend in each case.

They also recommend the following additions :—

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Western Province.* | |
| Page 159, item | 10*a*: | Ballast jetty ... ... ... ... | 12,000 |
| Do. | 10*b*: | Fort Telephone Exchange ... ... ... | 75,000 |
| Do. | 10*c*: | Disinfecting station at Root of Breakwater ... ... | 2,000 |
| | | *Northern Province.* | |
| Do. | 16*a*: | Disinfecting station at Kayts ... ... ... | 2,000 |
| | | *Eastern Province.* | |
| Do. | 20*a*: | Office for Superintendent of Surveys, Batticaloa ... ... | 7,000 |
| | | *For all Provinces.* | |
| Do. | 28*a*: | New Public Works Department lines (type design) ... | 12,000 |

*Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*

The Sub-Committee recommend the following changes in votes :—

| | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Western Province.* | | | |
| Page 160, item | 17: | Additions to Lunatic Asylum ... | reduce from | 20,000 to | 10,000 |
| | | *North-Western Province.* | | | |
| Do. | 47: | Additions and alterations to Kurunegala Kachcheri ... ... | reduce from | 28,100 to | 12,000 |

the omission for the present of the following items :—

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Western Province.* | |
| Page 160, item | 3: | Tiling for hall and staircase, General Post Office ... ... | 1,000 |
| Do. | 6: | Electric lift, General Post Office ... ... ... | 2,300 |
| Do. | 8: | Water supply, Mahara Jail ... ... ... | 2,750 |
| Do. | 10: | Electric fan installation, General Hospital ... ... | 3,400 |

and the addition of the votes subjoined :—

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Western Province.* | |
| Page 160, item | 22*a*: | Electric light, Medical College ... ... ... | 4,435 |
| Do. | 22*b*: | Secretariat buildings (re-vote) ... ... ... | 12,000 |
| Do. | 22*c*: | Electric fans for General Post Office (re-vote) ... ... | 1,000 |
| Do. | 22*d*: | Improvements to latrines, Royal College ... ... | 1,360 |
| Do. | 22*e*: | Fencing, Kachcheri premises, Kalutara ... ... | 1,200 |
| | | *Central Province.* | |
| Do. | 31*a*: | Medical Aid Hospital, Uda Pussellawa ... ... | 7,810 |
| Do. | 31*b*: | Kandy Hospital, electric light ... ... ... | 4,000 |
| Do. | 31*c*: | Additional rooms, Nuwara Eliya Police Barracks... ... | 5,700 |
| Do. | 31*d*: | Government bungalow, Nuwara Eliya ... .. | 8,700 |
| | | *Southern Province.* | |
| Do. | 38*a*: | Tank for storing water, Assistant Government Agent's quarters, Hambantota ... ... ... ... | 1,100 |
| Do. | 38*b*: | Rebuilding outhouses of Police Magistrate's bungalow, Balapitiya | 3,300 |

*North-Western Province.*

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Page 161, item 50*a*: | Conversion of Puttalam Jail into a Police Station | ... | 2,930 |

*Province of Uva.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 4*a*: Two additional rooms, Bandarawela Hotel | ... ... | 4,300 |

reasons for the changes having been set before them and fully considered.

*Special Repairs to Buildings.*

The Sub-Committee have already recognized that this Head should be treated as Recurrent.

The item—Repairs to roof of block of buildings from District Court to Galle Club—should be reduced to Rs. 10,000, which is probably all that can be spent, and a new item for Model Stores, Kalpitiya, Rs. 1,900, inserted.

*New Roads.*

The Sub-Committee recommend the following alterations in the printed Estimates, in the sums voted for the various works :—

*Central Province.*

| | | | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Page 162, item | 1: Road from 3¾ milepost, Kandy-Haragama road to 2¾ milepost, Rajawela road | ... reduce from | 25,000 | to | 10,000 |
| Do. | 4: Getambe to Halloluwa road | ... do. | 26,000 | „ | 15,000 |

*Southern Province.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 11: Road from Mulatiyana to Urubokka | ... reduce from | 10,000 | to | 2,000 |

*Eastern Province.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 13: Nilaveli-Kokilai road ... | ... reduce from | 5,060 | to | 2,000 |

*North-Western Province.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 15: Road from Nikaweratiya to Maho | ... reduce from | 18,800 | to | 10,000 |

*Province of Uva.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 18: Buttala-Okkampitiya road | ... reduce from | 10,000 | to | 2,500 |

These changes are founded on an estimation of the probable expenditure that will in each case be possible and convenient.

They recommend the following additions to the vote :—

*North-Western Province.*

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Page 162, item 16*a*: | Alawwa to Dampelasse (on account) | ... ... | 5,000 |
| Do. 16*b*: | Cemetery road, Chilaw ... | ... ... | 1,500 |

*Province of Uva.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 17*a*: Bibile-Medagama-Muppane road | ... ... | 40,000 |

*Additions and Improvements to Roads.*

The Sub-Committee recommend the omission of the following votes :—

*Central Province.*

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Page 162, item | 33: Iron railings, Gregory lake, Nuwara Eliya | ... ... | 2,000 |

*Eastern Province.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Page 163, item | 11: Karativu-Irakamam road, 32nd and 33rd miles | ... ... | 5,000 |
| Do. | 14: Coast road, Trincomalee: Nilaveli to the 8th mile | ... | 10,000 |
| Do. | 20: Tar paving, Sinnamohatuwaram causeway | ... ... | 9,240 |
| Do. | 21: Retaining wall, Inner Harbour, Trincomalee | ... ... | 6,000 |

and the following changes in certain of the printed votes :—

*Western Province.*

| | | | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Page 162, item | 24: Padukka-Millawa road ... | ... reduce from | 10,180 | to | 7,180 |

*Central Province.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 32: Rahatungoda-Rikiligasgoda road | ... reduce from | 17,500 | to | 5,000 |

*Northern Province.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Page 163, item | 2: Mullaittivu new trace .. | ... reduce from | 13,775 | to | 10,000 |

*Eastern Province.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 10: Pottuvil-Muppane road ... | ... increase from | 25,000 | to | 40,000 |
| Do. | 22: Karativu-Irrakkamam road, 27¼ mile | ... do. | 3,000 | to | 13,000 |

*Province of Sabaragamuwa.*

| | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Page 163, item 48 : | Ellearawa-Pinnawala road ... .. | increase from 1,754 to | 5,846 |

With regard to the vote for the Rahatungoda-Rikiligasgoda road, the Sub-Committee are given to understand that it is proposed to grant this vote on condition that the land necessary for the construction of a road to connect its terminus with the Government road to Deltota is given free, and they approve of this condition. The reduction in the total sum proposed to be voted is because it is not expected that more can be expended this year.

With regard to the item Ellearawa-Pinnawala road, it has been represented to the Sub-Committee that it would be a great advantage to hasten the completion of the road so as to finish it next year, and that the vote should consequently be increased from Rs. 1,754 to Rs. 5,846.

*New Bridges.*

The Sub-Committee recommend the following changes in the amounts placed on the Estimates :—

*Central Province.*

| | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Page 164, item 1 : | Mahaweli-ganga bridge between Dumbara Valley and Kandy ... ... | reduce from 73,000 to | 61,400 |
| Do. 2 : | Reconstruction of Pin-oya bridge, Katugastota ... ... ... | increase from 15,000 „ | 16,000 |

*Southern Province.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Page 164, item 5 : | Ambalantota bridge ... ... | reduce from 51,795 to | 39,795 |
| Do. 6 : | Bridge over the Nil-ganga, Matara ... | increase from 33,883 „ | 56,883 |

These adjustments are made on explanations furnished by the Director of Public Works, and the Committee are satisfied of their expediency.

The Sub-Committee recommend the addition under this Head of a vote of Rs 23,340 for a bridge over the Kepu-ela in the Kalutara District, which has been long asked for.

*Repair of Bridges.*

The Sub-Committee approve of the insertion of lump-sum votes for—

Converting timber bridges into iron ones, and strengthening and renewing obsolete girder bridges—

but recommend the reduction in each case to Rs. 70,000.

These votes are very necessary to replace old bridges that have become unsuitable for the present conditions of traffic.

*Lands and Buildings to be acquired.*

A vote for the acquisition of Nilwatte Mills is not necessary. The Mills are likely to be purchased and paid for in 1905.

*Miscellaneous.*

The Sub-Committee recommend the addition of the following small items :—

*Western Province.*

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Page 165, item | 3*a* : | Mooring boat slip (re-vote) ... ... ... | 1,200 |
| Do. | 3*b* : | Additional fittings, Technical College (re-vote)... ... | 7,000 |
| Do. | 3*c* : | Electrical signalling apparatus, Pilots' Tower, Colombo ... | 935 |
| Do. | 3*d* : | Clearing and draining Nilwatte Mills, site for Police Station ... | 5,000 |

*Central Province.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 6*a* : | Water supply, Teldeniya Hospital ... ... | 6,150 |

*Northern Province.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 9*a* : | Survey of Kayts Harbour ... ... ... | 2,000 |
| Do. | 9*b* : | Ferry boat between Kayts and Karativu ... ... | 4,000 |

*Southern Province.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 14*a* : | Gindurah buoy (re-vote) ... ... ... | 2,000 |
| Do. | 14*b* : | Repairs, Gindurah buoy ... ... ... | 1,750 |
| Do. | 14*c* : | Mooring chains and anchors, Galle Harbour ... ... | 6,020 |

*Eastern Province.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 18*a* : | In aid of village works, Trincomalee District ... | 894 |

They recommend also the omission of the vote for the water supply of Anuradhapura, which is not immediately needed, and of the vote for the new resthouse, Muttur, and the reduction of the vote for Diyatalawa water supply to Rs. 3,000.

### 45.—Irrigation Extraordinary.

The considerable sum which is proposed to be expended under this Head is all devoted to the continuance of works of construction, already begun, and to the extension and development of existing works.

The Sub-Committee are of opinion that under the latter Head there is room for much judicious expenditure.

The Committee recommend the insertion of a vote of Rs. 70,000 for the development of the Kirindi-oya scheme, the existing works of which are now fully and profitably utilized, and call loudly for extension.

### 46.—Railway Department.

*New Construction.*

The Sub-Committee have very carefully considered these votes, with the assistance of the General Manager and his officers.

They recommend the following changes in the re-votes, consequent on the more accurate ascertainment of the exact position of the votes of last year:—

| | | | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Page 168, item | 3: New machinery, Ways and Works | ... reduce from | 8,319 | to | 2,319 |
| Do. | 4*b*: Telegraph line, section Nawalapitiya to Hatton ... | ... insert | | | 1,300 |
| Do. | 5: Two bogie composites ... | ... reduce from | 11,528 | to | 6,109 |
| Do. | 6: Two bogie thirds ... | ... do. | 6,624 | ,, | 3,495 |
| Do. | 7: Three bogie brake thirds ... | ... do. | 8,102 | ,, | 3,621 |

They recommend to the Council the insertion of the following votes:—

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Page 168, item | 40*a*: For a new station at Kahawa on the Sea Coast Line | ... | 45,000 |
| Do. | 40*b*: For drainage of Nanuoya-Haputale Line ... | ... | 16,432 |
| Do. | 40*c*: Improvements to houses for staff at Rambukkana | ... | 2,308 |

With regard to the first vote, the Sub-Committee are satisfied that, with a view to the full development of the traffic, more railway stations are required on the Sea Coast Line between Bentota (Alutgama) and Matara. An estimate of Rs. 65,000 for a new station was submitted to them, but they consider that it ought to be possible to create what is required for a less sum, and they have therefore inserted Rs. 45,000, for which they think that it should be possible to provide sufficient accommodation.

They think that if a station can be provided for this sum, it would be advisable to provide two or three more stations at the rate of one a year on the Sea Coast Line.

The estimated expenditure for the drainage of the Nanuoya-Haputale Line is necessary for the safety of travellers, and must be faced.

The Sub-Committee have carefully scrutinized the other Heads of proposed expenditure and generally approve them. They have struck out three items which they think may be postponed.

The Sub-Committee approve and strongly recommend to Council the special expenditure for the improvement of Polgahawela station, and for the station extension at Colombo, and they consider the new engines and new rolling stock to be absolutely necessary.

They consider, in view of the great increase of traffic on the Railway, the extensions of line recently made, and the further extensions proposed, that it is impossible any longer to postpone large capital expenditure on the provision of facilities.

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The effect of the Sub-Committee's recommendations is to add to the proposed total Estimates of Expenditure on balance the sum of Rs. 270,204, raising the total to Rs. 31,989,743: and on the other hand, for reasons set out under the Heads of Public Works and Irrigation, to add to the estimate of probable savings on this account the sum of Rs. 140,000, showing a net estimated expenditure, after deducting estimated savings, of Rs. 31,849,743.

The ultimate effect of the changes recommended by the Committee will be to reduce the estimated available balance on the 1st January, 1907, to Rs. 3,009,557, in the opinion of the Sub-Committee an ample balance to carry forward.

A. M. ASHMORE.
GEORGE M. FOWLER.
HILGROVE C. NICOLLE.
FRANCIS A. COOPER.
W. H. JACKSON.
S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
EDWARD ROSLING.
GILES F. WALKER.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, December 12, 1905.

*Appendix.*

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONS AND REDUCTIONS PROPOSED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

| | Reductions. Rs. | Additions. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| **8.—SECRETARIAT.** | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Watcher .. .. .. | — | 180 |
| *Printing Branch.* | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Foreman, Monotype machines .. .. | — | 2,500 |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Five Monotype machines .. .. | — | 52,500 |
| **11.—PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.** | | |
| *Western Province.* | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Colombo : Salaries of stray cattle seizers .. | — | 500 |
| *Northern Province.* | | |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Jaffna : Pearl fishery .. .. | 80,000 | — |
| *Southern Province.* | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Matara : Coolies for Chena Muhandiram .. | — | 120 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Chilaw : Two salt watchers .. .. | 240 | — |
| *North-Central Province.* | | |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Anuradhapura : Cost of keeping the ancient buildings at Polonnaruwa in order .. | 150 | — |
| Do. Maintenance of dispensaries .. | — | 1,000 |
| **13.—SURVEY DEPARTMENT.** | | |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Triangulation towers .. .. .. | 1,500 | — |
| **14.—GOVERNMENT STORES.** | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Bungalow-keeper, Queen's House, Colombo .. | — | 360 |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Replenishing and replacing stock of glasses .. | — | 350 |
| Store re-organization .. .. | — | 4,000 |
| **16.—IMMIGRATION.** | | |
| *Superintendent of Immigration* | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Superintendent of Immigration .. .. | 4,000 | — |
| House allowance to Superintendent of Immigration .. | 480 | — |
| **17.—PLAGUE PREVENTION.** | | |
| *Plague Committee.* | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Clerk to Plague Committee .. .. | — | 600 |
| *Principal Civil Medical Officer.* | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Two plague nurses .. .. .. | 240 | — |
| Nurses' cook .. .. .. | 90 | — |
| Plague attendants .. .. .. | 360 | — |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Allowance to two Assistant Port Surgeons .. | 2,570 | — |
| Plague serum .. .. .. | 1,700 | — |
| Maintenance of quarantine camp, Kayts .. | — | 2,060 |
| **18.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.** | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Extra clerk (Post Office Appraiser) .. .. | — | 1,800 |
| Cost of crew and upkeep of Customs boat, Hambantota | — | 1,572 |
| Cargo boat, Hambantota .. .. | — | 800 |
| Carried over .. | 91,330 | 68,342 |

| | Reductions. Rs. | Additions. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward .. | 91,330 | 68,342 |
| **19.—Post Office.** | | |
| *Telegraph and Telephone Branches.* | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Two clerks, Class III. .. .. | — .. | 600 |
| Four inspectors, Class III. .. .. | — .. | 1,200 |
| Three operators .. .. .. | 880 .. | — |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Conveyance of mails between Nawalapitiya-Kotmale .. | — .. | 1,200 |
| Conveyance of mails between Anuradhapura, or Matale and Trincomalee .. .. | — .. | 1,000 |
| Conveyance of mails between Vavuniya and Mannar .. | — .. | 360 |
| Conveyance of Mails between Offices in the Jaffna Peninsula .. .. .. | — .. | 1,260 |
| **21.—Railway Department.** | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| One Assistant Locomotive Shed Foreman .. | — .. | 2,000 |
| Three Head Guards ... .. .. | — .. | 3,600 |
| One clerk, Class IV. (Railway Stores) .. .. | — .. | 360 |
| Storekeeper (Station Extension Engineer) .. | — .. | 1,300 |
| Audit clerk .. .. .. | — .. | 1,600 |
| Other Charges. | | |
| *Traffic Department.* | | |
| Clothing and waterproofs .. .. | 8,070 .. | — |
| Gas, Colombo .. .. .. | — .. | 400 |
| Ways and Works Department .. .. | 10,000 .. | — |
| *Motor Department.* | | |
| Motor coach service between Bandarawela and Lunugala .. .. .. | — .. | 37,815 |
| **23.—Port and Marine other than Colombo.** | | |
| *Master Attendant, Trincomalee.* | | |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Upkeep of buoys .. .. .. | — .. | 1,000 |
| *Inspector-General of Police.* | | |
| Harbour Police Officer .. .. | — .. | 1,160 |
| **24.—Legal Departments.** | | |
| *Police Court, Avisawella.* | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Punkah puller .. .. .. | — .. | 48 |
| **25.—Police.** | | |
| *Inspector-General of Police.* | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Three sergeants at Rs. 960 .. .. | — .. | 2,880 |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Rent of station houses and barracks .. .. | — .. | 1,200 |
| Petty expenses, bookbinding, &c. .. .. | — .. | 700 |
| **26.—Prisons.** | | |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Kurunegala .. .. .. | 4,767 .. | — |
| **27.—Medical Department.** | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Financial clerk .. .. .. | — .. | 3,000 |
| Personal allowance to Mr. Woutersz .. .. | — .. | 2,000 |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Tuition, board, &c., of a student at the Tropical School of Medicine .. .. .. | — .. | 750 |
| Dikoya hospital .. .. .. | — .. | 90 |
| Rent of Mousaheria dispensary .. .. | — .. | 300 |
| Friend-in-Need Society hospital .. .. | .. | 20,000 |
| **28.—Education.** | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Peon for Inspectress of Girls' Schools .. .. | — .. | 135 |
| Additional Assistant, Training College .. | — .. | 600 |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Transport .. .. | — .. | 700 |
| Carried over .. | 115,047 | 155,600 |

| | Reductions. Rs. | Additions. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward .. | 115,047 | 155,600 |
| **29.—Botanic Gardens.** | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Technical Assistant, Experiment Station, Peradeniya .. | — | 2,400 |
| **32.—Veterinary Department.** | | |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Stationery .. .. .. | 200 | — |
| **33.—Board of Agriculture.** | | |
| Other Charges. | | |
| For new charges .. .. .. | — | 1,500 |
| **36a.—Inspector of Machinery.** | | |
| Salary and travelling allowance of Inspector .. | — | 4,000 |
| **37.—Miscellaneous Services.** | | |
| *Treasurer.* | | |
| Expenses of Commissioners appointed under Ordinance No. 9 of 1872 .. .. .. | 3,000 | — |
| **38.—Public Works Department.** | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Foreman of fitters .. .. .. | — | 3,000 |
| Increase of salary to storekeeper .. .. | — | 120 |
| **39.—Irrigation Department.** | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Eight draughtsmen .. .. .. | — | 4,000 |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Temporary draughtsmen .. .. | 1,500 | — |
| **41.—Public Works Annually Recurrent.** | | |
| Maintenance of Roads. | | |
| *Central Province.* | | |
| Dikoya road, Hatton bridge junction to Norwood .. | — | 5,360 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | |
| Approach road to passenger station, Anuradhapura .. | — | 52 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | |
| Bandarawela to Leangahawela .. .. | — | 500 |
| Passara to Madulsima .. .. | — | 1,300 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | |
| Ellearawa-Pinnawala road .. .. | 1,194 | — |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | |
| Keep of sick bullocks .. .. .. | 100 | — |
| Working of the Government Factory .. .. | — | 30,000 |
| Maintenance of Waterworks, Diyatalawa Camp .. | 1,200 | — |
| **42.—Irrigation Annually Recurrent.** | | |
| Tools and plant .. .. .. | 10,000 | — |
| Transport charges .. .. .. | — | 40,000 |
| **44.—Public Works Extraordinary.** | | |
| New Works and Buildings. | | |
| *Western Province.* | | |
| Quarters, Artillery Volunteers, Colombo .. | 7,700 | — |
| Additional accommodation, Leper Asylum, Hendala .. | 12,000 | — |
| Cattle quarantine shed, Dematagoda .. .. | 18,600 | — |
| Residence for Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara .. | 12,000 | — |
| Supreme Court buildings .. .. | — | 40,000 |
| Public Works offices .. .. .. | — | 40,000 |
| Ballast jetty .. .. .. | — | 12,000 |
| Fort telephone exchange .. .. | — | 75,000 |
| Disinfecting station at root of Breakwater .. | — | 2,000 |
| *Central Province.* | | |
| Medical aid hospital, Meenagala .. .. | 10,000 | — |
| Cooly lines for Experiment Station, Peradeniya .. | 1,300 | — |
| *Northern Province.* | | |
| Disinfecting station, Kayts .. .. | — | 2,000 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | |
| New jetty, Batticaloa .. .. | 12,000 | — |
| Office for Superintendent of Surveys, Batticaloa .. | — | 7,000 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | |
| Bungalow, Maha Illuppalama .. .. | 600 | — |
| *For all Provinces.* | | |
| New Public Works Department lines, type design .. | — | 12,000 |
| Carried over .. | 206,441 | 444,332 |

| PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY—*contd.* | Reductions. Rs. | Additions. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward .. | 206,441 | 444,332 |
| Alterations and Additions to Buildings. | | |
| *Western Province.* | | |
| Tiling for hall and staircase, General Post Office .. | 1,000 .. | — |
| Electric lift, General Post Office .. .. | 2,300 .. | — |
| Water supply, Mahara jail .. .. | 2,750 .. | — |
| Electric fan installation, General Hospital .. | 3,400 .. | — |
| Additions to Lunatic Asylum .. .. | 10,000 .. | — |
| Electric light, Medical College .. .. | — .. | 4,435 |
| Secretariat buildings (re-vote) .. .. | — .. | 12,000 |
| Electric fans for General Post Office (re-vote) .. | — .. | 1,000 |
| Improvements, latrines, Royal College .. | — .. | 1,360 |
| Fencing Kachcheri premises, Kalutara .. | — .. | 1,200 |
| *Central Province.* | | |
| Medical aid hospital, Uda Pussellawa .. .. | — .. | 7,810 |
| Additional rooms, Nuwara Eliya police barracks .. | — .. | 5,700 |
| Electric light, Kandy hospital .. .. | — .. | 4,000 |
| Government bungalow, Nuwara Eliya .. | — .. | 8,700 |
| *Southern Province.* | | |
| Tank for storing water, Assistant Government Agent's quarters, Hambantota .. .. | — .. | 1,100 |
| Rebuilding outhouses for quarters of Police Magistrate, Balapitiya .. .. | — .. | 3,300 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | |
| Additions and alterations, Kurunegala Kachcheri .. | 16,100 .. | — |
| Converting Puttalam jail into a police station .. | .. | 2,930 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | |
| Two additional rooms and lavatory, Bandarawela hotel | — .. | 4,300 |
| Special Repairs to Buildings. | | |
| *Southern Province.* | | |
| Repairs to roof of block of buildings from District Court to Galle Club .. .. .. | 12,800 .. | — |
| *North-Western Province.* | | |
| Model stores, Kalpitiya .. .. | — .. | 1,900 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | |
| Covered way, Kolonna hospital .. .. | 600 .. | — |
| New Roads. | | |
| *Central Province.* | | |
| Road from 3¾ milepost, Kandy-Haragama road, to 2¾ milepost, Rajawela road .. .. | 15,000 .. | — |
| Getambe to Halloluwa road .. .. | 11,000 .. | — |
| *Southern Province.* | | |
| Road from Mulatiyana to Urubokka .. | 8,000 .. | — |
| *Eastern Province.* | | |
| Nilaveli-Kokilai road .. .. | 3,060 .. | — |
| *North-Western Province.* | | |
| Road from Nikaweratiya to Maho .. .. | 8,800 .. | — |
| Alawwa to Dampalasse (on account) .. .. | — .. | 5,000 |
| Government contribution for Cemetery road, Chilaw .. | — .. | 1,500 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | |
| Bibile-Medagama-Muppane road .. .. | — .. | 40,000 |
| Buttala-Okkampitiya road .. | 7,500 .. | — |
| Additions and Improvements to Roads. | | |
| *Western Province.* | | |
| Padukka-Millewa road .. .. | 3,000 .. | — |
| *Central Province.* | | |
| Rahatungoda-Rikiligasgoda road .. .. | 12,500 .. | — |
| Iron railings, Gregory lake, Nuwara Eliya .. | 2,000 .. | — |
| *Northern Province.* | | |
| Mullaittivu new trace .. .. | 3,775 .. | — |
| *Eastern Province.* | | |
| Pottuvil-Muppane road .. | — .. | 15,000 |
| Karativu-Irakamam road, 32nd and 33rd miles .. | 5,000 .. | — |
| Coast road, Trincomalee-Nilaveli to 8th mile .. | 10,000 .. | — |
| Tar paving, Sinnamohatuwaram road .. | 9,240 .. | — |
| Retaining wall, inner harbour, Trincomalee .. | 6,000 .. | — |
| Karativu-Irakkamam road, 27¼ mile .. .. | — .. | 10,000 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | |
| Ellearawa-Pinnewala road .. .. | — .. | 4,092 |
| Carried over .. | 360,266 | 579,659 |

| | Reductions. Rs. | Additions. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward .. | 360,266 | 579,659 |
| **New Bridges.** | | |
| *Western Province.* | | |
| Bridge over the Kepu-ela .. .. | — .. | 23,340 |
| *Central Province.* | | |
| Mahaweli-ganga bridge .. .. | 12,000 .. | — |
| Reconstruction of Pin-oya bridge .. .. | — .. | 1,000 |
| *Southern Province.* | | |
| Ambalantota bridge .. .. .. | 12,000 .. | — |
| Bridge over the Nil-ganga .. .. | — .. | 23,000 |
| **Repair of Bridges.** | | |
| *Northern Province.* | | |
| Iratperiyakulam bridge .. .. | 2,920 .. | — |
| *General.* | | |
| Converting timber bridges into iron ones .. | 30,000 .. | — |
| Strengthening and renewing obsolete girder bridges .. | 30,000 .. | — |
| **Lands and Buildings to be Acquired.** | | |
| *Western Province.* | | |
| Nilwatta stores .. .. .. | 65,000 .. | — |
| **Miscellaneous.** | | |
| *Western Province.* | | |
| Mooring boat slip (re-vote) .. .. | — .. | 1,200 |
| Additional fittings, Technical College (re-vote) .. | — .. | 7,000 |
| Electrical signalling apparatus, Pilot's tower, Colombo | — .. | 935 |
| Clearing and preparing site of Nilwatte stores for a police station .. .. .. | — .. | 5,000 |
| *Central Province.* | | |
| Water supply, Teldeniya hospital .. .. | — .. | 6,150 |
| *Northern Province.* | | |
| Survey of Kayts harbour .. .. | — .. | 2,000 |
| Ferry boat between Kayts and Karativu .. | — .. | 4,000 |
| *Southern Province.* | | |
| Gindurah buoy (re-vote) .. | — .. | 2,000 |
| Repairs, Gindurah buoy .. .. | — .. | 1,750 |
| Mooring chains and anchors, Galle harbour .. | — .. | 6,020 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | |
| New resthouse, Muttur .. .. | 3,000 .. | — |
| Grant in aid of village works, Trincomalee .. | — .. | 894 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | |
| Water supply, Anuradhapura railway station and vicinity .. .. | 15,000 .. | — |
| *Province of Uva.* | | |
| Water supply, Diyatalawa .. .. | 1,500 .. | — |
| **45.—Irrigation Extraordinary.** | | |
| **Construction.** | | |
| Kirinde-oya scheme (Rs. 70,000, half to Loan) .. | — .. | 35,000 |
| **46.—Railway Department.** | | |
| **New Construction.** | | |
| Interlocking signals .. .. .. | 6,000 .. | — |
| Telegraph line, section Nawalapitiya to Hatton .. | — .. | 1,300 |
| Two bogie composites .. .. | 5,419 .. | — |
| Two bogie thirds .. .. .. | 3,129 .. | — |
| Three bogie brake thirds .. .. | 4,481 .. | — |
| Bungalow for Foreman Platelayer, Pannipitiya .. | 6,184 .. | — |
| Alterations at Yatiyantota to improve flood outlet .. | 6,361 .. | — |
| Roofing of platform, Panadure .. .. | 5,524 .. | — |
| New station at Kahawa .. .. | — .. | 45,000 |
| Drainage, Nanu-oya-Haputale line .. .. | — .. | 16,432 |
| Improvements to houses for staff at Rambukkana .. | — .. | 2,308 |
| Special works .. .. .. | — .. | 75,000 |
| | 568,784 | 838,988 |

TRANSFERS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 11.—PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION. | |
| Other Charges transferred to Public Works Annually Recurrent | |
| *Government Agent, Jaffna.* | |
| Repairs and small improvements to temporary buildings and works .. | 200 |
| *Assistant Government Agent, Mannar.* | |
| Repairs and small improvements to temporary buildings and works .. | 180 |
| Upkeep of fords between Mannar and the main land .. .. | 50 |
| Arippu river ford .. .. .. .. | 90 |
| *Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu.* | |
| Repairs and small improvements to temporary buildings and works .. | 40 |
| *Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee.* | |
| Upkeep of Pioneer road along North Coast road, Koddiyar pattu .. | 100 |
| *Government Agent, Anuradhapura.* | |
| Repairs and small improvements to temporary buildings and works .. | 200 |
| 15.—CROWN AGENTS IN LONDON. | |
| Allowance for general service (transferred to No. 37, Miscellaneous Services) .. .. .. .. | 2,715 |
| 16.—IMMIGRATION. | |
| *Government Agent, Colombo.* | |
| Assistant Medical Officer (transferred to No. 27, Medical Department) | 550 |
| Superintendent of Immigration (transferred from Other Charges to Personal Emoluments) .. .. .. | 3,360 |
| 17.—PLAGUE PREVENTION. | |
| Personal Emoluments (transferred to No. 27, Medical Department). | |
| Medical Officer, Galle .. .. .. | 900 |
| House Surgeon, Colombo .. .. .. | 900 |
| Apothecary .. .. .. .. | 420 |
| Do. .. .. .. .. | 360 |
| Apothecary, Disinfecting Chamber .. .. .. | 360 |
| 22.—PORT AND MARINE DEPARTMENT, COLOMBO. | |
| *Principal Collector of Customs.* | |
| Salaries and Other Charges (transferred to No. 18, Customs Department) | 10,038 |
| 27.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. | |
| Salary of Health Officer, Colombo (transferred to No. 16, Immigration) | 1,100 |
| 44.—PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY. | |
| Special repairs to buildings (transferred to No. 41, Public Works Annually Recurrent) .. .. .. .. | 58,148 |
| Total—Rs. | 79,711 |

# XXIV.—1906.

# PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Passengers from Ceylon to any port or place in British India."

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1906.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated December 15, 1905.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Passengers from Ceylon to any port or place in British India":—

The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C., Attorney-General.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. JACKSON, Principal Collector of Customs.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD, Government Agent, Western Province.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS, } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. Mr. GILES F. WALKER, }

# PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

THE Sub-Committee recommend the adoption of the Draft Ordinance subject to the amendments shown in the accompanying copy of the Bill.

A. G. LASCELLES.
W. H. JACKSON.
H. L. CRAWFORD.
F. C. LOOS.
GILES F. WALKER.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, January 12, 1906.

XXV.—1906.

# CUSTOMS BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to General Regulation of Customs."

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1906.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated December 15, 1905.

---

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to General Regulation of Customs":—

The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C., Attorney-General.
The Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER, C.M.G., Auditor-General.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. JACKSON, Principal Collector of Customs.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. J. FERGUSON, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. GILES F. WALKER.

# CUSTOMS BILL.

THE Sub-Committee recommend the adoption of section 2 with the amendments shown in the margin of the printed copy of the Ordinance annexed to the report.

2. In section 3 the Sub-Committee recommend the adoption of sub-section (2) as shown in the annexed copy. This sub-section adds several classes of goods to those already included in the Table of Exemptions.

The most important of the articles to which the exemption is extended is that described as "rails, rail-fastenings, tie rods, fish-plates and turntables."

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, February 7, 1906.

A. G. LASCELLES.
G. M. FOWLER
W. H. JACKSON
W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
J. FERGUSON.
GILES F. WALKER.

XXVI.—1906.

# PAPERS

RELATING TO

# THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A WET DOCK.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price, with plans, 36 cents.

1906.

# CONSTRUCTION OF A WET DOCK.

## No. 1.

Messrs. COODE, SON & MATTHEWS to the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria street,
London, S.W., August 18, 1905.

*Proposed Wet Dock.*

GENTLEMEN,—WHEN Mr. Matthews was in Ceylon in February, 1902, at an interview which he had with His Excellency the Governor, Sir West Ridgeway, we were instructed to prepare a preliminary report on the best means of providing extended Harbour Accommodation at Colombo in order to meet the rapidly growing requirements of the port. It was considered an opportune time to proceed with such an investigation, so that, if a decision were arrived at to construct further works, they might be commenced on the completion of the works in progress, when the staff and the extensive equipment of plant now employed would be available.

2. *Report of 10th February, 1902.*—We accordingly, on 10th February, 1902, presented a preliminary report addressed to the Colonial Secretary, wherein we referred to the construction of an inland Wet Dock to be formed on Blomendahl swamp, or, as an alternative mode of procedure, to the formation of an Outer Sheltered Harbour.

3. *Statistics given in the report above referred to.*—In our report under reference we called attention to the following statistics relative to the existing harbour, which were abstracted from figures kindly furnished by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Jackson, the Principal Collector of Customs, and by Captain Donnan, the Master Attendant at that time :—

(*a*) The number of vessels, including men-of-war, arriving at Colombo in 1893 was 1,727, and in 1901 2,674, *being an increase of nearly 55 per cent. in nine years.* In these figures native craft are excluded.

(*b*) The registered tonnage of vessels arriving at Colombo paying harbour dues, including native craft, but excluding men-of-war and transports, which are exempt from the payment of dues, during the year 1893 was 2,514,595 tons, and in 1900 3,832,744 tons, *an increase of 52½ per cent. in eight years.*

(*c*) The revenue derived from vessels, including native craft, pilots' fees, rents of warehouses, &c., in 1894 was Rs. 942,680, as compared with Rs. 1,643,210, the estimated revenue for 1902, *being an increase of 74 per cent. in nine years.* These figures are exclusive of the rents from reclaimed lands which have been leased, the receipts from which are at present credited direct to the Harbour Loan, and (therefore) do not appear in the Revenue Account.

In support of these last-named figures we may observe that in the "Review of the Administration of the Affairs of Ceylon, 1896–1903," Sir West Ridgeway gives the revenue of Colombo Harbour in 1896 as Rs. 1,115,000, and in 1902 as Rs. 1,650,000, being an increase of Rs. 535,000, *or an advance of (say) 50 per cent. in six years.*

(*d*) The expenditure incurred on account of loans raised for the harbour, including interest and repayment of principal, also charges incidental to the management, lighting, &c., of the port in 1894 was Rs. 1,021,005, and in 1902 Rs. 1,254,285 (estimated), *being an increase of expenditure of not quite 23 per cent. in nine years,* as compared with an increase in revenue of *74 per cent. during the same period.*

(*e*) The revenue derived from the port during 1902 was, according to the "Review" above referred to ... ... ... Rs. 1,650,000
The expenditure, including the interest on Loans and Sinking Funds, was estimated for the same year at ... ... „ 1,254,285

Surplus—Rs. 395,715

In this connection it should be observed that in 1911 the loan of £250,000 from the Public Works Loan Commissioners will be paid off.

(*f*) The number of men-of-war, transports, yachts, &c., calling at the port which do not pay harbour dues was as follows :—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | ... | ... | 44 | 1898 | ... | ... | 50 |
| 1895 | ... | ... | 38 | 1899 | ... | ... | 110 |
| 1896 | ... | ... | 30 | 1900 | ... | ... | 96 |
| 1897 | ... | ... | 44 | 1901 | ... | ... | 112 |

4. We regret that we have no figures here to enable us to extend the foregoing comparisons to include the year 1904. Mr. Matthews could, however, if desired, when in the Colony towards the end of this year, procure such figures and furnish the results derived therefrom in the form of an appendix to be attached to this report.

5. *Necessity for extended accommodation.*—When preparing our report of February, 1902, we were informed by Captain Donnan that in 1899 and 1900, at the time of the anxieties in China, difficulties were sometimes experienced in finding sufficient berthage space for vessels visiting the port, and on several occasions a vessel had to wait outside until a berth was available within.

6. The works which are now drawing towards completion have increased the area of shelter within the harbour during south-west monsoons from 415 acres, which resulted from the execution of the original South-West Breakwater, to 660 acres, being an increase of, say, 60 per cent. If the rate of increase in the trade of the port, to which we have referred, is maintained even in a considerably reduced degree, as compared with the rapid growth indicated by the statistics given, it would appear evident that additional accommodation will be required, allowing only for such increase as may be looked for on a moderate basis of expansion, during the interval which will elapse between the completion of the works in progress and the date when any further works which may be sanctioned may be available for use.

7. *Designs for extension works put forward in report of February, 1902, and views thereon.*—The Wet Dock project to which we referred in our report of February, 1902, contemplated the construction of a work of 187 acres, and quayage of 16,000 lineal feet, the depth over the area of the dock being 30 feet at low water of ordinary spring tides. It was to be approached by a lock entrance of 800 feet between the gates and 80 feet in width, the said lock being formed across the length of foreshore and sea front, between the entrance to the Graving Dock and the root of the North-East Breakwater.

8. It was intended to utilize the material to be derived from the excavations necessary for the formation of the depth above referred to within the dock area by filling up at the back of the quay walls surrounding the basin, so as to reclaim the adjacent swamps and make them available for wharfage, storage, standage, and other purposes in the manner indicated on the plan which accompanied the report.

9. As an alternative, as previously named, we put forward a project for the construction of an Outer Harbour, of 620 acres area, to be formed seaward of the existing harbour, in the position shown on the plan which accompanied the report.

10. The proposed harbour would consist of two main arms, the principal or South Breakwater commencing at the rocks on which the bathing-place is situated, and extending therefrom, first in a north-west and then in a northerly direction, the length of the work being 7,700 feet.

11. The mode of construction to be adopted for this last-named breakwater would be similar to that of the existing North-West and South-West Breakwaters, *i.e.*, a structure of concrete blocks laid with sloping bond on a rubble mound, but having regard to the heavier wave stroke which the new works would have to withstand, as compared with the seas falling on to the existing works, it would be of more massive construction and founded at a lower level.

12. The other, or northern arm, of this Outer Harbour, would be an island, or isolated work, of 3,500 feet in length, constructed on a line corresponding with that of the existing North-East Breakwater. The work would be formed of rubble stone, possibly supplemented along the outer portion by concrete blocks.

13. The entrance between the two breakwater heads was intended to be 1,200 feet in width, and for circulation purposes a space of 1,400 feet was to be provided between the inner end of the proposed North Breakwater and the sea face of the North-West Breakwater then in progress.

14. In connection with the foregoing new breakwaters, which would have sheltered the outer face of the old South-West Breakwater, we proposed to form a quay of 350 feet in width along the entire length of the last-named work and immediately under the lee thereof. This quay would have been provided with sheds of the character contemplated along the margin of the Wet Dock, and alongside there would be space and depth for the berthage, simultaneously, of seven of the largest steamers which frequent the port.

15. The railway system of the Colony would be connected to lines laid at the back of the sheds, where also a wide road for general traffic would have been formed.

16. On reconsideration of the project for an Outer Harbour which we have just described, we may observe that in the main the lines laid down for these works are correct, and the best which can be adopted under the circumstances, except with regard to a modification at the northern end of the South Breakwater in order to afford a partial overlap by that work of the main entrance.

17. Having carefully considered, when in the Colony, at the time of the preparation of our report of February, 1902, the relative advantages of each of the proposals to which we have referred, we unhesitatingly recommended the execution of the Wet Dock project in preference to the carrying out of the Outer Harbour. Subsequent study of the case has confirmed this opinion, so that we have not considered it desirable to prepare, in order to submit with this report, any further design for the Outer Harbour undertaking.

18. As named in our report of February, 1902, we consider the Wet Dock possesses the following advantages over the Outer Harbour proposal:—

(*a*) Ample space around its margin, well placed for conveniently carrying on the various operations which must be provided for.
(*b*) Absolutely quiet water for berthage in all weathers.
(*c*) An abundance of space for the erection of sheds and warehouses.
(*d*) A considerable recoupment of the cost of the works by rental of the land reclaimed and levelled around the margin of the dock.
(*e*) Greater proportionate revenue arising from the expenditure consequent on the income which would be afforded from the utilization of the quays, warehouses, sheds, and cranes.
(*f*) The advantages to the adjacent districts which would be derived, from a health point of view, from the filling in and drainage of the swamps.

19. We pointed out in our report of February, 1902, that the data then available was not sufficient to enable even an approximate estimate of cost to be prepared of the proposed Wet Dock, but that we considered the design possessed sufficient merits to justify the outlay which would be incurred in the preparation of a detailed survey, with sections, borings, &c., in order that a definite design might be worked out.

20. In your letter of 31st May, 1902, you instructed us to proceed with such a survey, and we consequently entrusted this important work to Mr. P. M. Crosthwaite, who, with four Assistant Engineers, arrived in the Colony in the early part of October, 1902, for the purpose of obtaining the requisite data in accordance with instructions with which we furnished him.

21. Mr. Crosthwaite and his assistants completed the investigations in the Colony in June, 1903, and on his return to London he was engaged with our staff, in our office here, until September, 1904, when the plans and data were ready, and the details of the project had been worked out under our direction. We have great pleasure in recording our appreciation of the thorough and complete manner in which Mr. Crosthwaite and the staff acting under him obtained the requisite data in the Colony and tabulated the same in convenient form for reference here.

22. We much regret that in consequence of extreme pressure of business and other unavoidable causes we have been unable until now to finally consider the whole of the details of the proposal, and to prepare this report which we have the honour of presenting. We trust no inconvenience will have been experienced through this delay, which, as we have explained to you verbally from time to time during the interval which has elapsed, we were entirely unable to avert.

23. *Accompanying drawings.*—This report is accompanied by four drawings, which may be described as follows:—

Drawing No. 1 is a plot of the complete survey prepared by Mr. Crosthwaite and his assistants, drawn to a scale of 100 feet to an inch. We have indicated upon it, in outline, the dock project to which we shall refer in detail hereinafter. The plan as it stands will be of service for reference hereafter with regard to questions which may arise over the area surveyed.

Drawing No. 2 is a reproduction of a portion of drawing No. 1 described above, whereon the revised design for the proposed dock, which has resulted from the new survey and data, is laid down in red colour.

Drawing No. 3 is a similar sheet, but shows the Wet Dock, without the jetty at its eastern end, should it be desirable, in the first instance, to curtail the expenditure on this portion of the work, but making provision so that it can be added hereafter, at an increased cost compared with the outlay which would be required thereon if the jetty were carried out simultaneously with the entire dock project.

Drawing No. 4 is a compiled plan, partly prepared from the new survey and partly from previously existing plans. It shows the proposed Wet Dock in connection with the existing harbour, and also with the Kelani river.

24. In addition to the data given on the foregoing sheets, considerable information has been procured with regard to the nature of the bottom over the area covered by the Wet Dock and the reclamations and works in connection therewith; also with reference to sections of the site and particulars of flood levels, &c., which will be of service hereafter should it be decided to proceed with the works.

25. *General results arrived at from the new survey.*—The new survey has shown that the site selected for the proposed Wet Dock is, on the whole, a favourable one. The details, however, which are now available with regard to the levels and configuration of the rock bed which underlies a considerable proportion of the site show that modifications in the configuration of the dock, as contemplated on the report plan of February, 1902, may be made with advantage and economy.

26. The lines of the margin of the dock, as given on the accompanying drawings, have been determined with a view to provide a sheltered enclosure of convenient shape, necessitating in its construction the minimum amount of rock excavation, based on the complete data now available on this subject.

27. The principal portion of the area required for the formation of the dock is a low-lying marsh or swamp, generally of from two to three feet above low water of ordinary spring tides at sea. In this marsh are two small lakes, the Kimbulawela and Koraliyawela. The water level of these lakes varied during the time the survey was in course of preparation from a maximum of 7 ft. 3 in. to a minimum of 1 ft. 11 in. above low water at sea; below this last-named height it seldom or never falls, so that the swamp is practically always under water.

28. No drains of importance flow into the swamp, which derives its water either from rain falling in its immediate neighbourhood, or when the Kelani is in high flood from backwater flowing up the channel, which in normal conditions discharges the swamp water into the Kelani. Where this last-named drain passes under Madampitiya road sluices are provided to prevent this flooding, but they do not appear to be regularly used, or if so do not attain the object for which they were intended.

29. An inspection of a flood diagram which we have had prepared shows that the water level of the Kelani has very little effect on that of the swamp, except during high floods, whereas when the water is low this level is determined by local rainfall.

30. The highest water levels observed in the Kelani during the time occupied by the survey were 7 ft. 7 in. above low water ordinary spring tides in May, 1903, and 7 feet above the same level in December, 1902, the levels on the swamp being 7 ft. 3 in. and 6 ft. 6½ in. on these occasions.

31. The highest recorded flood level in the Kelani appears to be that given in our report on the Ceylon Flood Outlets dated 14th December, 1897, and is 13 feet above low water level at sea, as observed at the bridge-of-boats, at which level the lower parts of Layard's broadway, St. Joseph's, and Victoria bridge roads would be submerged, when of necessity the water would stand at the same level in the swamp as in the Kelani, for when these roads are flooded the water has a free run from the Kelani on to Blomendahl swamp.

32. The borings show that the material which overlies the rock or gneiss bed consists mainly of cabook with beds of clay containing sand and mica in various proportions. The clay beds differ in consistency, some being very hard and difficult to penetrate, whilst others would seem to be too soft and friable to afford good foundations. Overlying the clay and cabook on the swamp area there is a layer of soft mud of varying thickness. The greatest depth of this material met with was 35 ft. 7 in. It had the appearance of very soft peat, and the upper part may be described as almost fluid, as it was completely saturated with water.

33. The design and estimate for the proposed dock contemplates carrying the foundations of all walls and works down to the rock where the same exists at a suitable level, or where this cannot

be reached without incurring unreasonable expense then the works will be founded on the hard clay bed.

34. *Modified design for the proposed Wet Dock.*—Upon referring to the drawings it will be observed that the dock is still proposed to be constructed mainly on the Blomendahl swamp. Instead, however, of its having a water area of 137 acres, as previously contemplated, with a view to reduce the expenditure on the work it is now proposed that the area, exclusive of the space occupied by the proposed jetty extending from the eastern end of the dock, shall be 115 acres. The depth over this area would be 30 ft. at low water of spring tides.

35. The dock as shown on drawing No. 2, including the proposed jetty, would have 13,200 feet of quayage, which would be sufficient for the berthage of, say, twenty-five of the largest class of steamers. If the jetty is omitted in the first instance, the quayage would be 8,700 feet, affording accommodation for seventeen steamers, exclusive of the utilization of the sloped face at the eastern end of 1,700 feet in length.

36. The space occupied by the jetty itself is 15 acres, so that, if this portion of the design is omitted in the first instance, the water area of the dock would be 130 acres in extent, as shown on drawing No. 3.

37. It is intended to construct the works in sections, within temporary embankment dams, to be provided in suitable positions, which have been arranged to conform with the surface levels of the ground. The walls and other foundations would thus be carried down and founded on the rock or hard clay bed in areas which have been dried by pumping, thereby considerably facilitating the execution of the works both with regard to quality and the outlay to be incurred thereon.

38. The walls of the dock and lock throughout would consist of cement concrete founded as above brought up to low water level, above which it would be faced with gneiss stone, which it is thought can be obtained in suitable quantities and of satisfactory quality from the site of the works during the carrying out of the excavations, failing which such material would have to be procured from Mahara or from the quarry at Mutwal.

39. The materials derived from the dock excavation would be deposited at the back of the walls and over the swamps to the extent shown by dark and light red colour on drawing No. 4. Similarly, where the lands adjacent to the quays are above coping level, these lands would be excavated, so that their finished levels would correspond with the surface of the reclaimed area generally and with the copings of the dock, in order that uniform and level quays and wharves may be produced throughout, with the exception of possibly a portion of the east quay to be appropriated as a coal depôt, to which we shall hereinafter refer. Certain low-lying portions of Victoria bridge road, St. Joseph's street, and Layard's broadway would be raised where below the level of the intended reclamation. Such raising is, however, quite practicable, to the extent required, at no great cost and without inconvenience.

40. Having regard to the particulars we have given with reference to the flood level in the Kelani, which, as we have stated, has extended to a height of 13 feet above *low* water at sea, we consider it will not be prudent that the surface of the reclaimed area around the dock and the copings of the dock and lock walls should be of a less height than 15 feet above *low* water, or 13 feet above high water of ordinary spring tides. This will be a convenient height with regard to the traffic to be carried on in connection with shipping berthed alongside the quays.

41. It is proposed that the east quay of the dock, having a length of 2,400 feet, should be appropriated for coaling purposes. A portion of this length might, if desired, be formed at a lower level for barge traffic, provided the ground in the rear thereof is brought up to the 15-feet level in order to exclude water from the Kelani when the latter is discharging under abnormal conditions of flood.

42. It would be practicable to land coal from ships lying alongside this quay and to discharge direct into heaps by mechanical means. Similarly bunker coal could be taken in direct by vessels lying alongside.

43. The dock would be approached from the harbour by means of a lock entrance 800 feet in length and 100 feet in width between copings. It will be observed that we have proposed a lock of greater width than contemplated in our report of February, 1902, which upon reconsideration appears to be desirable for facilitating access to and from the basin and the harbour. Under ordinary conditions the lock would be used as a canal entrance of 1,240 feet in length.

44. We have proposed an entrance lock for the reason given in our report of February, 1902, viz., that in order to prevent an insanitary condition of the water in the dock additional water from the Kelani would be taken, on suitable occasions, through the barge lock to be formed at the upper end, until a level of say 4 feet or thereabouts above ordinary working, or sea level, in the dock has been reached, on which occasions vessels approaching the dock from the harbour would lock up to that extent.

45. Having thus impounded the water, means for flushing would be afforded through the culvert shown on the drawings, which will extend from the bottom of the entrance lock and discharge into the sea eastward of the root of the North-East Breakwater in the position shown. Having lowered the impounded water to normal level, the lock-gates would be again opened and the entrance used as a canal, the level of the water in the harbour and in the dock, respectively, at all times corresponding.

46. A fan-shaped entrance would be provided on the harbour side of the lock, as shown on the drawings. To prevent concentration of waves in this entrance it is intended that the guide piers shall to a considerable extent consist of open work formed of iron cylinders filled with concrete, carrying an iron deck also concreted. Seas would pass through the bays or tiers of these cylinders and be received on a sloped wave-trap to be formed on either side of the entrance, as shown on the drawings.

47. It is intended that vessels should be laid alongside these guide piers in order to facilitate their entrance into the lock. It will be observed from the plans that the entrance will be placed on the sea front, between the Graving Dock and the North-East Breakwater, in about the position shown on the design first prepared in connection with our report of February, 1902. This position will enable vessels to pass into and out of the dock without interfering with shipping berthed in the main part of the harbour, which we hold to be an important advantage.

48. The dock would be furnished with sheds, generally of 120 feet in width and 500 feet in length, arranged as shown on the drawings and placed at a distance of 50 feet from the edge of the

quay, so that railway lines and electric cranes may be used in front of the sheds to facilitate the landing and loading of cargo thereat.

49. A small lock would, as we have stated, be provided at the upper end of the dock to afford ready means of access for barges to and from the harbour and dock and the Kelani river.

50. Provision has been made in working out the design for the construction of such drains as would be necessary for the discharge of rain water falling on the reclaimed areas, and also for conveying away water from lands adjacent to the swamp which now drain therein.

51. *Estimated cost of proposed Wet Dock.*—We estimate the cost of the proposed works as follows:—For the construction of the Wet Dock complete, in accordance with the design shown on drawings Nos. 2 and 4, including the reclamations as indicated by red colour on the last-named drawing, the jetty at the eastern end of the dock, the entrance lock, north and south guide piers, dredging approach channel, formation of flushing culvert as described; the barge lock and barge canal to connect the proposed dock with the Kelani river; bridges where required over the canal; a complete system of railways around the dock to connect at the point shown with an extension of the existing Colonial system; the provision of sixteen sheds or warehouses in the positions indicated on the drawings; electric power installation, consisting of generating plant and portable electric cranes hauling capstans, &c., also a complete system of electric lighting for the dock and works throughout—at the sum of £3,420,000.

52. If the jetty were omitted in the first instance at the eastern end of the dock, providing there a pitched slope, and so arranging the works that the jetty could be added hereafter as an extension when required, but at an increased cost as compared with carrying out the project complete in the first instance, there would be a saving on the estimated cost given in the last paragraph, including the omission of sheds, railways, cranes, &c., amounting to £358,000, thereby reducing the initial expenditure on the dock and works to £3,062,000.

53. Each of the foregoing estimates includes an allowance of 10 per cent. to provide for contingencies. They have been prepared on the understanding that convict labour will be available on the same basis as hitherto with regard to the extent to which the works are to be debited for such labour.

54. The figures given do not, in either case, include the purchase of land, swamps, and buildings required for the carrying out of the proposed works.

55. A reduction in first cost could, if desired, be effected by omitting a portion of the sheds and of the electric power and crane equipment, adding to the first instalment of each from time to time as may be necessary to meet trade requirements.

56. Should it be considered that a dock of less extent than we have proposed will meet the requirements of the port for a reasonable period in advance, such curtailment would, of course, effect a reduction in the expenditure. Our own view on this point, however, is that, bearing in mind the enormous development of the port in the past, the area of the dock as now proposed is not unreasonably large. Moreover the saving to be effected would not be in direct proportion to the reduction in area, having regard to the cost of the locks and accessory work.

57. We gather from Messrs. Mansergh that the proposed works would not interfere with the carrying out, or efficiency, of the sewerage system in accordance with their final design, which is now in course of execution.

58. *Time required for construction.*—We are of opinion that about eight years would be required for the construction of the works from the time of their commencement until opened out for full use.

59. *Works should be executed departmentally.*—Having regard to the extent to which convict labour will be available, also keeping in view the considerable outfit of plant and machinery and the services of the trained staff of Engineers and foremen which could be transferred to the new undertaking on the completion of the harbour works in progress, we recommend in this case, as the preferable course to adopt, that the proposed works should be carried out departmentally in a manner corresponding with the mode of procedure which was adopted for the original work and for those now drawing near completion.

60. The staff (Engineers and foremen) engaged on the works in progress having had extensive experience of local conditions and labour, the retention of their services during the construction of the contemplated works ought to be attended with distinct advantage. Moreover the employment of the existing comprehensive outfit of plant, which will soon become available for other works, should effect a considerable economy.

61. *Transfer of Workyard.*—On the completion of the harbour improvements in progress and also the Graving Dock, should it be decided to proceed with the Wet Dock project as now proposed, a new Workyard and Depôt would be formed in convenient vicinity to the contemplated works, thereby freeing the present workyard site between the Patent Slip and the Block-loading Jetty, and thus rendering this highly important area available for the trade requirements of the port.

62. *Value of the land to be reclaimed.*—With reference to the value of the land to be reclaimed around the proposed dock, Sir West Ridgeway in his "Review," from which we have previously quoted, points out that the average rate of rent for the new reclamation in connection with the existing harbour, so far as the settled leases are concerned, may safely be put down at Rs. 7,000 per acre per annum. Taking this rate as a basis and capitalizing it at, say, 5 per cent., the Reclamation Grounds forming the eastern margin of the existing harbour may be considered to be valued at Rs. 140,000 per acre. Sir West further remarks that "this cannot be considered excessive in view of the importance of the operations in connection with the harbour."

63. *Financial aspect of the question.*—Taking the full estimated cost of the complete project at £3,420,000 as previously named, and of the dock and works without the jetty at £3,062,000, the annual charges for the full loans on account of these works, taking interest and sinking fund at together 4½ per cent., which appears to be a fair allowance, would equal an annual charge on account of the first-named expenditure of £153,900 and of £137,790 on account of the reduced project.

64. The quantity of material to be derived from the dock excavations is 9,266,000 cubic yards of which 7,235,000 cubic yards would be required for the reclamation and levelling up of the area around the margin of the dock to the extent coloured dark and light red on drawing No. 4, measuring 290 acres. The surplus material amounting to 2,031,000 cubic yards might be utilized for filling up and improving the further swamp areas edged by green colour on drawing No. 4. The collective area of these last-named additional swamps is 132 acres.

65. Taking the *average* rental of the 290 acres of levelled and reclaimed land around the dock, coloured red on drawing No. 4, and referred to in the last paragraph, after the work is in use, at Rs. 6,000 per acre per annum, as compared with Rs. 7,000 as mentioned in paragraph 62, we arrive at an annual rental of Rs. 1,740,000, equal to £116,000 per annum, leaving the sum of £37,900 to be derived from wharfage and quay dues, cranage, and other charges, a revenue which appears to be extremely moderate for a work of this size and capacity.

66. If the expenditure were limited, in the first instance, to that necessary for the execution of the dock and works without the jetty, then the sum to be derived from charges other than rental of reclaimed and levelled lands would be £137,790 per annum, less £116,000 as above, or £21,790.

67. In the foregoing calculations no allowance has been made for the enhanced value of the 132 acres of additional swamps to be reclaimed, which lie outside the areas coloured red and are edged by green colour on drawing No. 4 as previously described.

68. *Estimated cost of proposed Outer Harbour.*—For the purpose of comparison of cost we have prepared an estimate of the Outer Harbour project, described in our report of February, 1902, and shown on one of the drawings which accompanied that report. We have also given a brief general description of this proposal herein.

69. We estimate the cost of the North and South Breakwaters required to enclose the proposed area of 620 acres, together with the formation of the quay, wharf, and sheds immediately inside and in connection with the existing South Breakwater, including contingencies, at £3,440,000. Against this expenditure there would be no recoupment from sale or rental of land as in the case of the Wet Dock. The additional revenue to be derived from these works would be consequent on the further harbour space of 620 acres which would be provided and from the wharfage, warehouse, and cranage charges following on the construction of the proposed quay under the lee of the existing South-West Breakwater.

70. *Conclusion.*—In conclusion, we may remark that the further consideration which has been given to the subject since the preparation of our report of February, 1902, has served to confirm the opinion therein expressed, viz., that the additional accommodation at Colombo can best be afforded by the construction of an Inner Wet Dock, rather than by the formation of an Outer Harbour lying seawards of the existing works. The figures we have given will also have shown that, keeping in view the value of the areas proposed to be reclaimed, the Dock project is also by far the most economical mode of procedure to adopt.

71. Mr. Matthews will be glad to furnish any further information with regard to these or other matters during his proposed visit to the Colony about the end of the year.

We have, &c.,
COODE, SON & MATTHEWS.

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## No. 2.

The CHAIRMAN, HARBOUR BOARD, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

H. M. Customs,
Colombo, December 22, 1905.

No. 43.

*Wet Dock for Colombo.*

SIR,—WITH reference to my letter No. 36 of the 17th ultimo, and connected papers, on the above subject, which were considered by the Harbour Board at a meeting held on the 21st instant, I have the honour to annex a copy of the resolution passed thereon.

I am, &c.,
W. H. JACKSON,
Chairman, Harbour Board.

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*Copy of Resolution referred to.*

THE Board proceeds to the consideration of the proposed Wet Dock.

Having heard Mr. Matthews, C.M.G., on the subject, the Board resolves that in the opinion of the Committee the Wet Dock, as proposed by Mr. Matthews, presents the best possible means of increasing the accommodation of the Harbour, but that the immediate necessity for this extension is not yet apparent. The Board suggests that the project be reconsidered before the completion of the suggested addition to the South-West Breakwater.

It will also probably prove desirable, when the time comes, to carry out the work in two instalments.

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## No. 3.

Messrs. COODE, SON & MATTHEWS to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Engineer's Office, Harbour Works,
Colombo, December 28, 1905.

*Colombo Harbour.—Extension Works.*

SIR,—AT the meeting of the Harbour Board held on the 21st instant, when the proposed Wet Dock project was considered, a resolution was passed to the effect that in the opinion of the Board the immediate necessity for the carrying out of the Wet Dock Works, as proposed by us, is not yet apparent. The Board, however, suggested that the project be reconsidered before the completion of the proposed addition to the South-West Breakwater, and confirmed a suggestion which Mr. Matthews made at the meeting, that when the time comes for such reconsideration it will prove desirable that arrangements be made so as to admit of its execution, if decided upon, in two instalments.

No 1

# COLOMBO HARBOUR
# CEYLON.
## 1906.

*To accompany Report by Messrs Coode Son & Matthews to the Hon: the Colonial Secretary dated December 28th 1905.*

— NOTES —

WORKS EXECUTED & IN PROGRESS ..... COLOURED BROWN

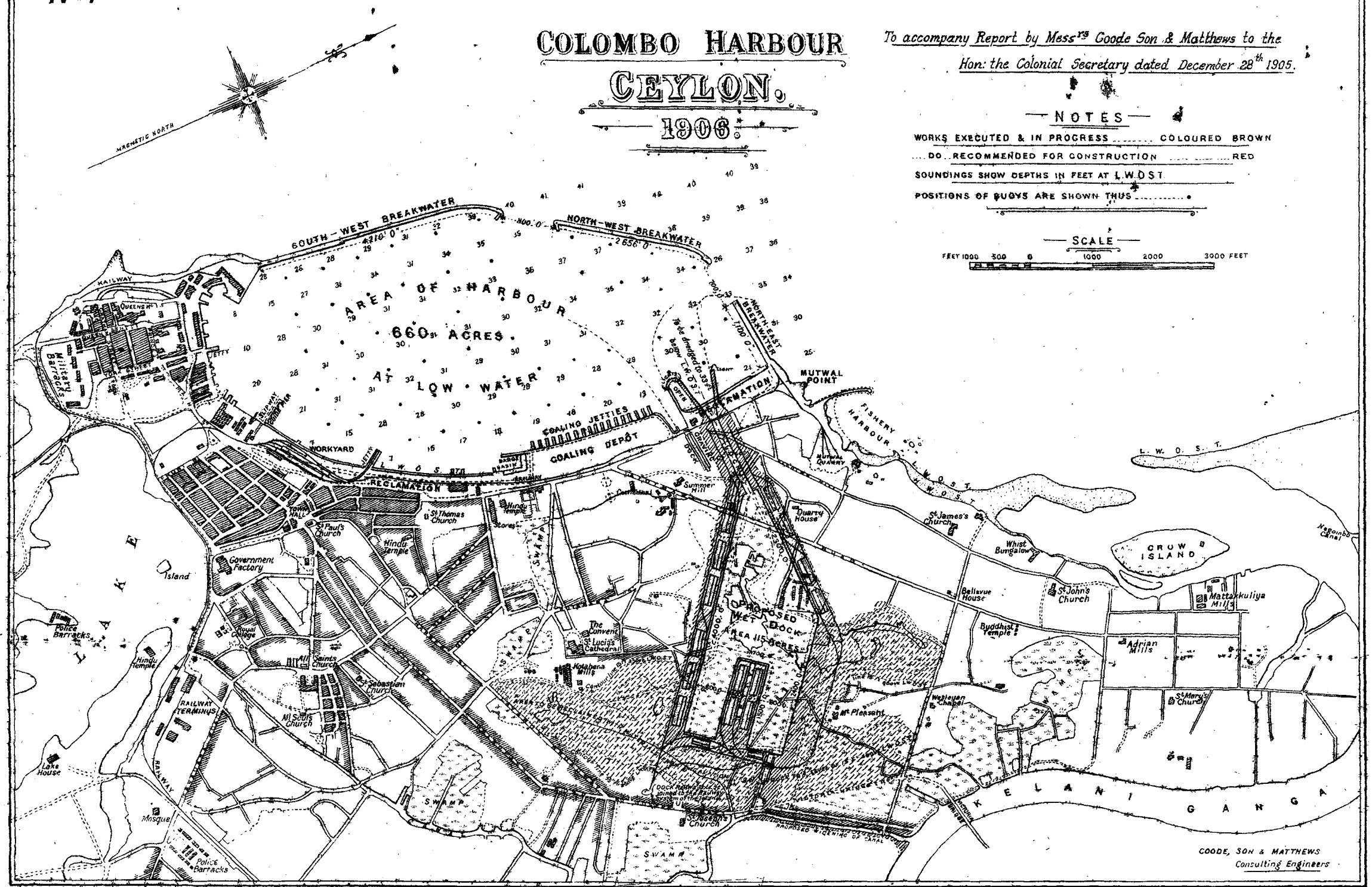
.... DO .. RECOMMENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION ..... RED

SOUNDINGS SHOW DEPTHS IN FEET AT L.W.O.S.T.

POSITIONS OF BUOYS ARE SHOWN THUS .....•

— SCALE —

FEET 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 FEET




COODE, SON & MATTHEWS
Consulting Engineers

Photo-Lith, S.G.O. Colombo, No 238/06.

To accompany Report of Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary dated 28th December, 1905.

No. 2.

# COLOMBO HARBOUR CEYLON.

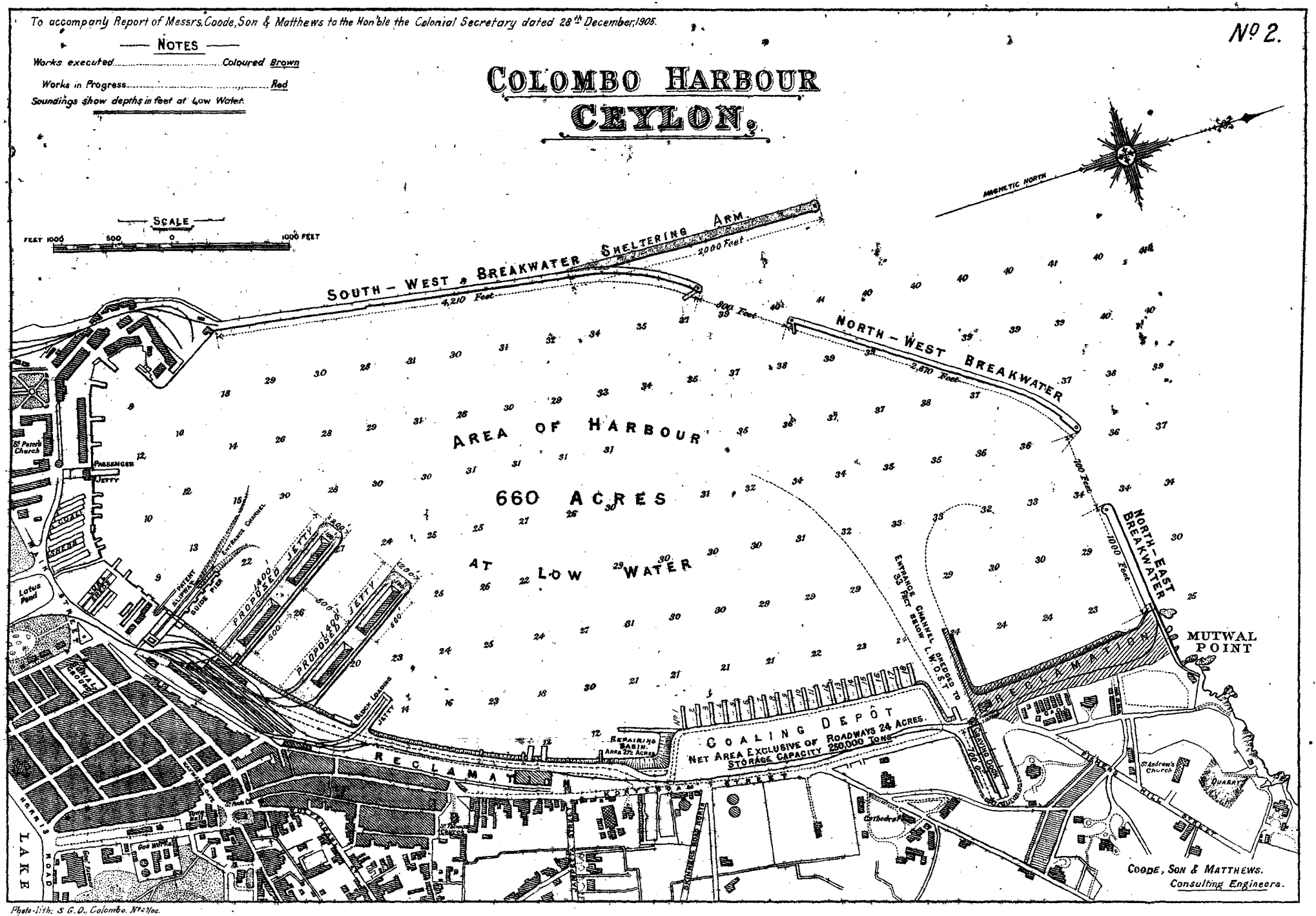



Photo-lith: S. G. D., Colombo. No. 2/loc.

2. Having regard to the foregoing, we are of opinion that in view of the extent to which the working out of the project has already been effected, in connection with the preparation of designs, estimates, &c., which have been prepared, and to which reference is made in our report dated 18th August, 1905, that before putting aside the question it will be desirable and convenient for us to submit a supplementary report, to be considered when the time arrives, as contemplated in the resolution of the Harbour Board to which we have referred above, and which should provide for the division of the work into two instalments, as suggested, the first portion of the works to be carried out consisting of the instalment coloured red on the annexed lithograph No. 1.

3. In view of the Assistants who have been engaged on this matter now being available, and the subject being fresh in our minds, we think it will be convenient and economical that this mode of procedure should be adopted, so that when the time comes for again considering the question the project should be looked into on the basis of the *reduced* size of the Dock, contemplated in the construction of the first instalment as shown on the drawing, so that the second instalment, which provides for the complete proposal, and which will be seen by raising the flap of paper on the lithograph, can be added thereto when considered desirable to provide for expansion of traffic.

4. The first instalment of the Dock thus rendered available would be about 60 acres in extent, and its cost would be given in our proposed supplementary report.

5. Mr. Matthews mentioned at the Harbour Board meeting the possible construction of two jetties, each of 1,400 feet in length, and say 200 feet in width, to be erected opposite the present Harbour Works workyard, in the position shown on the annexed lithograph No. 2. On each of these jetties two sheds would be provided, each of 500 feet in length and 100 feet in breadth, in two 50-feet spans. A depth of 30 feet at low water would be available alongside, and at each of the jetties there would be berthage for four of the largest steamers which visit the port. The jetties would be furnished with electric cranes; they would be lit with electric light, and provided with all modern appliances for the accommodation of passengers, the discharge and loading of cargo into and out of the sheds, and for the transhipment of cargoes.

6. It will be observed from lithograph No. 2 that these jetties would be connected with the Colonial railway system, and we suggest that the advantages which would follow from their construction might, with appropriateness, be considered when the time arrives for looking into the question of the proposed Wet Dock, or even prior thereto.

7. We gathered at the interview which we had with you on the 22nd instant that you were of opinion there was sufficient merit in the proposal of these two jetties to justify the working out of a design for them to enable an estimate of cost to be framed. As a preliminary thereto, borings and soundings on the sites will be required with a view to ascertain the character of the sea-bed and the depths to which the foundations would have to be carried in order to reach a suitable bottom.

8. We are arranging for such borings to be taken by the Harbour Works staff, and on receipt of these particulars propose in the supplementary report in connection with the Wet Dock to describe generally these jetties, and to state what expenditure would be required on their construction and equipment, including the electrical appliances, the sheds, and other necessary fittings.

9. Will you be good enough to inform us whether we shall be in order in proceeding on the above lines?

We have, &c.,
COOTE, SON & MATTHEWS.

# XXVII.—1906.

# REORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE FORCE.

*In continuation of Sessional Paper XLI of 1905.*

**Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.**

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To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

1906.

# REORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE FORCE.

## No. 1.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Colombo, January 11, 1906.

No. 24.

*Police Reorganization.*

SIR,—As promised in paragraph 14 of my letter dated the 27th August, 1905, on the subject of Regular Police into the Western, Southern, and the North-Western Provinces, I have the honour to forward crime returns and a map.

2. I have been unable to obtain, as I had hoped, accurate returns showing exactly what crime had occurred during the past three years in each proposed station. For reasons shown below, however, I do not blame my officers. The returns sent in, which I have endeavoured to classify, show that the amount of crime is nowhere beyond the capabilities of the proposed stations, save in the Talpe pattu of the Galle District and in the Weligam korale and the Wellaboda pattu of the Matara District. I cannot, however, rely on these returns. Mr. Alexander, who has in the most indefatigable way gone through the Police Court records of the Galle District, reports (1) that a great number of cases have never been reported by the headmen, especially in Bentota-Walallawiti korale and Wellaboda pattu, and (2) a very large number of cases which were reported have never been registered, and therefore appear in no statistics. This is especially true of the Galle Court. He proceeds to give reasons for the mistakes; the failure of the headmen to report should have been checked by the Police; however, the system now in work in the Southern Province at once discloses any failure on the headmen. As to the failure of the Police Court to register cases, I can only say that this is the fault of the Magistrate; the circular under which they act is perfectly clear and very simple; all that is necessary is that every case should have a number and be lettered according to the circular, but in Galle Police Court 180 cases were found in a "Rejected File," 7 similar cases in the Balapitiya Police Court, and 2 in the Itinerating Police Court. Under section 151 (1) of the Ceylon Penal Code the Magistrate has the power to discharge an accused and stop proceeding after examining the complainant, and I do not consider that a "Rejected File" is necessary. In any case all the cases in the "Rejected File" should be numbered and lettered, or the statistics are bound to be wrong. The Police Magistrates might, I suggest, be warned that strict attention should be paid to Circular No. 93 of 1893 and Circular No. 234 of the 31st December, 1897, and that every case must be lettered and numbered. In Kurunegala Mr. Tyrrell found that the registers had been very badly kept. There was no village list, and it was impossible to locate a number of the crimes owing to the names of villages not having been properly spelt. The striking increase in 1905 shows that a lot of crime must have escaped registration. In consequence of this I wish to point out that if there is a large (apparent) increase of crime when the new system is first introduced, as there probably will be, the system should not be condemned on that ground alone.

3. I have considered these Crime Returns very carefully, and I must ask for a small increase of men beyond my original proposition. It is absolutely necessary to put two extra stations into Talpe pattu. The number of serious crime is 186 for the first half-year of 1905, of which no fewer than 147 were offences against property, there being 90 burglaries, probably the worst form of crime, for it is nearly always the work of a professional. Clearly one station cannot cope with this volume of crime, and though I at first thought that we could manage with two stations, I am convinced that we must have three. The Superintendent of Police and the Government Agent are strongly in favour of these stations, and propose to quarter them in Ahangama, Lanaduwa, and Talpe.

4. In this connection I would bring to the notice of Government the powers conferred on it by the Crimes Ordinance, No. 15 of 1896, to quarter Police in any district "by reason of the existence or apprehension of crime or outrage" in such district. The population is 51,392, and the area is roughly 96 square miles. As pointed out above, the Crime Return shows 186 cases for the first half-year of 1905, and assuming that the total will be 350 cases we get 1 case per 146 inhabitants, a very high ratio. In Madras in 1900 (a bad year) the average was 1 crime to every 2,106 persons, in 1902 1 crime to every 2,417 persons, and 1903 1 crime to every 2,590 persons. While it is right that the State should provide protection for the population, it is not right that any section should necessitate an unreasonable amount of expense under this head, and if their criminality is so high as to call for extraordinary strength of Police, they should be called upon to contribute towards the expense. It is absurd to suppose that crime would flourish in the way it does without apathy on the part of the inhabitants or even their active support. I find, too, that that percentage of convictions, committals, and sanctioned compromises to the total body of crime was 17·6 per cent. I have no wish to judge Police work by the fatal test of detection percentages, which merely encourages concoction, but where a very low percentage of detection is shown there must be something wrong with the methods, and as the present system of Police work depends to a great extent on the amount of interest which the individual victim takes in his own case, the low percentage of detection does argue a toleration of crime on the part of the inhabitants of the pattu. I think that if there is not a speedy diminution of crime here, the introduction of Punitive Police will have to be considered.

5. The Weligam korale shows an average of 242 cases, and the Wellaboda pattu shows an average of 266 cases, far too many for one Station House Officer and four men to deal with, and I propose the addition of one Station House Officer and two men to each of these stations, raising the strength of the station to two Station House Officers and six men, which should be enough to cope with the crime. The Hakmana korale shows a heavy report of crime, but I do not think that the crime in the inland parts is of so serious a nature as it seems to be on the sea coast.

6. The most important addition I have to propose is the addition of an Assistant Superintendent of Police to the Galle District. I have frequently seen the tappal of the Superintendent of Police, Galle, and the Superintendent of Police, Kandy, and can vouch for the amount of work the crime alone entails. With the construction of the new stations an additional amount of work in the shape of continual inspection will be thrown on to the Superintendents, for there will be twenty-one stations in the Province, the increased number of men will, too, mean additional work as regards their pay, leave, &c. Moreover, the work must be kept up to date, and there must be an officer at the headquarters when the Superintendent is away. It would be absurd for murder reports to follow the Superintendent to Tissa or Hambantota. Mr. Alexander is a very hardworking officer, but at present even he finds the work as much as he can cope with. I will watch events carefully in order to see whether, as the work gets more simple, the services of this Extra Assistant cannot be utilized in another Province, but for the present I must ask for another officer.

7. In accordance with His Excellency's instructions I have given careful thought to the question of Prosecuting Inspectors. I consider a link between the Police, regular or rural, and the prosecuting agency most important. At present in the Police Court there is no prosecution, and the Police Magistrate takes the place of the prosecutor. This wastes his time, but it is by no means a bad scheme. In the District Court there is a regular Crown Prosecutor, whose brief is a copy of the statements taken by the Police Magistrate and in a confidential report from that officer, but he gets no information from the Police as to what the truth of the case really is, and is forced to put in evidence, which is in many cases obviously distorted by the complainant, thereby calling down on the Head of the Police the odium of allowing a fair case to be improved upon and bolstered up out of all recognition. Mr. Baumgartner's not infrequent letter goes to prove this. In the Supreme Court the Attorney-General's Department prosecute, but even then there is no proper link between the Police and the Crown Counsel. Take, for instance, a murder case where two varying theories are set up. The Crown Counsel's brief consists of the statements made to the Police Magistrate at the inquiry, which are bound to be contradictory, and no attempt whatever is made to give the Crown Counsel any help in the way of making out clearly what is and what is not the Crown case. Moreover, on no one does it definitely fall to keep an eye on the defence witnesses and to inform the Crown Counsel of the necessary questions to be asked in order that their evidence should be estimated at its proper worth. Yet this is a very important point. Consequently, it can easily be seen that there is a good chance of cases going before a jury in an ill-digested form, important points for the Crown and against the defence being left out, and the Crown case in consequence has not a fair chance. My view accordingly was that there was need of an officer who could, as the Prosecuting and Court Inspector of India prosecute cases in the Lower Courts, be responsible for instructing the Crown Counsel on any points on which he wants information with regard to Supreme Court cases, collect information regarding the defence witnesses, &c., be responsible for the witnesses being present, and for order being kept in the Court. After further experience I still hold that this class of work is being neglected, and that it is most important that it should not be. The main question then is, Can this work be done by any rank in the Police? I fear that the Superintendents of Police will not have the time. All graver cases he does, of course, prosecute before the Police Magistrate, and in the more important he will be present in the Supreme Court. But he must be left with as free a hand as possible for investigation, and I do not think that he can be tied down to this work. The same reasoning applies, I think, to the Inspectors. Both these officers will have a deal of itineration under the new system, which cannot be neglected. I would accordingly press for these officers. Our present Inspectors could be utilized, substituting for them Sergeant-Majors, as instructed by His Excellency in paragraph 8 of the Government Order upon my letter.

8. With reference to paragraph 9 of the Government Order, officers will be stationed at the following places :—

*North-Western Province.*

Kurunegala : Superintendent of Police (Mr. Tyrrell).
Dandugamuwa : Assistant Superintendent of Police (Vacant).

*Western Province.*

Colombo : Superintendent of Police (Mr. Attygalle).
Kalutara : Assistant Superintendent of Police (Mr. Godfrey).

*Southern Province.*

Galle : Superintendent of Police (Mr. Alexander).
Assistant Superintendent of Police (Vacant).
Matara : Assistant Superintendent of Police (Mr. Gottelier).
Tangalla : Assistant Superintendent of Police (Vacant).

I submit a tracing of the various divisions showing the range assigned to each Assistant Superintendent of Police.

9 The school is at present half full, and, while casualties are fairly numerous as the searching inquiries now made into a recruit's antecedents not infrequently end in revealing something which necessitates his discharge, the extra men are steadily being recruited, and I hope to start two districts early in March, and to get the whole of the rural stations into working order before the end of June. We require another Assistant Superintendent of Police for the North-Western Province and two more for the Southern Province, if my proposal in paragraph 6 is accepted. I should like one officer, as soon as possible, in order that he may get some training before taking up a subdivision. The other two officers will not be wanted before March.

10. The financial result of my proposals shows an additional expenditure of Rs. 10,476 for pay and Rs. 2,917 on other charges. The details are shown in the table enclosed No. 1. I do not ask for more money for 1906, as I am convinced that we can pay for the extra men out of anticipated savings from personal emoluments, as I budgetted for pay for fifty Station House Officers and 202 men, but we have not so many yet. The appointment of our existing Inspectors as Prosecuting Officers and the replacing of them by Sergeant-Majors will also result in a saving.

I am, &c.,

C. C. LONGDEN,
Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon.

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TABLE I.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| One Assistant Superintendent of Police at Rs. 3,000 per annum .. | 3,000 |
| Three Sergeant-Majors at Rs. 840 per annum each .. .. | 2,520 |
| Four Station House Officers at Rs. 45 per mensem each .. | 2,160 |
| Two First Class Constables at Rs. 22·50 each per mensem .. | 540 |
| Four Second Class Constables at Rs. 20 each per mensem .. | 960 |
| Six Third Class Constables at Rs. 18 each per mensem .. | 1,296 |
| Uniform for three Sergeant-Majors at Rs. 115 each .. .. | 345 |
| Boots for three Sergeant-Majors, four pairs at Rs. 6 each .. | 72 |
| Uniform for four Station House Officers and 12 men, Rs. 35 per Station House Officer and Rs. 25 per Constable .. .. | 440 |
| Rent of two stations at Rs. 360 each .. .. | 720 |
| Lighting two stations at Rs. 30 each .. .. .. | 60 |
| Dieting prisoners, two stations at Rs. 20 each .. .. | 40 |
| Stationery at Rs. 10 each station .. .. .. | 20 |
| Travelling .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| Horse allowance, Assistant Superintendent of Police .. .. | 420 |
| Furnishing two stations at Rs. 150 each .. .. | 300 |
| Exclusive of Conveyance Allowance to Sergeant-Majors .. | Rs. 13,393 |

*Galle District.*

| Proposed Stations. | Murder and Homicide. | Grievous Hurt. | Hurt by Knife. | Robbery. | Burglary. | Arson. | Rape. | Abduction. | Cattle Stealing. | Thefts over Rs. 20. | Riot. | Total. | Percentage of Detection to one Case. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galle (Rural) .. | 1 | 7 | 20 | 9 | 76 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 11 | 2 | 146* | 15·58 |
| Ahangama .. / Lanaduwa .. / Talpe .. | 3 | 11 | 22 | 21 | 90 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 15 | — | 186 | 17·60 |
| Dodanduwa .. | — | 5 | 4 | 2 | 18 | 2 | — | 1 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 50 | 22·72 |
| Ambalangoda .. | — | 2 | 11 | 4 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 10 | — | 65 | 15·78 |
| Baddegama .. | — | — | 12 | 7 | 16 | 2 | — | 1 | 7 | 2 | — | 47 | 20·59 |
| Udugama .. | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 9 | 6 | — | 20 | 37·50 |
| | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | —† |
| Bentota .. / Elpitiya .. | 1 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 9 | — | 75 | 23·80 |

* Excluding Galle Municipality. † Hinidum Pattu cases.

*Matara District.*

| Proposed Stations. | Name of Korale or Pattu. | Average Number of Cognizable Cases and Occurrences requiring Police Investigation for 1902, 1903, and 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Matara .. | Four Gravets .. | 337 |
| Weligama .. | Weligam Korale .. | 242 |
| Dikwella .. | Wellaboda Pattu .. | 266 |
| Akuressa .. | Gangaboda Pattu .. | 171 |
| Hakmana .. | Kandaboda Pattu .. | 245 |
| Kotapola .. | Morawak Korale .. | 48 |
| | | 1,309 |

*Hambantota District.*

| Proposed Stations. | Name of Korale or Pattu. | Average Number of Cognizable Cases and Occurrences requiring Police Investigation for 1902, 1903, and 1904. |
|---|---|---|
| Tangalla<br>Wiraketiya<br>Beliatta | West Giruwa Pattu<br>East Giruwa Pattu | 644 |
| Tissa<br>Hambantota | Magam Pattu | 73 |

*Colombo District.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Diwulpitiya | Hapitigam Korale | 46 |
| Minuwangoda<br>Negombo | Alutkuru Korale North | 152 |
| Ja-ela<br>Ragama<br>Peliyagoda | Alutkuru Korale South | 141 |
| Veyangoda | Siyane Korale West<br>Siyane Korale East | 300* |
| Padukka<br>Hanwella<br>Avisawella | Hewagam Korale | 193 |
| Molpe | Salpiti Korale | 127 |
| Welikada<br>Wellawatta | Colombo Mudaliyar | 143 |

* A good number of these cases will be taken up by surrounding stations.

*Kalutara District.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kalutara | Kalutara Totamune | 278 |
| Panadure | Panadure Totamune | 227 |
| Horana or Ingiriya | Rayigam Korale | 276 |
| Tebuwana | Pasdun Korale West | 137 |
| Mutugama<br>Moragalla | Pasdun Korale East | 143 |

*North-Western Province.*

| | Limits. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Pattu. | Korale. | |
| Kurunegala | Weudawili | Tiragandahe<br>Gandahe<br>Kudagalboda<br>Mahagalboda Megoda | 182 |
| | Hiriyala | Mahagalboda Egoda<br>Tittaweligandahe | |
| | Dewamedi | Five palatas of Walgampattu, viz. :—<br>1. Diwulgaspiti<br>2. Mahakeliya<br>3. Bogoda<br>4. Wedanda<br>5. Hinawatta<br>Dewamedi Udukaha | |
| | Dambadeni | Rekopattu<br>Udapola Medalassa | |
| Weuda | Weudawili | Tannawa<br>Weuda<br>Hewawissa<br>Madure | 54 |
| Alawwa | Dambadeni | Udapolaotata<br>Dambadeni Udukaha East | 50 |

| Proposed Stations. | Limits. Pattu. | Limits. Korale. | Average Number of Cognizable Cases and Occurrences requiring Police Investigation for 1902, 1903, and 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Naramala | Dambadeni | Following palatas of Udakaha West, viz. :—<br>1. Miwewa<br>2 Gangoda<br>3. Karalapola<br>4. Medagoda<br>5. Metiyagane<br>6. Marawila<br>7. Ginigahapitiya<br>8. Pentenigoda<br>9. Embalapola<br>10. Migagahagedara<br>11. Naramala<br>12. Dematagahawita<br>Four palatas only of Mairawatta, viz. :—<br>1. Etampola<br>2. Panawediya<br>3. Detawa<br>4. Murutinga | 38 |
| | Katugampola | Meddeketiya | |
| Giriulla | Dambadeni | Three palatas of Udukaha West, viz. :—<br>1. Aturwala<br>2. Kudagamana<br>3. Dambadeniya | 72 |
| | Katugampola | Medapattu East<br>Medapattu West<br>Pitigal | |
| Dandagamuwa | Katugampola | Katugampola<br>Yagampattu<br>Kinigama<br>Karandapattu<br>Yatikaha | 77 |
| | Dambadeni | Four palatas of Mairawati, viz. :—<br>1. Wadigedara<br>2. Digedara<br>3. Bombigammanagedara<br>4. Galgomamulla | |
| Wariyapola | Wanni | Magulotata<br>Magul Madagandahe West | 62 |
| | Dewamedi | Dewamedi Medagandahe<br>Baladora<br>Giratalane<br>Tissowa<br>Angonnu<br>Six palatas of Wagampattu, viz. :—<br>1. Matagane<br>2. Bogoda<br>3. Panagamuwa<br>4. Watakana<br>5. Panakaduwa<br>6. Imuramala | |
| Dodangaslande | Hiriyala | Ihala Otota<br>Hetahaye<br>Ihalawisideke | 40 |
| Ambanpola | Wanni | Magul Medagandahe East<br>Ulioyen Egoda<br>Hatalispaha West<br>Hatalispaha East<br>Gantihe<br>Pahalawisideke<br>Katuwana | 25 |
| | Hiriyala | Nikawagampata<br>Divigandahe | |

## No. 2.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 8, 1906.

No. 55,948.

*Police Reorganization.*

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 24 of 11th January, 1906, forwarding crime returns and a map.

2. With regard to the neglect of Police Courts to register cases, I am to state that the Magistrates of the courts mentioned by you have been called upon to explain the omission. I am to instruct you to carefully supervise these statistics through your Superintendents, and to report quarterly to Government when they are found to be ill-kept.

3. As regards the three extra stations at Ahangama, Lanaduwa, and Talpe, and the additional strength of one Station Officer and two men to each of the stations in the Weligam korale and the Wellaboda pattu recommended by you, I am to state that the additions are approved.

4. With regard to the establishment in case of necessity of Punitive Police in the Talpe pattu, referred to in your 4th paragraph, Government does not consider it advisable that any steps should be taken in this direction at present. Government wishes the people to co-operate with the newly-stationed Police to put down offences, and with that object to welcome them, and if they learn that they may have to pay for the Police the chance of their co-operation may be lost. Should the stations, however, subsequently confirm the grave condition of affairs suggested in your report a warning that the establishment of Punitive Police will be considered will be addressed to them through the proper authorities.

5. As regards the Assistant Superintendent for Galle required at once, Mr. Forrest, Cadet, has by His Excellency the Governor's orders already reported himself to you for work in the Southern Province. Government will do its best to provide another officer in March.

6. Your proposal to appoint Inspectors as Prosecuting Inspectors and to substitute Sergeant-Majors to do the work hitherto done by them is approved. In this connection I am to state that it appears to His Excellency the Governor that the system of summary justice in this Island is at fault. In case of a prosecution for an offence which the Police Magistrate is to decide he should not prosecute, the essence of justice being that the judge should be impartial, and the practice of the prosecutor being the judge striking at the root of this principle. In summary cases the Police should prosecute and the Magistrate decide. In cases for superior courts the Magistrate is sitting ministerially, and it is his duty to assist by every means in his power in preparing the evidence that is to go forward. All criminal cases should be prosecuted by the Crown, through the Police in the Lower Courts, and all witnesses should be brought by the Police and be available for personal examination by Crown Counsel should he require them. The Superintendents should be prepared to give every information to the Crown Counsel.

7. These changes in procedure may possibly require some change in the Criminal Procedure Code, and I am to request you to consult the Attorney-General personally and place the points before him for advice.

8. I am to request you to make provision for the additional cost consequent on the carrying out of your proposals in your Draft Supplementary Supply Estimates for 1906.

I am, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

# XXVIII.—1906.

## STATEMENT AND ACCOUNT

OF THE

# WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND

FOR THE YEAR

## 1905.

*(Prepared in terms of Section 6 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1898.)*

**Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.**

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

1906.

# WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND.

## STATEMENT and ACCOUNT for the Year ended December 31, 1905.

*(Prepared in terms of Section 6 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1898.)*

### I.—Position of the Fund.

The balance to the credit of the Fund in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer on December 31, 1905, was Rs. 4,225,511·88.

Table showing the receipts and expenditure for each month of the year, with resulting balances, viz.:—

| Month. | Receipts. Rs. c. | Expenditure. Rs. c. | Receipts over Expenditure. Rs. c. | Expenditure over Receipts. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 14,249 44 | 25,755 27 | — | 11,505 83 |
| February | 17,101 87 | 4,180 9 | 12,921 78 | — |
| March | 24,114 43 | 13,110 10 | 11,004 33 | — |
| April | 15,741 8 | 3,449 23 | 12,291 85 | — |
| May | 20,592 35 | 12,755 22 | 7,837 13 | — |
| June | 19,607 74 | 8,613 99 | 10,993 75 | — |
| July | 17,773 54 | 12,233 42 | 5,540 12 | — |
| August | 26,112 72 | 12,552 23 | 13,560 49 | — |
| September | 23,910 31 | 10,561 23 | 13,349 8 | — |
| October | 18,779 0 | 9,378 55 | 9,400 45 | — |
| November | 20,470 62 | 12,532 55 | 7,938 7 | — |
| December | 270,414 89 | 26,946 41 | 243,468 48 | — |
| Total | 488,867 99 | 152,068 29 | 348,305 53 | 11,505 83 |
| Deduct Expenditure over Receipts | | | 11,505 83 | |
| Nett Receipts | | | 336,799 70 | |
| Add balance on December 31, 1904 | | | 3,888,712 18 | |
| | | | 4,225,511 88 | |

*Classification of Receipts and Expenditure during the Year.*

| Receipts. | Rs. c. | Expenditure. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Abatement | 247,094 26 | To Pensions | 138,428 21 |
| Refunds of unpaid pensions | 5,954 26 | Refunds of excess and erroneous payments | 589 27 |
| Receipts from Government on account of amounts paid for exchange compensation | 173 55 | Payments on account of exchange compensation | 156 59 |
| Interest | 235,645 92 | Refunds to bachelors | 6,078 54 |
| | | Salaries, &c. | 6,815 68 |
| | | | 152,068 29 |
| | | Balance | 336,799 70 |
| Total | 488,867 99 | Total | 488,867 99 |

### II.—Contributors.

| | |
|---|---|
| The number of contributors on January 1, 1905, was | 4,727 |
| Joined during the year | 293 |
| Making a total of | 5,020 |

*Number of Members who ceased to contribute.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Death | 75 | |
| Dismissal | 41 | |
| Resignation | 27 | |
| Being discontinued from office | 25 | |
| Being disqualified | 9 | |
| Transfer to other employment under the Crown | 1 | |
| Attaining 65 years of age | 9 | |
| Exemption under proviso to section 11 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1898 | 8 | |
| | | 195 |
| Number of members on December 31, 1905 | | 4,825 |
| Showing an increase over last year of | | 98 |

## III.—PENSIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The number of pensioners on January 1, 1905, was ... ... | 621 |
| Pensions awarded during the year ... ... ... | 64 |
| Total ... | 685 |
| Less pensions lapsed during the year ... ... ... | 15 |
| Number of pensioners on December 31, 1905 ... ... ... | 670 |

The total number of deaths reported during the year was 75, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bachelors ... ... ... ... | 11 |
| Pensions not claimed in ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Pensions awarded in ... ... ... ... | 63 |

of these 52 were contributors at the date of their death, and 11 had previously ceased to contribute to the Fund on attaining the age limit or by dismissal, &c.

Pension was also awarded in the case of Mr. A. F. Moldrech, being one out of the two cases which were deferred in 1904.

The following are the 63 cases in which pensions were awarded, viz.:—

| Name. | Name and Designation of Officer. | Yearly Pension. Rs. c. | Date of Commencement of Pension. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mary Rickman, widow of | Dr. G. J. Woutersz, Retired Assistant Colonial Surgeon ... ... ... | 608 13 | 1905. January 10 |
| Mary Gertrude, widow of | Sir G. W. R. Campbell, K.C.M.G., Retired Inspector-General of Police ... ... | 912 34 | January 10 |
| Child of | Gerard J. Misso, Retired Chief Clerk, Public Works Department ... | 330 20 | January 15 |
| Ornolina, widow of | W. F. Wijeyasekera, Clerk, Survey Department ... | 177 79 | January 31 |
| Carlina, widow of | S. A. Don Cartelis, Teacher, Hapugahakanda ... | 117 82 | January 22 |
| Marion, widow of | Edward Hendrik, Retired Police Constable No. 206 | 31 23 | January 10 |
| Rosa Mariya, widow of | P. David, Retired Forest Guard ... | 25 83 | January 14 |
| Annamma, widow of | Permanathan, Retired Police Constable No. 997 ... | 9 89 | January 26 |
| Alberta Louisa, widow of | B. A. Bishambo, Retired Police Sergeant No. 208 ... | 140 14 | 1904. December 26 |
| Sandira Amma, widow of | R. Sockalingam, Retired Police Sergeant No. 1,596 ... | 49 22 | December 13 |
| Sarah Ellen, widow of | John Ingleby, Retired District Surveyor ... | 797 96 | 1905. February 5 |
| Mary, widow of | Michael Lynam, Head Guard, Ceylon Government Railway ... | 168 17 | February 2 |
| Winifred Henrietta, widow of | Osmund J. van Hoff, Assistant Master, Royal College | 261 79 | February 19 |
| Catherine Julia, widow of | Sir R. W. Ievers, C.M.G., Retired Government Agent, Jaffna ... ... ... | 2,046 9 | February 10 |
| Martha, widow of | W. Ruciano Perera, Resigned Sub-Overseer, Convict Establishment ... ... | 7 6 | 1904. August 29 |
| Omaiyamma, widow of | Madasamy, Police Constable No. 585 ... | 43 84 | 1905 February 11 |
| Gertrude Eleanor, widow of | J. L. Kale, Lighthouse-keeper, Galle ... | 200 64 | March 24 |
| Tangamma, widow of | C. Naranayasamy, Apothecary, Medical Department | 71 76 | 1904. December 26 |
| Dona Egustina, widow of | J. H. Rodrigo, Retired Teacher ... ... | 13 20 | 1905. March 12 |
| Children of | B. Sanders, Clerk, General Post Office ... | 85 26 | February 20 |
| Thangamma, widow of | V. Perumal, Retired Police Constable No. 889 ... | 13 56 | January 25 |
| Annahamy, widow of | Francis John, Retired Police Sergeant No. 332 ... | 19 29 | February 15 |
| Children of | D. V. Jayawardena, Retired Master Carpenter, Government Factory ... ... | 80 95 | February 19 |
| Agnes, widow of | H. J. Orford, Locomotive Foreman, Ceylon Government Railway ... ... | 1,340 62 | April 14 |
| Engrasia, widow of | J. W. A. Jayatileke, Shroff, Customs, Beruwala ... | 106 6 | March 25 |
| Lucilla Teodora, widow of | Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten, Retired Colonial Surgeon | 1,185 26 | April 13 |
| Joseline Ursula, widow of | J. S. de La Harpe, Assistant Recordkeeper, District Court, Colombo ... ... | 159 16 | March 25 |
| Christina, widow of | Romanis Pieris, Mudaliyar, Retired Customs Officer | 80 59 | April 24 |
| Beatrice Amber Maud, widow of | E. W. de Kretser Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon ... | 254 51 | May 31 |
| Eliza Anne, widow of | H. D. Gauder, Clerk, Fiscal's Office, Kandy ... | 160 30 | April 11 |
| Somawathi, widow of | C. P. Abeyasekera, Postmaster ... ... | 211 49 | May 27 |
| Dona Mary, widow of | D. B. Wickremasinghe, Mudaliyar, Chief Clerk, District Court, Colombo ... ... | 223 84 | June 10 |
| Thangamuthu, widow of | V. U. Sinnatamby Vanniah of Eruvil and Porativu ... | 103 91 | 1903. September 16 |
| Jane Agnes, widow of | J. W. Deutrom, Retired Custom Officer ... | 401 30 | 1905. June 19 |
| Margaret, widow of | W.H. de Soysa, Head Clerk, Fiscal's Office, Kurunegala | 189 30 | June 12 |
| Cecilia Cornelia, widow of | H. L. Tillekeratne, Retired Shroff, Matara Kachcheri | 147 47 | July 3 |
| Annapillai, widow of | V. Sinnatamby, Retired Translator, Jaffna Kachcheri | 49 42 | June 6 |
| Emalia, widow of | D. A. Senaratne, Retired Clerk, Ratnapura Kachcheri | 60 75 | July 8 |
| Dona Catherina, widow of | C. S. Kerns, Retired Police Constable No. 973 ... | 7 77 | May 4 |
| Anne Jane, widow of | Wm. Cantrell, Retired Engineer, Ways and Works, Ceylon Government Railway ... ... | 894 22 | July 5 |
| Children by 1st marriage<br>Widow (2nd wife) of | W. C. David, Retired Police Constable No. 708 ... | 11 35<br>9 84 | April 13 |
| Sarah Dorothea, widow of | R. H. Pereira, Retired Registrar of Lands, Kurunegala | 272 37 | August 9 |
| Children by 1st marriage<br>Widow (2nd wife) of | Dr. P. S. Brito, Retired Assistant Colonial Surgeon... | 20 4<br>18 36 | April 9 |

| Name. | Name and Designation of Officer. | Yearly Pension. Rs. c. | Date of Commencement of Pension. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1904. |
| Letitiahamy, widow of | Apposinho de Silva, Teacher, Balangoda ... | 69 11 ... | December 1 |
| Children by 2nd marriage of | C. Arumugam, Storekeeper, Tondaimanaar ... | 37 75 ... | December 21 |
| | | | 1905. |
| Yelaypalitar, widow of | C. Chinnappa, Retired Maniagar, Valigamam North... | 31 24 ... | August 11 |
| | | | 1904. |
| Akkammal, widow of | Kristnasamy, Retired Police Constable No. 159 ... | 30 49 ... | May 6 |
| | | | 1905. |
| Cecilia Jane, widow of | L. C. Koelmeyer, Retired Station Master, Ceylon Government Railway ... ... | 127 50 ... | September 21 |
| Carlinahamy, widow of | F. Samarasinghe, Retired Police Constable No. 1,476 | 13 42 ... | April 16 |
| Maria, widow of | Francis Perera, Retired Police Constable No. 1,494... | 21 75 ... | August 29 |
| Josephine Romera, widow of | D. H. Wijeyesinghe, Apothecary, Medical Department | 177 88 ... | October 29 |
| Caroline widow of | J. H. Perera, Mudaliyar, Puttalam pattu ... | 147 37 ... | October 6 |
| Alice Angelina, widow of | R. H. Gunasekera, Clerk, General Post Office ... | 87 14 ... | November 18 |
| Child of | Dr. W. E. Rudd, Colonial Surgeon ... | 872 84 ... | November 4 |
| Children of | L. P. Bottoni, Retired Clerk, General Post Office ... | 26 35 ... | October 1 |
| Tikiri Kumarihami, widow of | D. B. Tammitta, President, Village Tribunal, Demala hatpattu ... ... ... | 205 7 ... | November 21 |
| Georgina Wilhelmina, widow of | C. A. Vanderstraaten, Retired Postmaster, Colombo | 347 56 ... | December 28 |
| | | | 1904. |
| Children by 1st marriage<br>Do. 2nd do. | V. Thamboe, Retired Clerk, Public Works Department | 50 98<br>45 45 ... | October 15 |
| | | | 1905. |
| Francina Baltina, widow of | J. C. Darius, Retired Constable, Salt Department ... | 29 71 ... | December 14 |
| Ponnammal, widow of | A. A. Pararasinghe, Mudaliyar, Retired Medical Officer | 97 88 ... | November 17 |
| Eliza, widow of | E. Lovell, Retired Apothecary ... ... | 68 45 ... | December 2 |
| Dona Engeltina Hamine, widow of | D. S. Don Aaron, Arachchi, Patrol, Waterworks, Public Works Department ... | 34 37 ... | November 17 |
| | | | 1904. |
| Japamma, widow of | T. Nallasamy, Retired Police Constable, No. 1,307 ... | 23 29 ... | November 6 |

The following comparative statement gives particulars for the years 1884 to 1905, viz. :—

(1) The receipts, expenditure, and the nett receipts for each year ; and

(2) The amount to credit of the Fund, and the number of contributors and pensioners at the end of each year.

HILGROVE C. NICOLLE,
H. L. MOYSEY,
H. T. S. WARD,
J. VAN LANGENBERG,
E. DE KRETSER,
} Directors.

Colombo, February 21, 1906.

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Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure from 1884 to 1905.

| Receipts. | May to December, 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Abatements from Salaries | 31,883 65 | 64,522 73 | 86,242 32 | 86,645 48 | 94,737 46 | 100,583 17 | 105,672 41 |
| Interest... ... | 583 75 | 5,793 70 | 9,219 72 | 13,869 87 | 19,416 51 | 25,716 86 | 32,415 16 |
| Fines ... ... | — | 150 0 | — | 2 0 | 1 0 | 4 0 | 1 1 |
| Refunds ... | — | — | 15 53 | — | 979 72 | 563 6 | 685 46 |
| | 32,467 40 | 70,466 43 | 95,477 57 | 100,517 35 | 115,134 69 | 126,867 9 | 138,774 3 |
| *Expenditure.* | | | | | | | |
| Pensions paid ... | 108 59 | 1,701 95 | 5,656 63 | 7,670 50 | 10,307 23 | 12,812 47 | 16,779 71 |
| Refunds ... | 205 92 | 798 90 | 552 77 | 499 39 | 646 41 | 1,267 9 | 966 27 |
| Office Salaries, Contingencies, &c. ... | 119 34 | 68 5 | 755 56 | 1,467 13 | 1,447 97 | 1,561 83 | 1,688 58 |
| | 433 85 | 2,568 90 | 6,964 96 | 9,637 2 | 12,401 61 | 15,641 39 | 19,434 56 |
| Annual Receipts over Expenditure ... | 32,033 55 | 67,897 53 | 88,512 61 | 90,880 33 | 102,733 8 | 111,225 70 | 119,339 47 |
| Balance to credit of the Fund at the end of the year ... ... | 32,033 55 | 99,931 8 | 188,443 69 | 279,324 2 | 382,057 10 | 493,282 80 | 612,622 27 |
| *Contributors.* | | | | | | | |
| Number of Contributors | 1,075 | 1,144 | 1,545 | 1,606 | 1,925 | 2,195 | 2,365 |
| Number of Pensioners ... | — | 16 | 30 | 50 | 64 | 86 | 102 |

Comparative Statement, &c.—*continued.*

| Receipts. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. | 1895. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Abatements from Salaries | 114,305 35 | 124,169 73 | 135,537 6 | 150,813 25 | 174,674 90 | 177,873 39 | 184,378 83 | 193,228 18 |
| Interest... ... | 39,814 40 | 48,003 89 | 56,973 62 | 67,780 29 | 78,397 44 | 90,887 86 | 104,432 12 | 118,962 72 |
| Fines ... ... | — | 10 0 | 5 0 | 253 0 | 109 0 | 26 0 | 1 0 | 15 0 |
| Refunds ... | 748 40 | 1,314 42 | 1,188 27 | 1,674 91 | 1,698 45 | 2,916 9 | 2,664 91 | 9,265 6 |
| | 154,868 15 | 173,498 4 | 193,703 95 | 220,521 45 | 254,889 79 | 271,703 34 | 291,476 86 | 321,470 96 |
| *Expenditure.* | | | | | | | | |
| Pensions paid ... | 19,380 93 | 21,808 16 | 28,398 88 | 34,396 65 | 42,470 21 | 40,943 80 | 44,311 82 | 62,298 85 |
| Refunds ... | 909 55 | 422 49 | 494 74 | 3,752 89 | 2,312 32 | 1,442 29 | 3,136 44 | 10,048 31 |
| Office Salaries, Contingencies, &c. ... | 1,810 94 | 2,139 18 | 2,296 42 | 3,329 72 | 3,547 99 | 4,380 54 | 4,195 80 | 4,188 49 |
| | 22,101 42 | 24,369 83 | 31,190 4 | 41,479 26 | 48,330 52 | 46,766 63 | 51,644 6 | 76,535 65 |
| Annual Receipts over Expenditure ... | 132,766 73 | 149,128 21 | 162,513 91 | 179,042 19 | 206,549 27 | 224,936 71 | 239,832 80 | 244,935 31 |
| Balance to credit of the Fund at the end of the year ... ... | 745,389 0 | 894,517 21 | 1,057,031 12 | 1,236,073 31 | 1,442,622 58 | 1,667,559 29 | 1,907,392 9 | 2,152,327 40 |
| *Contributors.* | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Contributors | 2,403 | 2,471 | 2,594 | 3,078 | 3,498 | 3,548 | 3,675 | 3,916 |
| Number of Pensioners ... | 127 | 155 | 172 | 212 | 252 | 289 | 323 | 369 |

| Receipts. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Abatements from Salaries | 201,950 41 | 209,305 66 | 209,193 50 | 214,508 26 | 216,896 41 | 239,791 38 | 247,094 26 |
| Interest... ... | 133,604 1 | 149,757 97 | 164,591 58 | 181,799 50 | 198,894 34 | 216,761 39 | 235,645 92 |
| Fines ... ... | 2 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Refunds ... | 5,485 17 | 3,340 54 | 4,943 36 | 4,105 85 | 4,452 97 | 6,949 29 | 6,127 81 |
| | 341,041 59 | 362,404 17 | 378,728 44 | 400,413 61 | 420,243 72 | 463,502 6 | 488,867 99 |
| *Expenditure.* | | | | | | | |
| Pensions paid ... | 58,172 13 | 75,702 85 | 84,371 43 | 85,906 65 | 94,460 61 | 134,046 93 | 138,428 21 |
| Refunds ... | 5,858 75 | 12,972 21 | 3,705 43 | 7,801 72 | 11,396 33 | 7,173 13 | 6,824 40 |
| Office Salaries, Contingencies, &c. ... | 4,751 26 | *6,626 94 | †14,246 25 | 5,012 55 | ‡7,162 12 | §10,581 52 | ‖6,815 68 |
| | 68,782 14 | 95,302 0 | 102,323 11 | 98,720 92 | 113,019 6 | 151,801 58 | 152,068 29 |
| Annual Receipts over Expenditure ... | 272,259 45 | 267,102 17 | 276,405 33 | 301,692 69 | 307,224 66 | 311,700 48 | 336,799 70 |
| Balance to credit of the Fund at the end of the year ... ... | 2,424,586 85 | 2,691,689 2 | 2,968,094 35 | 3,269,787 4 | 3,577,011 70 | 3,888,712 18 | 4,225,511 88 |
| *Contributors.* | | | | | | | |
| Number of Contributors | 4,039 | 4,117 | 4,257 | 4,419 | 4,592 | 4,727 | 4,825 |
| Number of Pensioners ... | 417 | 454 | 493 | 538 | 592 | 621 | 670 |

* Includes a sum of Rs. 2,258·82 paid to Actuaries.
† Includes a sum of Rs. 9,612·84 paid to Actuaries.
‡ Includes a sum of Rs. 2,241·24 paid to Actuaries.
§ Includes a sum of Rs. 2,660·71 paid to Actuaries.
‖ Includes a sum of Rs. 866·25 paid to Actuaries.

# XXIX.—1906.

# SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1905.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the Year 1905."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

1906.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated December 12, 1905.

---

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the Year 1905":—

The Hon. Sir A. M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.
The Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER, Acting Auditor-General.
The Hon. Mr. H. C. NICOLLE, Treasurer.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS
The Hon. Mr. J. FERGUSON, C.M.G.
} Unofficial Members.

# THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1905.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to consider the Supplementary Estimates for the year 1905 having considered the various items, and having heard the explanations thereon of the Colonial Secretary, recommend that the Draft Ordinance be passed with the additions and reductions made at the instance of the Colonial Secretary, a list of which is hereto appended, with an Explanatory Memorandum of the principal sums which comprise the expenditure.

A. M. ASHMORE.
GEORGE M. FOWLER.
HILGROVE C. NICOLLE.
S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
F. C. LOOS.
J. FERGUSON.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, December 14, 1905.

*Annexure.*

LIST OF ADDITIONS AND REDUCTIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

| | Additions. Rs. c. | Reductions. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 14.—REGISTRAR, SUPREME COURT. | | |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Circuit and other expenses of the Supreme Court .. | 3,500 0 .. | — |
| *Police Magistrate, Marawila.* | | |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Transport .. .. .. | 35 0 .. | — |
| Petty expenses .. .. .. | 15 0 .. | — |
| *Fiscal, North-Western Province.* | | |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Witnesses' expenses .. .. | 600 0 .. | — |
| 15.—INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE. | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Increase of pay to 2nd and 3rd class constables .. | 17 50 .. | — |
| 24.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES. | | |
| Contribution from the Colony towards memorial statue of the Ceylon Volunteers who fell in the South African War .. .. | — .. | 1,000 0 |
| 28.—POST OFFICE. | | |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Re-erection of telephone wires .. .. | 5,000 0 .. | — |
| 29.—RAILWAY DEPARTMENT. | | |
| *Auditor-General, Railway Branch.* | | |
| Personal Emoluments. | | |
| Salary of clerk, Class II., for December, 1905 .. | 133 33 .. | — |
| Capital Charges. | | |
| Cost of Kadugannawa Incline Deviations .. | 27,000 0 .. | — |
| 31.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. | | |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Travelling allowance .. .. | 1,200 0 .. | — |
| Carried over .. | 37,500 83 | 1,000 0 |

| | Additions. Rs. c. | Reductions. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward ... | 37,500 83 | 1,000 0 |
| **34.—Immigration.** | | |
| Other Charges. | | |
| Cost of maintenance of dispensary at Tondi, 1903–1904 | 1,670 0 .. | — |
| **37.—Public Works Extraordinary.** | | |
| *New Works and Buildings.* | | |
| *Central Province.* | | |
| Completing quarters for jail overseers and guards, Nuwara Eliya .. ... .. | 1,100 0 ... | — |
| *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.* | | |
| *Western Province.* | | |
| Secretariat buildings ... ... | — ... | 7,000 0 |
| *Lands and Buildings to be acquired.* | | |
| *North-Western Province.* | | |
| Acquisition of house and 6 acres of land at Kurunegala | 15,000 0 .. | — |
| *Northern Province.* | | |
| Acquisition of land for market at Eluthumaddaval .. | 262 50 .. | — |
| | 55,533 33 | 8,000 0 |
| Deduct amount reduced .. | 8,000 0 | |
| Nett addition .. | 47,533 33 | |

Transfers.

15.—Police Department.

Increase of salaries to 2nd and 3rd class constables, Harbour Police, Rs. 1,190, transferred to No. 10, Port and Marine Department, Colombo.

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## Memorandum to accompany Supplementary Estimates.

4. *Secretariat*, Rs. 61,523·75.—The greater portion of this expenditure is for the Printing Office, made up of the following items :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Wages of daily paid men and pieceworkers ... ... | 10,000 |
| Incidental expenses ... ... ... | 1,900 |
| Paper ... ... ... ... | 19,000 |
| Monotypes ... ... ... ... | 21,744 |
| Rs. | 52,644 |

For the Colonial Secretary's Office there are only two large votes, viz. :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| For Clerks copying title deeds ... ... ... | 3,000 |
| For petty expenses ... ... ... | 2,000 |

7. *Provincial Administration*, Rs. 356,173·89.—

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| The Pearl Fishery accounts for ... | — | 110,000 |
| Salt votes :— | | |
| Northern Province ... ... | 11,664 | |
| Southern Province ... ... | 73,500 | |
| Eastern Province ... ... | 27,200 | |
| North-Western Province ... ... | 82,000 | |
| | | 194,364 |
| Rs. | | 304,364 |

The principal items which make up the difference of less than Rs. 52,000 are :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Western Province : | |
| Law prosecutions ... ... ... | 3,772 |
| Central Province : | |
| Acquisition of land, Deiyannewela ... ... | 1,610 |
| Value of two lots of land at Nuwara Eliya deposited in the District Court for payment to claimants ... | 19,622 |
| Northern Province : | |
| Relief works ... ... ... | 6,000 |
| North-Central Province : | |
| Grant in aid for building dispensaries ... ... | 3,863 |
| Value of land for compensating restorers of tanks ... | 3,147 |
| Repairs to existing dispensaries ... ... | 1,000 |
| Rs. | 39,014 |

11. *Port and Marine Department, Colombo; Principal Collector of Customs*, Rs. 75,000.—This is for cost of Priestman's grab and barge.

14. *Legal Departments: Fiscals*, Rs. 18,048.—Almost the whole of this expenditure is in connection with the Sessions of the Supreme Court held in the various Provinces; the votes allowed in the Estimates for witnesses' expenses, and batta to jurors, were insufficient. A sum of nearly Rs. 3,000 is for inquests in the Western, Eastern, and North-Western Provinces.

15. *Police*, Rs. 70,418.—Of this sum, about Rs. 57,000 is for personal emoluments. The salaries of the Inspector-General of Police and the two new Superintendents amount to Rs. 13,266, and the rest is for increase of pay to the 2nd and 3rd Class Constables, excepting about Rs. 20,000 for three months' pay of extra sergeants and men under the Police Reorganization Scheme.

The vote under Other Charges is Rs. 13,466. The following are the larger items :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Travelling expenses, punitive police, Batticaloa ... | 1,792 |
| Bicycles ... ... ... ... | 2,000 |
| Petty expenses : Police Reorganization ... ... | 1,000 |
| Western Province : Travelling allowance ... ... | 1,500 |
| North-Western Province : Travelling allowance ... | 1,550 |

18. *Hospitals and Dispensaries*, Rs. 20,238.—The principal supplementary votes that have been granted are for the under-mentioned institutions :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Lunatic Asylum .... ... ... | 8,000 |
| Temporary smallpox and other hospitals, Western Province ... | 4,000 |
| Civil Hospital, Kandy ... ... ... | 4,000 |
| Temporary smallpox and other hospitals, Southern Province ... | 10,000 |
| Civil Hospital, Ratnapura ... ... ... | 2,000 |

20. *Education*, Rs. 23,090.—The expenditure is chiefly on account of—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Grants in aid for existing schools ... ... | 9,478 |
| Grants to pupil teachers of aided schools ... ... | 1,574 |
| Allowance of monitors and bonus to headmasters ... | 6,888 |
| Additional equipment, Technical College ... ... | 4,288 |
| Rs. | 22,228 |

23. *Military Expenditure*, Rs. 146,961·37.—This includes Rs. 139,636·25, being balance payable on account of Military Contribution for 1904 and Rs. 3,750 for the Nuwara Eliya Sanitarium.

24. *Miscellaneous Services*, Rs. 78,127.—The supplementary vote for plague precautions is nearly Rs. 50,000 (the vote for 1905 was reduced from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 50,000). There are only three other large items, viz.:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Expenditure in connection with the publication of the "Epigraphia Zeylanica" ... ... ... | 5,000 |
| Contribution to the Victoria Eye Hospital ... ... | 4,323 |
| Contribution to loss on reduced rates for telegrams to Europe ... | 6,748 |

27. *Forest Department*, Rs. 40,232.—Supplementary provision is made for increase of salaries to the Assistant Conservators (Rs. 1,666) and for the two probationers at Dehra Dun (Rs. 2,250). The balance is for "Fellings" for sleepers for the Railway.

28. *Post Office*, Rs. 173,529.—The principal items which comprise this expenditure are :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Stores, &c., for the Cinnamon Gardens Telephone Exchange | ... | 38,500 |
| Re-erection of telephone wires ... | ... | 34,200 |
| Contribution to Eastern Mail Subsidy ... | ... | 91,020 |
| | Rs. | 163,720 |

29. *Railway Department*, Rs. 492,591 :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) The votes for "Personal Emoluments" amount to | ... | 42,674 |
| (2) Under "Other Charges" (deducting savings) | ... | 173,131 |
| (3) Special Expenditure ... ... | ... | 5,015 |
| (4) New Works ... ... ... | ... | 271,771 |
| | Rs. | 492,591 |

A large part of the expenditure under (1) and (2) is in connection with the opening of the section of the Northern Railway from Anuradhapura to Jaffna. Under (4), New Works, the larger items are as follows :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Improvements to dangerous localities, Bandarawela Line | ... | 7,236 |
| Improving tunnels between Nanu-oya and Haputale | ... | 36,572 |
| Priestman's dredger and grab ... ... | ... | 14,500 |
| Stone crusher ... ... ... | ... | 7,820 |
| Improvements at Polgahawela ... ... | ... | 5,168 |
| Tyer's Tablet System ... ... | ... | 34,500 |
| Kadugannawa Incline deviations ... | ... | 110,000 |

31. *Irrigation Department*, Rs. 412,369.—Of this sum, Rs. 331,234 is for new works, a like sum being chargeable to Loan account. The other large items which make up the difference are :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Construction of minor works ... ... | ... | 15,625 |
| Repairs to instruments ... ... | ... | 11,954 |
| Salaries, allowance, furniture, &c. ... | ... | 13,005 |
| Tools and plant ... ... ... | ... | 21,043 |

No provision was made in the Estimates for 1905 for the above-mentioned services.

XXX.—1906.

# SCHOOLS BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to extend the powers of Municipal Councils and Local Boards with regard to the provision and maintenance of Schools."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1906.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated August 14, 1905.

---

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to extend the powers of Municipal Councils and Local Boards with regard to the provision and maintenance of Schools":—

The Hon. Mr. A. M. ASHMORE, Lieutenant-Governor.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C., Attorney-General.
The Hon. Mr. H. W. BRODHURST, Government Agent, Western Province.
The Hon. Mr. H. WACE, Government Agent, Central Province.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD
The Hon. Mr. J. FERGUSON, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. G. F. WALKER
} Unofficial Members.

# SCHOOLS BILL.

THE Sub-Committee recommend that the power to establish vernacular schools given by the Draft Ordinance to Municipal Councils and Local Boards be extended so as to provide for the establishment of such schools in towns or villages subject to "The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892."

2.—The Sub-Committee further recommend that the attendance of children should be made compulsory not only at schools established under the Ordinance, but also at existing schools at which efficient provision is made for instruction in the vernacular languages.

3. The Sub-Committee have prepared a section, which will stand as section 9 of the amending Bill, dealing with the question of religious instruction.

4. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee will entail numerous amendments in the Bill.

5. The amendments suggested by the Sub-Committee are shown in the accompanying printed copy of the Bill.

A. M. ASHMORE.
ALFRED G. LASCELLES.
H. W. BRODHURST.
HERBERT WACE.
S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
W. G. ROCKWOOD.
J. FERGUSON.
GILES F. WALKER.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, January 8, 1906.

XXXI.—1906.

# IRRIGATION BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Irrigation Works and to the Cultivation of Paddy Lands in this Island."

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1906.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated February 14, 1906.

---

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Irrigation Works and to the Cultivation of Paddy Lands in this Island":—

The Hon. Sir A. M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C., Attorney-General.
The Hon. Mr. H. WACE, C.M.G., Government Agent, Central Province.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. Mr. A. KANAGASABAI

# IRRIGATION BILL.

THE Sub-Committee recommend the adoption of the Draft Ordinance subject to the amendments shown in the accompanying printed copy of the Bill.

2. The amendments, which are numerous, are mostly verbal, and have been necessitated by the prolixity and obscurity of the original Ordinances embodied in the Bill. In particular the Sub-Committee have found it necessary to re-draft chapters VII. and VIII. of the Bill.

A. M. ASHMORE.
A. G. LASCELLES.
H. WACE.
S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
A. KANAGASABAI.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, February 27, 1906.

XXXII.—1906.

# PAPERS

RELATING TO

# DISTRESS IN MULLAITTIVU AND PUNARYN

DURING 1904-1905,

OWING TO

# THE FAILURE OF PADDY CROPS.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 15 cents.

1906.

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# RELIEF WORKS.

## No. 1.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Jaffna Kachcheri,
No. 344. July 12, 1905.

SIR,—ADVERTING to my report E 70 of the 27th March last, I have the honour to state that owing to the very serious failure of paddy crops in the Mullaittivu District and in the Punaryn division of the Jaffna District in 1904-1905, it is reported that the people of these places are likely to be in distress this year, and after inquiry I am satisfied that it is necessary to provide some relief.

2. My Assistant at Mullaittivu recommends that relief be given in the shape of—

(1) Grant of chenas;
(2) Relief work on tanks; and
(3) Relief work on minor roads.

3. As regards (1), I have instructed him to allow old chenas to really deserving people at the rate of 2 acres to each family on payment of a rental of Re. 1 per acre, such persons not having refused to work on the railway.

4. As regards (2), a sum of Rs. 400 out of the Irrigation Fine Fund can be spent on tanks in Udaiarur as a means of relieving the distressed in the division. But as these measures are not sufficient, I request that I may be allowed a sum of Rs. 6,000, viz., Rs. 4,000 for Mullaittivu to be spent chiefly on the improvement of minor roads in that district as was done in 1890, when a sum of Rs. 6,000 was allowed for the Mullaittivu and Vavuniya Districts. For Pûnaryn I ask for Rs. 2,000 to spend on the improvement of the Punaryn-Parantan road—a much needed work.

5. A portion of the Rs. 6,000 will be spent on the purchase of seed paddy and rice.

I am, &c.,
J. P. LEWIS,
Acting Government Agent.

## No. 2.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
No. 464. Colombo, July 28, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 344 of the 12th July, 1905, regarding the question of granting relief to the people of the Mullaittivu District and the Punaryn division, I am directed to authorize you to include provision in your Supplementary Estimates of the current year for a sum of Rs. 6,000, viz., Rs. 4,000 chiefly for the improvement of minor roads in the Mullaittivu District and Rs. 2,000 for work on the Punaryn-Parantan road, a portion of such sum being set apart for the purchase of seed paddy and rice.

2. I am to direct you to forward to this office a weekly report of the works on which employment is given, showing the number of persons employed (men, women, and children separately), and the rates of pay (rice and coin) issued.

3. I am further to state that a European officer should be instructed to visit all the works at least once a week.

4. I am to point out that payment in rice with a very small proportion of coin should be made in preference to payment in cash.

I am, &c.,
A. G. CLAYTON,
for Colonial Secretary.

## No. 3.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Kachcheri,
No. 434. Jaffna, August 16, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 464 of 28th July last, I have the honour to annex copy of letter No. 193 of 4th instant received from the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu, on the subject.

2. I have to state that inspection of the works in Punaryn division might possibly be made once a week, but I would suggest once a fortnight being sufficient, owing to the difficulty which sometimes occurs in getting back from Punaryn to Jaffna by boat when there is a lull in the wind or the wind is contrary.

I am, &c.,
J. P. LEWIS,
Acting Government Agent.

Enclosure in No. 3.

The ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENT, MULLAITTIVU, to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
August 4, 1905.

No. 193.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 65 of 2nd instant, forwarding copy of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's letter No. 464 of 28th July last, I have the honour to inform you that it is quite impossible for a European officer to visit all the works proposed once a week.

The Chief Irrigation Inspector has his hands full now with tank restoration on estimates framed by Mr. Booth, and even if he or I had *nothing else to do* the mere distances of the works from one another make it impossible for each work to be inspected once a week.

I am, &c.,
R. A. G. FESTING,
Assistant Government Agent.

---

No. 4.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 29, 1905.

No. 530.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 434 of the 16th August, 1905, forwarding copy of a letter from your Assistant at Mullaittivu with regard to the visiting of Relief Works, I am directed to approve your suggestion that inspections of the works in the Punaryn division be made once a fortnight.

2. I am to inquire who visits the other working parties.

I am, &c.,
G. F. FORREST,
for Colonial Secretary.

---

No 5.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, September 12, 1905.

No. 496.

SIR,—WITH reference to the second paragraph of your letter No. 530 of 29th August, I have the honour to forward copy of letter No. 240 of 4th instant received from the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu, on the subject.

I am, &c.,
L. S. WOOLF,
for Government Agent.

---

Enclosure in No. 5.

The ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENT, MULLAITTIVU, to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, JAFFNA.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
September 4, 1905.

No. 240.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 72 of 1st instant, I have the honour to inform you that I shall visit each work as often as possible, but I cannot undertake to visit each work once a fortnight because that would be quite impossible. The Chief Headman will supervise the works.

I am, &c.,
R. A. G. FESTING,
Assistant Government Agent.

---

No. 6.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 23, 1905.

No. 601.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 496 of the 12th September, 1905, forwarding a letter from your Assistant at Mullaittivu regarding the visiting of the Relief Works, I am directed to inquire when work will begin.

I am, &c.,
J. M. DAVIES,
for Colonial Secretary.

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No. 7.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, October 7, 1905.

No. 540.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 601 of 23rd September last, I have the honour to inform you that the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu, reports that the works were begun during the first week of the month of September, but he delayed reporting until he had himself inspected the works.

I am, &c.,
L. S. WOOLF,
for Government Agent.

## No. 8.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, October 18, 1905.

No. 567.

SIR,—WITH reference to the second paragraph of your letter No. 464 of 28th July last, I have the honour to forward copy of letter No. 282 of 30th September last, received from the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu, on the subject.

I am, &c.,
J. P. LEWIS,
Acting Government Agent.

Enclosure in No. 8.

The ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENT, MULLAITTIVU, to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
September 30, 1905.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 76 of 18th instant, I have the honour to report that the works taken in hand now are :—

(1) Clearing the park, Vavuniya.
(2) Opening a new road from Mamadu to Karunkalikkulam *via* Mahakachchakkodiya.
(3) Improving the minor road from Oddusuddan to Nedunkeni.

On the above works 72 men, 27 boys, and 4 women are at present employed. Men are paid 50 and 37½ cents according to the work they do, and boys and women 25 cents each. The amount already advanced to headmen for payment is Rs. 600, and for ten bags rice is Rs. 130·93.

I have inspected these works and fair progress has been made. Work No. 2, which is in charge of the Ratemahatmaya, is very satisfactory. In work No. 3 I have declined to pass some of the jungle clearing, which is to be re-done. As soon as the rice is received the District Mudaliyar expects to have double the number of coolies at work.

I shall inspect work No. 3 again on my return to Mullaittivu.

I am, &c.,
R. A. G. FESTING,
Assistant Government Agent.

## No. 9.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 2, 1905.

No. 675.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 567 of 18th October, 1905, I am directed to point out that the rates paid for the relief work are ordinary, if not rather above ordinary local wages, and that relief works should be paid for at lower rates so that the people will go back to their ordinary work as soon as they can.

2. I am to inquire how long you consider that relief will be required.

3. Cultivation will suffer if the inducement of good pay for light work on roads is offered for an indefinite term.

I am, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

## No. 10.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, October 23, 1905.

No. 579.

SIR,—WITH reference to my letter No. 567 of 18th instant, I have the honour to forward copy of letter No. 281 of 4th instant received from the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu, on the above subject.

I am, &c.,
J. H. LEAK,
for Government Agent.

Enclosure in No. 10.

The ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENT, MULLAITTIVU, to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, JAFFNA.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
October 4, 1905.

No. 281.

SIR,—IN continuation of my letter of 30th instant, I have the honour to report that I again inspected the relief work in progress on the Oddusuddan-Nedunkeni minor road on 2nd instant. I find good progress has been made. Between 60 and 70 persons, including women and children, were at work.

I am, &c.,
R. A. G. FESTING,
Assistant Government Agent.

## No. 11.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Jaffna Kachcheri,
No. 581. October 23, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to my letter No. 579 of this date I have the honour to forward copy of letter No. 307 of 12th instant, received from the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu, on the above subject.

I am, &c.,
L. S. WOOLF,
for Government Agent.

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Enclosure in No. 11.

The ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENT, MULLAITTIVU, to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, JAFFNA.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
No. 307. October 12, 1905.

SIR,—REFERRING to my letter No. 281 of 4th instant, I have the honour to report that on an average 155 men, 11 women, and 38 boys were at work during the last week. The rates of wages for men were 50 and 37 cents, for women 30 cents, and for boys 25 and 20 cents according to work done. Ten bags of rice were issued. Over a thousand rupees have already been spent.

I am, &c.,
R. A. G. FESTING,
Assistant Government Agent.

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## No. 12.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Kachcheri,
No. 615. Jaffna, November 11, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to my letter No. 581 of 23rd October last, I have the honour to forward copy of letter No. 317 of 20th October last, received from the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu, on the above subject.

I am, &c.,
J. P. LEWIS,
Acting Government Agent.

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Enclosure in No. 12.

The ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENT, MULLAITTIVU, to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, JAFFNA.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
No. 317. October 20, 1905.

SIR,—IN reference to my letter No. 307 of 12th instant, I have the honour to submit my report on inspection of the following relief works :—

(1) *Minor road from Oddusuddan to Nedunkeni.*—I inspected part of this road on October 14. Work has now been completed and what I saw was satisfactory. I shall inspect the whole road on my next circuit.

(2) *Clearing of Park, Vavuniya.*—I inspected this work on October 18. Progress is not very good, and I have reduced the rates of pay as the people have not been doing a full day's work.

(3) *Minor road from Nainamadu to Mamadu.*—I inspected this road on October 19. Clearing work satisfactory. The road is being raised where it passes between the paddy fields at Ananter-Puliyankulam and side drains are being cut. Progress satisfactory.

Other works in progress, but not inspected :—

(i.) *Minor road from Nedunkeni to Kulankulam.*—Work was begun only three days ago on this road. As I was pressed for time I saw no reason to inspect it. I shall inspect next circuit.

(ii.) *New road from Mamadu* viâ *Mahakachchakkodiya.*—I have had no time to inspect this since my last visit at end of September. I shall inspect next circuit.

I am, &c.,
R. A. G. FESTING,
Assistant Government Agent.

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## No. 13.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Kachcheri,
No. 628. Jaffna, November 18, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to my letter No. 615 of 10th instant, I have the honour to forward copy of letter No. 348 of 7th instant received from the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu, on the above subject.

I am, &c.,
J. P. LEWIS,
Acting Government Agent.

Enclosure in No. 13.

The ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENT, MULLAITTIVU, to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, JAFFNA.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
No. 348. November 7, 1905.

SIR,—IN reference to my letter No. 317 of 20th ultimo, I have the honour to report that I have inspected the following relief works since my last report:—

1. *Minor road from Nedunkeni to Oddusuddan.*—This work has been completed. The road has been well cleared, the approaches to sreams sloped, and side drains for about 1¾ mile cut, a culvert (cost of pipes for which was met from the District Road Committee funds) has been inserted.

2. *Nainamadu-Mamadu minor road.*—Jungle clearing for a distance of about five miles has been well done. Side drains have been cut at Anantar-Puliynkulam and the road has been raised. Works satisfactory.

3. *Nedunkeni to Kulankulam minor road.*—About half of this road has been cleared. Works satisfactory.

4. *Park clearing at Vavuniya.*—Little or no progress made since my last report. I have stopped work as it is clear that the District Mudaliyar is not properly supervising it and getting a full day's work out of the labourers.

5. *New road from Mamadu* viâ *Mahakachchakkodiya.*—Clearing finished. Work well done. In me places a little earthwork has been done. Work good. Road may now be handed over to then District Road Committee.

I am, &c.,

R. A. G. FESTING,
Assistant Government Agent.

## No. 14.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Kachcheri,
No. 625. Jaffna, November 16, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 675 of 2nd instant, I have the honour to state that the rates paid are ordinary and there is no likelihood of the people refusing to go back to their usual occupation as soon as the relief works are finished. I cannot bring myself to accept the suggestion that relief works should be paid for at lower rates than are usually charged for similar work. Perhaps it is not realized how extremely badly off many of the people in the Mullaittivu District are after two dry years.

2. It is impossible to say how long relief will be required. At present the prospects of the farmers at Mullaittivu are extremely gloomy.

Very few tanks, I understand, have collected sufficient water even to begin cultivation; and the crops that have been sown in tank beds are mostly drying for want of water. If, however, good rain falls later on, and tanks are well filled, it is possible that there will be less distress, but at present it is impossible to state whether further relief will be required ea ly next year.

3. The Assistant Government Agent reports that the amount allowed for immediate purposes is sufficient.

I am, &c.,

J. P. LEWIS,
Acting Government Agent.

## No. 15.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
No 740. Colombo, December 2, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 625 of the 16th November, 1905, I am directed to inquire what rates are being paid for labour on relief work, and what are the ordinary rates ruling in the district.

I am, &c.,

F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

## No. 16.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Kachcheri,
No. 704. Jaffna, December 15, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 740 of 2nd instant, I have the honour to inform you that the ordinary rates ruling in the Mullaittivu District have been paid, viz., cents 50 per day to full-grown men, cents 36 to women, and cents 25 to children.

2. In the town of Mullaittivu rates are cheaper, viz., cents 37 to men, cents 25 to women, and cents 20 to children, and the people who are working on the relief works in the town are paid at the local rates.

3. If any further relief works are applied for in Punaryn, I intend paying wages at the rate of four measures of rice a day only = 25 cents.

I am, &c.,

J. P. LEWIS,
Acting Government Agent.

## No. 17.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
No. 12. Colombo, December 8, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 704 of the 15th December, 1905, I am directed to inform you that unless much stronger reason appears than is shown by the facts before Government, you should extend to Mullaittivu the system you are adopting in Punaryn or something analogous to it.

I am, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

## No. 18.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
No. 714. Colombo, November 23, 1905.

SIR,—IN returning herewith the Diary of the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu, for October, 1905, I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to request you to submit a full report showing all expenditure and all work done under the Famine Grant to the Mullaittivu District.

I am, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

## No. 19.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Jaffna Kachcheri,
No. 39. January 15, 1906.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 714 of 23rd November last, I have the honour to forward a statement received from the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu, showing the number of days on which work was done on each relief work and the average number of people who worked per day together with total cost.

I am, &c.,
J. P. LEWIS,
Acting Government Agent.

Enclosure in No. 19.

Statement showing the number of days on which work was done on each Relief Work and the average number of people who worked per day, together with total cost.

| | Name of Work. | Amount spent. Rs. c. | Number of days during which work was done. | Average Number of Men, Women, and Children who worked per day. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Road from Mamadu to Karumbaikkulam | 635 93 | 42 | 36 |
| 2. | Park clearing, Vavuniya | 198 70 | 62 | 8 |
| 3. | Road from Oddusuddan to Nedunkeni | 517 72 | 50 | 27 |
| 4. | Road from Nedunkeni to Kulankulam | 222 12 | 15 | 37 |
| 5. | Road from Nainamadu to Marailuppai | 202 15 | 28 | 17 |
| 6. | Seabeach road, Mullaittivu | 427 0 | 34 | 24 |
| 7. | Road from Kanukkeni to Kumulamunai | 209 24 | 71 | 75 |
| | Rs. | 2,412 86 | | |

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
January 3, 1906.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Assistant Government Agent.

## No. 20.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
No. 103. Colombo, February 8, 1906.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 39 of the 15th January, 1906, forwarding a statement received from your Assistant at Mullaittivu, showing the number of days on which work was done on each relief work, and the average number of people who worked per day, together with total cost, I am directed to inform you that what was desired was a full report upon the distress—the work done, the money expended in Mullaittivu, and whether the work still continues.

2. I am to ask you to submit a summary of the whole operations, indicating the measures taken to secure that the liberality of Government has not been abused.

I am, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

## No. 21.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Jaffna Kachcheri,
No. 139. March 14, 1906

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 103 of 8th February last, I have the honour to forward for your information copy of letter No. 32 of the 27th February received from the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu. On the point referred to I do not think that the liberality of Government has been abused, except possibly in one case, which forms the subject of a charge against the District Mudaliyar.

2. Mr. Festing was of opinion that in this case it had to some extent been abused. I was not myself satisfied that the charge had been satisfactorily proved.

I am, &c.,
J. P. LEWIS,
Acting Government Agent.

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Enclosure No. 1 in No. 21.

The ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENT, MULLAITTIVU, to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
No. 32. February 27, 1906.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 7 of 14th instant, I have the honour to submit the following report gathered from records left by my predecessor.

2. The year 1904 was one of great scarcity almost throughout the district. The people are dependent mainly on the paddy crop, and this was almost entirely a failure owing to the drought. Rice rose to double its ordinary price and became very scarce.

3. To relieve the distress the works mentioned in my predecessor's report No. 241 E of 3rd December, 1905, were undertaken. As to the work actually done I am not in a position to add anything to my predecessor's report.

4. The amounts expended on the different works were as follows:—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Road from Mamadu to Karunkalikkulam *via* Mahakachchakkodiya and Periyapuliyankulam .. .. | 635 | 93 |
| (2) Minor road from Oddusuddan to Nedunkeni .. .. | 517 | 72 |
| (3) Minor road from Nedunkeni to Kulankulam .. .. | 222 | 12 |
| (4) Minor road from Nainamadu to Marailuppai .. .. | 202 | 15 |
| (5) Park clearing, Vavuniya .. .. .. | 198 | 70 |
| (6) Seabeach road, Mullaittivu .. .. .. | 182 | 78 |
| (7) Kumilamunai minor road .. .. .. | 141 | 52 |

5. The people were paid at the rate of 37½ to 50 cents for a man and 25 to 30 cents for a woman per diem by the Chief Headman, who was in charge of the work. Part payments were sometimes made in rice, which was also imported and sold at cost price to relieve the great scarcity.

6. The Assistant Government Agent inspected the different works as often as possible on circuit, and, as far as he could, roughly estimated the amount of work done. Beyond this the Chief Headman were trusted to see that the liberality of Government was not abused.

7. No relief works are going on now; but as the distress throughout the district is greater even than last year, I am sending in proposals very shortly for further relief works.

I am, &c.,
C. V. BRAYNE,
Assistant Government Agent.

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Enclosure No. 2 in No. 21.

The ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENT, MULLAITTIVU, to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
No. 241/E. December 8, 1905.

SIR,—IN reply to your letter No. 93 of 29th ultimo, forwarding copy of letter No. 714 of 23rd November, 1905, from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, I have the honour to submit below my report on Relief Works in the District.

(1) *Road from Mamadu to Karungalikulam* viâ *Mahakachchakodi and Periyapuliyankulam.*—This is a new road in extent about ten miles. As far as possible the village path was followed, but in many cases deviations had to be made to avoid tank beds and other bad ground. The work was in charge of the Ratemahatmaya and has been well done. The majority of the work done was merely clearing and felling, but a little earth cutting had to be done in places. I inspected the whole road twice and have handed it over to the District Road Committee, who will from time to time, as funds permit, insert the necessary culverts. The surface of the road is naturally rough in places, but this will improve with time. The road will be a very useful one. Amount expended Rs. 635·93.

(2) *Minor road from Oddusuddan to Nedunkeni.*—This road was thoroughly cleared. Its length is seven miles. Side drains have been cut on both sides of the road for a distance of about a mile. The approaches to stream crossings have been sloped and other work cutting in places has been done. A cement pipe culvert has been inserted, the cost of the pipes and their transport being met from District Road Committee funds. The total cost of these improvements was Rs. 517·72. I inspected the work several times while in progress. The last time I came in my cart down this road and covered the distance (seven miles) in under two hours, which speaks well for its condition. The road is an important one, as it connects the old and new trace roads. The work was in charge of the Distict Mudaliyar, Vavuniya North.

(3) *Minor road from Nedunkeni to Kulankulam.*—This road is a continuation of the above-mentioned road. It was cleared for a distance of four miles and a small deviation was cut at a cost of Rs. 222·12. The work was in charge of the District Mudaliyar, Vavuniya North. I inspected it once. It is satisfactory. The whole length of the road to Kulankulam could not be cleared as funds did not permit.

(4) *Nainamadu to Marailuppai minor road.*—This road was cleared to a distance of five miles, deep side drains were cut on either side of the road where it passes between the paddy fields of Anantar-Puliyankulam, and the road was raised. Total cost Rs. 202·15. The work was in charge of the District Mudaliyar, Vavuniya North, and has been done satisfactorily. I inspected twice.

(5) *Park clearing, Vavuniya.*—An extent of about ten acres was opened. The work was in charge of the District Mudaliyar, Vavuniya South. I inspected it three times, and on the last occasion, being convinced that the District Mudaliyar was simply wasting money and not attending to the work properly I stopped further work. The total cost was Rs. 198·70, just about double what it should have been. The District Mudaliyar has been reported to the Government Agent over this.

(6) *Seabeach road, Mullaittivu.*—The sand has been cleared off this road and clay laid down. A distance of about 200 yards has been completed. Work still in progress and satisfactory. It is in charge of the District Mudaliyar, Maritime Pattu, and will be completed before the end of the year. Up to date Rs. 182·78 have been spent.

(7) *Kumulamunai minor road.*—Earthwork is still going on and is satisfactory. The road has had to be raised and side drains cut. It was badly washed and broken up about two years ago when it was flooded by the spill water of Kanukkeni tank. A cement pipe culvert is being inserted, the cost of the pipes and their transport being met from District Road Committee funds. Up to date Rs. 141·52 has been spent. The work is in charge of the District Mudaliyar, Maritime Pattus.

8. A sum of Rs. 1,147 was advanced to the indigent and deserving for the purchase of seed paddy, to be repaid next August. No advances were made to people who had cattle or other property which could be sold for the purchase of paddy. No advance were made to persons who had failed to do their annual labour on their tanks. No advance exceeding Rs. 20 was made to any person. The advances were all paid by me personally into the hands of the recipients.

NOTE.—The amount spent include cost of rice and paddy provided for the labourers.

I am, &c.,

R. A. G. FESTING,
Assistant Government Agent.

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## No. 22.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 2, 1906.

No. 236.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 139 of 14th March, 1906, forwarding a copy of a letter from your Assistant at Mullaittivu regarding the above subject, I am directed to request you to furnish me early with a statement of the total expenditure on all the relief works in the Mullaittivu District.

I am, &c.,

F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

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## No. 23.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Jaffna Kachcheri,
April 20, 1906.

No. 206.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 236 of 2nd instant, I have the honour to forward copy of report No. 67 of 10th instant received from the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu, on the subject.

I am, &c.,

F. H. PRICE,
Acting Government Agent.

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Enclosure in No. 23.

No. 67.

REPORT.

| | Name of Work. | Expenditure Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | New road from Mamadu to Karunkulakkulam *via* Machakachchakkodiya .. .. .. | 635 | 93 |
| 2. | Minor road from Oddusuddan to Nedunkeni .. .. | 517 | 72 |
| 3. | Minor road from Nedunkeni to Kulankulam .. .. | 222 | 12 |
| 4. | Minor road from Nainamadu to Marailuppai .. .. | 202 | 15 |
| 5. | Park clearing, Vavuniya .. .. .. | 198 | 70 |
| 6. | Seabeach road, Mullaittivu .. .. .. | 427 | 0 |
| 7. | Kumulamunai road .. .. .. | 209 | 24 |
| 8. | Advanced for seed paddy .. .. .. | 1,147 | 0 |
| | Total—Rs. | 3,559 | 86 |

C. V. BRAYNE,
Assistant Government Agent.

Mullaittivu, April 10, 1906.

XXXIII.—1906.

# PATENTS BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the granting of Patents for Inventions."

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1906.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated February 14, 1906.

---

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the granting of Patents for Inventions":—

The Hon. Sir A. M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C., Attorney-General.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. JACKSON, Principal Collector of Customs.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING,
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN,
} Unofficial Members.

# PATENTS BILL.

THE Sub-Committee recommend the adoption of the Ordinance subject to the amendments shown on the printed copy of the Ordinance.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, February 27, 1906.

A. M. ASHMORE.
ALFRED G. LASCELLES.
W. H. JACKSON.
F. C. LOOS.
E. ROSLING.
W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.

XXXIV.—1906.

# TOWN SCHOOLS BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for compulsory Vernacular Education in Municipal and Local Board Towns and in Towns under the operation of 'The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892.'"

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1906.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated February 7, 1906.

---

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for compulsory Vernacular Education in Municipal and Local Board Towns and in Towns under the operation of 'The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892'":—

The Hon. Sir A. M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C., Attorney-General.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD, Acting Government Agent, Western Province.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE,
The Hon. Mr. J. FERGUSON, C.M.G.,
The Hon. Mr. A. KANAGASABAI,
} Unofficial Members.

# TOWN SCHOOLS BILL.

THE Sub-Committee recommend the adoption of the Bill subject to the amendments shown in the accompanying printed copy of the Bill, the principal of which are the following, viz. :—

(1) The amendment of section 8 so as to enable the principle of compulsory education to be applied either to both boys and girls or to boys only.

(2) The reduction of the age limit in the case of Mohammedan and Tamil girls from twelve to ten.

(3) The substitution of a new clause for sub-section 8 (1) (*b*) with regard to the instruction which will be accepted as an alternative to instruction in a school established under the Ordinance.

(4) The modification of the conscience clause (section 9) so as to cast upon the parent the duty of objecting to religious instruction.

(5) The modification of the powers of search given by section 12 to attendance officers.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, February 14, 1906.

A. M. ASHMORE.
ALFRED G. LASCELLES.
H. L CRAWFORD.
S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
J. FERGUSON.
A. KANAGASABAI.

# XXXV.—1906.

# FURTHER DESPATCHES

REGARDING THE

# LEASING OF THE PEARL FISHERIES OF CEYLON.

*(In continuation of No. XIII. of 1906.)*

**Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.**

Colombo:
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1906.

# LEASING OF THE PEARL FISHERIES OF CEYLON.

## No. 1.

Governor Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

*Miscellaneous.*—No. 103.

The Queen's House, Colombo, Ceylon, March 5, 1906.

MY LORD,—I HAVE the honour to forward a memorial* addressed to Your Lordship by certain inhabitants of Ceylon on the subject of the lease for twenty years of the Pearl Fishery. As every step in the transaction has been taken with full cognizance and approval of Your Lordship's predecessor, it is unnecessary for me to enter upon the merits of the memorial. As the statements now put forward in paragraph 8 have never been before me, and were not, so far as I remember, used in the arguments submitted in the Legislative Council, I have not been afforded an opportunity of pointing out that the assumptions in that paragraph are erroneous. This Colony parts with nothing by the lease except the exclusive right to fish for pearl oysters within a specified area. The subsidiary industries mentioned are receiving consideration, and an Ordinance to secure their development was read at the last meeting of the Legislative Council. I hope that, with the assistance of the Marine Biological Department, this development may be of practical benefit in future years.

I have, &c.,
HENRY A. BLAKE.

## No. 2.

Governor Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

*Legislative.*—No. 124.

The King's Pavilion, Kandy, Ceylon, March 14, 1906.

MY LORD,—WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, an authenticated transcript, in duplicate, of an Ordinance* passed by the Legislative Council, and assented to by me, No. 8 of 1906, intituled "An Ordinance to confirm an Agreement for a Lease of Pearl Fisheries on the Coast of Ceylon and to authorize the Crown Agents for the Colonies to execute such Lease on behalf of the Government of Ceylon."

2. I enclose a statement* by the Attorney-General to the effect that the Royal Assent may properly be given to the Ordinance.

3. The object and provisions of the Ordinance are explained in the enclosed copy of a report by the Attorney-General.*

I have, &c.,
HENRY A. BLAKE.

## No. 3.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., to Governor Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—No. 163.

Downing street, May 9, 1906.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 124 of the 14th of March, and to inform you that His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance in respect of Ordinance No. 8 of 1906, being "An Ordinance to confirm an Agreement for a Lease of Pearl Fisheries on the Coast of Ceylon and to authorize the Crown Agents for the Colonies to execute such Lease on behalf of the Government of Ceylon." The Crown Agents have been duly authorized to execute the lease as from the 1st of January last.

2. I have also received your despatch No. 147 of the 21st of March enclosing a copy of the debates in the Legislative Council, and your earlier despatch, No. 103 of the 5th of March, enclosing a memorial against the lease from certain of His Majesty's subjects in Ceylon assembled at a public meeting held on the 3rd of February last. I have further received a later telegram from Mr. Dornhorst, the Chairman of that meeting, dated the 11th of April, and expressing dissatisfaction at the large sum which will accrue from this year's fishery to the lessees.

3. When I took office as Secretary of State this question of leasing the Pearl Fisheries of Ceylon for twenty years was in its final stage. After lengthy negotiations, conducted both in this country and in Ceylon, my predecessor had approved of the signing of a preliminary agreement and of the draft of the

* Not reproduced.

lease and of an Ordinance; the agreement being "conditional on the same being confirmed and on the execution of the lease hereinafter mentioned being authorized by special Ordinance to be passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Colony of Ceylon within six calendar months from the date hereof," that date being the 30th of November last.

The approval of the Secretary of State had therefore been formally signified by Mr. Lyttelton; and documents bearing his sanction had been remitted to the Colony. Mr. Lyttelton's covering despatch expressed the hope that the terms of the lease would commend themselves to the Legislative Council, that they represented the result "of the most anxious and laborious consideration," and were, so far as he could judge, conceived in the best interests of the Colony. But he was careful to state that he did not wish in any way to fetter the decision of the Council, so that it was open to the Council to accept or reject the scheme as a whole upon their opinion of its merits. The Council have since by a large majority approved the lease, and the transaction must therefore be regarded as complete.

4. But, although it would not have been my duty—and not, I apprehend, within my power, even had I so desired—to arrest the contract in its final stage, and although the Colonial Office had practically spoken the last word in the matter before I became cognizant of it, I feel nevertheless inclined to comment upon the controversy which has arisen, with the desire of removing some misapprehensions. The memorialists, to whom I have already referred, have protested against the lease on the double ground that a lease on any terms is contrary to the best interests of Ceylon, and that the rent agreed upon is "under existing circumstances wholly inadequate." There must always be in cases of this kind a difference of opinion as to whether a fixed annual sum, with immunity from all expense and sundry other advantages, is or is not preferable to continuing to face all the risks for the sake of all the profits. In the present instance I am not called upon to say more than that the lease appears to me to have been drafted with a sincere desire to safeguard to the utmost the property and interests of the Colony.

It may be true that the development of the fishery upon a scientific system offers good prospect of a greater return in the future than has been obtained in the past, and affords at least the hope that the barren cycles which have been so common in the past will not recur to the same extent. But the operations necessary to that end are, as you are well aware, of a highly technical and experimental character, and I am very doubtful whether any machinery which could be set in motion by the Government would be suited to develop processes at once so doubtful and so delicate. In twenty years' time the Colonial Government will receive back the fishery, not only intact, but in the most perfect state to which commercial enterprise and scientific methods can raise it, and, in the meanwhile, a regular and substantial payment is assured, upon which the Government of Ceylon can count with certainty in their financial arrangements. Twenty years are no doubt a considerable period in the lifetime of individuals; but if within that time all the resources that science can contribute towards systematic development of the fisheries have been applied and thoroughly tested, the period will not I think be regarded as excessive or unfortunate in the history of a fishery which has lasted for more than two thousand years.

5. The memorialists further urge that the rent secured is "under existing circumstances wholly inadequate," and the unexpected success of the recent fishery, which it was agreed should accrue to the Syndicate, lends force to such criticism, but the papers which you have laid before the Legislative Council show that the Colonial Government had in the first instance considered that an annual rent of Rs. 225,000 would be adequate and remunerative to the Island. And I observe that in the light of the results of the 1905 fishery Mr. Lyttelton, while slightly relaxing some of the other terms of the lease, raised this rent to Rs. 310,000—a rent based, roughly, on the average of twenty years, including the record year of 1905.

6. In the 8th paragraph of the memorial it is alleged that the rights included in the lease will "prejudicially affect the occupation and livelihood of a large proportion of the inhabitants, and that the poorest of the Island," but I observe that you state in your covering despatch that these assumptions are erroneous, and that the Colony "parts with nothing by the lease except the exclusive right to fish for pearl oysters within a specified area."

7. In the 3rd paragraph of the memorial the memorialists express their regret "that the negotiations for the lease were concluded and even a formal agreement was entered into between the Government of Ceylon and the Syndicate before any attempt was made to elicit the views either of the local Legislative Council or of the public of Ceylon; and in the 11th paragraph a complaint is made that the lease was practically forced upon the Legislative Council, inasmuch as it was ruled that "the second reading of the Ordinance sanctioning the lease having been passed, it was not open to members to discuss the terms of the lease or to propose alterations." I understand that it was well known for many months that negotiations for leasing the fisheries were being conducted, and they were the subject of comment in the Press. It was not considered to be practicable, after months of negotiation had resulted in a provisional agreement, to discuss afresh in the Legislative Council the details of a plan which for good or ill stood or fell as a whole. The Secretary of State and his advisers and the Governor and his advisers having consulted as to whether it would be advantageous to the Colony to entertain an offer for leasing the fisheries, and having co-operated in drawing up the terms of the bargain in elaborate detail, Mr. Lyttelton directed the bargain to be submitted as a whole to the Legislative Council for acceptance or refusal. Mr. Lyttelton further came to the conclusion that the case was not one in which it was practicable to invite tenders in the open market. An offer from certain persons of substance and high standing in London was considered by the Colonial Government to afford a basis for negotiations, and negotiations were accordingly initiated and carried on. The circumstances of the case did not, in Mr. Lyttelton's opinion and in that of the Ceylon Government, admit of advertisement and invitation to tender, and while the fact of the negotiations was well known, it was impossible to publish the terms until some provisional conclusion had been attained.

8. Time alone can show how far the bargain has been wise or unwise, and I have made these comments because, although not personally responsible for the transaction, I recognize that it has been inspired throughout on the part of the Government of Ceylon and of this Department by no other desire than to secure and promote the permanent interests of the Colony.

I have, &c.,

ELGIN.

# XXXVI.—1906.

# DESPATCHES

RELATING TO THE

# INCREASE OF SALARIES TO THE "INTERMEDIATE" CLASS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

*(In continuation of Sessional Paper LI. of 1905.)*

**Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.**

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1906.

# INCREASE OF SALARIES TO THE "INTERMEDIATE" CLASS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

## No. 1.

Governor Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

The King's Pavilion, Kandy,
Ceylon, April 5, 1906.

*Miscellaneous.*—No. 169.

MY LORD,—As reported to you in my Confidential Despatch of 20th December, 1905, the Legislative Council at its Meeting of 13th December undertook "to favourably consider a scheme for the reorganization and improvement of the salaries of Public Officers who, not being included in the table of (sterling) salaries approved by the Secretary of State nor in the Clerical Service, are now in receipt of exchange compensation." In the debate which preceded this Resolution the Colonial Secretary informed the Council that the Government proposed to appoint a Committee to inquire into the case of such officers. On the receipt of your despatch of 25th January I accordingly appointed the following gentlemen to advise the Government on the matter :—

The Colonial Secretary.
The Government Agent, Western Province (Mr. H. L. Crawford, C.C.S.).
The Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer (Dr. C. T. Griffin).
The Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson, C.M.G..
The Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos.
Mr. F. R. Dias, Additional District Judge, Colombo.

Unfortunately Mr. Loos, who represents the Burgher community in the Legislative Council, has been prevented by illness from attending the Committee, and I therefore appointed Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, the Low-country Sinhalese Member, in his place.

2. The Committee have now recommended the salaries shown in the enclosure to this Despatch, to which is attached a Memorandum explaining the rates proposed. Generally the Committee have followed the principles laid down by you, viz., (*a*) that the existing exchange compensation should be added to the salaries, (*b*) that the salaries should then be revised in a slightly upward direction, and (*c*) that the salaries of grades rather than of individuals should be raised. Their proposals appear to me to be fair and reasonable, the increased cost involved being, if the Medical Department is excepted, the inconsiderable sum of Rs. 5,000.

3. In the case of the Medical Department the Committee's recommendations entail a large additional expenditure, computing to about Rs. 70,000 on the mean cost and about Rs. 80,000 on the immediate cost. On being apprised of these figures I telegraphed as follows to you on the 16th ultimo :—

"Referring to proposed increase of salaries, *vide* fifth paragraph of your Despatch of 25th January, charges for moderate enhancement of salaries of lower classes, Medical Department, giving on admission equivalent of £80 per annum to fully qualified officers and maximum of £200 per annum to Assistant Colonial Surgeons of second grade and not materially increasing higher scales, computes to Rs. 70,000. Can I proceed? Am much impressed with inadequacy of existing payments."

And I received the following telegram on the 24th ultimo :—"Your telegram of 16th March, difficult to deal with proposals independently; will await arrival of despatch."

The Government has long been impressed by the inadequacy of the salaries of the junior Medical Officers, and the Committee in their notes to the schedule adduce good reason for the expenditure proposed. That the existing rates are insufficient is in effect recognized by the constant grant of various supplementary emoluments in the form of diet, station, house, and extra work allowances, and it will be more satisfactory to place the lower grades of the Department once for all on rates of pay which will properly remunerate fully qualified Medical Officers and so obviate the necessity for creating additional sources of income. Roughly speaking, about Rs. 10,000 will ultimately be saved to Government by the discontinuance of these allowances.

4. Part of the enhanced cost is due to the suggested increase from seven to nine in the number of Colonial, or, as it is now proposed to style them, Provincial Surgeons. This course is to be commended for administrative reasons: there are nine Provinces in the Island, and, following the general plan of administration in other Departments, it is desirable to have a senior officer responsible for the affairs of the Medical Department in each Province. The present position, by which one Colonial Surgeon has to exercise supervision over the Northern and North-Central Provinces, and another over the Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, is unsatisfactory, and I recommend the approval of the proposed increase in numbers.

5. The proposed maximum salary of the Provincial Surgeon grade is Rs. 100 less than the present maximum, but I would ask you to authorize the Government to pay present holders of the posts the full Rs. 8,500 when they become entitled to their maximum.

6. In the case of all these revised rupee salaries I propose to allow officers to count so much of their past service for increments as will bring up their salaries to a sum not less than their present salaries.

7. In connection with the revision of the salaries of the class of officers now under consideration, I request your sanction to pay Mr. Nagamuttu of the Irrigation Department an incremental salary of Rs. 2,700 to Rs. 3,000, instead of his present salary of Rs. 2,500 plus Rs. 156¼ exchange compensation. His nominal title is Irrigation Engineer, but he is not a qualified engineer in the usual sense, and his post is not one which can be included in any general schedule. Mr. Nagamuttu, who has risen from a subordinate position in the Public Works Department, is now a very useful member of the Irrigation Department staff, and the slight improvement of his prospects would be well deserved.

8. In the case of the officers at present in these Departments I do not propose to withdraw the special rates of exchange for leave and pension purposes, though in the case of all officers who join the Department hereafter the special rates should cease.

The fact is, that the special rates are not very often availed of—for pension purposes they are practically never availed of, and for leave purposes seldom, except in the case of Medical Officers who go to England to obtain additional qualifications.

9. But, though this is so, every officer has so to speak before his eyes the possibility of drawing the higher scale, and the loss of this hypothetical advantage, while it would save the Government quite a small sum, would create a specific grievance which would be pressed as a ground for claiming other advantages.

I have, &c.,

HENRY A. BLAKE.

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Enclosure No. 1 in No. 1.

## Proposed Salaries for those Public Officers who are not included in the Sterling Salary Scheme nor in the Clerical Service, but who are in Receipt of Exchange Compensation.

| Appointment. | Nominal Scale of Salary. | | | | Present Salary increased by addition of Exchange Compensation on Half Salary. | | | | Proposed Salary (Exchange Compensation abolished). | | | | | Total Increase on Mean Cost (See col. 9.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum. | Annual Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Maximum. | Mean. | Total Mean Cost. | Minimum. | Annual Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Total Mean Cost. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| **1.—Public Works Department.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Three Senior Third Grade District Engineers ... | 2,500 | — | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,656¼ | 2,656¼ | 2,656¼ | 7,968¾ | 2,700 | — | 2,700 | 2,700 | 8,100 | |
| Three Junior Third Grade District Engineers... | 2,000 | — | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,125 | 2,125 | 2,125 | 6,375 | 2,160 | — | 2,160 | 2,160 | 6,480 | |
| Seven Inspectors ... ... | 1,500 | — | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,593¾ | 1,593¾ | 1,593¾ | 11,156¼ | 1,620 | 36 | 1,800 | 1,710 | 11,970 | |
| Fifteen Head Overseers ... ... | 1,000 | — | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,062½ | 1,062½ | 1,062½ | 15,937½ | 1,080 | 36 | 1,260 | 1,170 | 17,550 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,662½ |
| **2.—Survey Department.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Present Distribution.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Five First Grade Surveyors* ... | 3,200 | — | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,400 | 3,400 | 3,400 | 17,000 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Seven Second Grade Surveyors .. | 2,800 | — | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,975 | 2,975 | 2,975 | 20,825 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Seven Second Grade Surveyors ... | 2,200 | — | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,337½ | 2,337½ | 2,337½ | 16,362½ | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Seven Third Grade Surveyors ... | 1,800 | — | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,912½ | 1,912½ | 1,912½ | 13,387½ | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Five Third Grade Surveyors ... | 1,200 | — | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 6,375 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| *Proposed Distribution.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Six First Grade Surveyors ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3,000 | 120 | 3,600 | 3,300 | 19,800 | |
| Thirteen Second Grade Surveyors ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,400 | 120 | 3,000 | 2,700 | 35,100 | |
| Seven Third Grade Surveyors ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,920 | 120 | 2,400 | 2,160 | 15,120 | |
| Four Fourth Grade Surveyors ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,200 | 120† | 1,320 | 1,260 | 6,300 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,370 |
| **3.—Irrigation Department.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Irrigation Inspector ... ... | 3,360 | — | 3,360 | 3,360 | 3,570 | 3,570 | 3,570 | 3,570 | 3,600 | — | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | |
| Three Chief Irrigation Inspectors ... | 3,000 | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 9,562½ | 3,240 | — | 3,240 | 3,240 | 9,720 | |
| Office Assistant to Director ... | 3,000 | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,000 | 120 | 3,600 | 3,300 | 3,300 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 493¾ |
| **4.—Colombo Museum.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Librarian ... ... | 2,000 | — | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,125 | 2,125 | 2,125 | 2,125 | 2,160 | 48 | 2,400 | 2,280 | 2,280 | 155 |
| **5.—Supreme Court.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Registrar ... ... | 6,000 | — | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,375 | 6,375 | 6,375 | | 6,000 | 300 | 7,500 | 6,750 | | |
| First Deputy Registrar ... ... | 3,500 | — | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,718¾ | 3,718¾ | 3,718¾ | | 4,200 | 240 | 5,400 | 4,800 | | |
| Second Deputy Registrar ... ... | 3,000 | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | | 3,300 | 120 | 3,900 | 3,600 | | |
| Third Deputy Registrar ... ... | 3,000 | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | | 3,000 | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 16,468¾ | | | | | 18,150 | 1,681¼ |
| | | | | | | | | 150,301¼ | | | | | 157,470 | |

* *I.e.*, below the rank of Assistant Superintendent.

† For first year Rs. 100 a month: thereafter Rs. 110 if certified deserving.

| Appointment. | Nominal Scale of Salary. | | | | Actual Scale of Salary by addition of Exchange Compensation on Half Salary. | | | | Proposed Salary (Exchange Compensation abolished). | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum. | Annual Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Maximum. | Mean. | Total Mean Cost. | Minimum | Annual Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Total Mean Cost. | Total Increase on Mean Cost (See col. 9) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 6.—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. | | | | | | Brought forward | | 150,301¼ | | | Brought forward | | 157,470 | |
| Inspector of Schools ... ... | 5,000 | — | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,312½ | 5,312½ | 5,312½ | | 4,800 | 240 | 6,000 | 5,400 | | |
| Do. ... ... | 4,000 | — | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,250 | 4,250 | 4,250 | | 3,600 | 180 | 4,500 | 4,050 | | |
| Do. ... ... | 2,500 | 100 | 3,000 | 2,750 | 2,656¼ | 3,187½ | 2,921½ | | 2,700 | 120 | 3,300 | 3,000 | | |
| Superintendent of School Gardens ... | 3,600 | — | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,787½ | 3,787½ | 3,787½ | | 3,792 | — | 3,792 | 3,792 | | |
| Inspectress of Needlework ... ... | 3,000 | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | | 3,240 | — | 3,240 | 3,240 | | 22⅝ |
| Inspectress of Schools ... ... | 3,000* | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000* | 3,000 | 3,000 | | 3,000 | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 22,459⅜ | | | | | 22,482 | |
| 7.—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senior Inspector ... ... | 3,000 | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,000 | 120 | 3,600 | 3,300 | 3,300 | 112½ |
| 8.—SECRETARIAT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Archivist and Librarian ... ... | 4,200 | — | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,462½ | 4,462½ | 4,462½ | 4,462½ | 4,500 | — | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 37½ |
| 9.—PRINTING OFFICE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Third Assistant Government Printer ... | 2,400† | 100 | 2,900† | 2,650† | 2,525 | 3,056¼ | 2,790¾ | 2,790¾ | 2,400 | 144 | 3,120 | 2,760 | 2,760 | — 30¾ |
| Office Assistant to Treasurer ... | 3,000 | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,000 | 120 | 3,600 | 3,300 | 3,300 | 112½ |
| 11.—CUSTOMS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional Landing Surveyor ... | 3,000 | 100 | 3,600 | 3,300 | 3,187½ | 3,825 | 3,506¼ | | 3,000 | 100 | 3,600 | 3,300 | | |
| Senior Charges Officer ... ... | 3,000 | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | 3,187½ | | 3,000 | — | 3,000 | 3,000 | | |
| Assistant Charges Officer ... | 1,500 | — | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,593¾ | 1,593¾ | 1,593¾ | | 1,500 | — | 1,500 | 1,500 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 8,287½ | | | | | 7,800 | |
| | | | | | | | | 194,676⅜ | | | | | 201,612 | — 487½ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 194,676⅜ | 4,969⅜ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6,935⅝ | |

* Appointment dates from 1906 and does not carry privilege of Exchange Compensation.
† Including Rs. 400 commuted overtime allowance (not carrying privilege of Exchange Compensation).

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Present Salaries.*

| Rank. | No. of Officers. | Salary. Minimum. | Salary. Maximum. | Increments. | Total Salaries in 1906. | Longest Service in Class. | Average Length of Service in Class. | Average Length of Service in the Department. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Y. M. D. | Y. M. D. | Y. M. D. |
| Colonial Surgeons ... | 7 | 5,500+343¾=5,843¾ | 8,000+500 =8,500 | 500* | 48,375 | 7 0 24 | 5 2 16 | 26 0 17 |
| Assistant Colonial Surgeons ... | 23 | 3,000+187½=3,187½ | 5,000+312½=5,312½ | 500* | 91,298 | 19 0 0 | 8 8 14 | 22 5 16 |
| Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons ... | 25 | 1,500+ 93¾=1,593¾ | 2,500+156¼=2,656¼ | 250* | 49,982 | 12 0 0 | 6 11 2 | 14 2 7 |
| Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons ... | 51 | 900+ 56¼= 956¼ | 1,600+100 =1,700 | 100* | 58,235 | 27 10 0 | 7 9 0 | 10 5 26 |
| Probationer Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons and officers paid from Estimates ... | 17<br>3 | 900+ 56¼= 956¼ | 900+ 56¼= 956¼ | — | 18,000 | 5 7 13 | 1 3 11 | 1 3 13 |
| Special‡ ... | 2 | 1,500+ 93¾=1,593¾ | 3,000+187½=3,187½ | — | 4,000 | — | — | — |
| Medical Officer, Lady Havelock Hospital ... | 1 | 4,200+262½=4,462½ | 5,200+325 =5,525 | 500† | 4,700 | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 129 | | | | | | | |

* Triennial.
† Quinquennial.
‡ Dr. Paul, Third Surgeon, General Hospital, Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000 by annual increments of Rs. 250; Dr. Mylvaganam, Lecturer in Anatomy, Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000 by annual increments of Rs. 250.

*Proposed Salaries.*

| Rank. | No. of Officers. | Salary. | Increments. | Total Cost. Minimum. | Total Cost. Maximum. | Total Cost. Mean. | Total Cost. 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Provincial Surgeon ... | 9 | 6,000—8,400 | 5 of 480 | 54,000 | 75,600 | 64,800 | 68,400 |
| Medical Officer, 1st Grade ... | 29* | 3,600—5,400 | 5 of 360 | 104,400 | 156,600 | 130,500 | 138,120 |
| Do. 2nd Grade ... | 36 | 1,800—3,000 | 5 of 240 | 64,800 | 108,000 | 86,400 | 86,880 |
| Do. 3rd Grade ... | 55 | 1,200—1,800 | 5 of 120 | 66,000 | 99,000 | 82,500 | 75,480 |
| Total ... | 129 | | | 297,300 | 439,200 | 364,200 | 371,520 |

* Including Medical Officer in charge of Lady Havelock Hospital and Medical Officer in charge of Leper Asylum.

1. Cost of present salaries, including exchange compensation :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Minimum ... | 226,420 |
| Maximum ... | 365,820 |
| Mean ... | 296,120 |
| For 1906 ... | 291,752 |

2. Cost of proposed salaries :—

| | Rs. | Increase over Present. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Minimum ... | 289,200 | 62,780 |
| Maximum ... | 439,200 | 73,380 |
| Mean ... | 364,200 | 68,080 |
| For 1906 ... | 371,520 | 79,768 |

3. The increased cost *for 1906* is larger than the mean, because under the new scheme officers attain their maxima more rapidly. Under the present scheme present cost is less than the mean; under the proposed ones (reckoning past service) immediate cost would be more than the mean.

4. Under the proposed schemes all salaries are multiples of 12.

5. Under the proposed scale every officer will be able to attain his maximum in five years, instead of in twelve, fifteen, or twenty-one years, as under present system.

6. The number of officers in the highest grade has been increased by two in order to provide an officer of this rank for every Province. At present the Central and North-Central Provinces have only one Colonial Surgeon, and so also the North-Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.

7. The numbers in the three grades of Medical Officers have been arranged so as to secure as far as possible a reasonable flow of promotion.

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 1.

## NOTES on the proposed Salaries for those Servants of Government who are not included in the Sterling Salary Scheme nor in the Clerical Service, but who draw Exchange Compensation.

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1. *Public Works Department.*—The only material increase is in the salaries of Inspectors and Overseers, who, the Director of Public Works has represented, are inadequately paid in comparison with corresponding grades in other Departments. The increase is given in the form of increments.

2. *Survey Department.*—The distribution of Surveyors in their three grades has been slightly altered and the salaries made incremental. The mean cost is increased by about 3 per cent. only.

3. *Irrigation Department.*—The Office Assistant to the Director of Irrigation has important accounting duties to perform, and his position has been slightly improved by giving him increments to bring his salary from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,600 (*vide* also paragraph 7).

4. *Colombo Museum.*—The salary of the Librarian has been rounded off, by a small increase, to a multiple of 12.

5. *Supreme Court.*—The salaries of the Registrar and first two Deputy Registrars have been made incremental and materially improved, the present scale being undoubtedly too low to secure the officers of the type required for the important duties of the Registry.

6. *Education Department.*—The Inspectors of Schools have been put on an incremental scale, which leaves the mean cost about the same as at present. The present holders of these offices will, however, materially benefit.

The salary of the Superintendent, School Gardens, has very recently been raised by Rs. 600, and the nett present salary has therefore been increased by Rs. 4½ only to make it divisible by 12.

The Inspectress of Needlework is given Rs. 3,240 instead of Rs. 3,187½, while the salary of the recently created post of Inspectress of Schools is left at Rs. 3,000, the amount offered to the first holder without exchange compensation.

7. *The Treasury.*—The Office Assistant to the Treasurer holds a position of considerable responsibility, and it is proposed to improve his position by making the salary incremental, viz., Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,600 with annual increments of Rs. 120.

The same remark applies to the appointment of Senior Inspector of Post Offices.

8. *Secretariat.*—The salary of the Archivist and Librarian is rounded up from Rs. 4,462½ to Rs. 4,500.

9. *Printing Office.*—The pensionable commuted overtime allowance has been incorporated in the salary of the post and the figures rounded off to multiples of 12.

10. *Customs.*—It is proposed to withdraw the privilege of exchange compensation from the next appointments to the posts of Additional Landing Surveyor and Charges Officers in view of the overtime fees drawn by the holders.

11. *Medical Department.*—A separate schedule is annexed. It is proposed to re-name the various grades, to considerably alter the numbers of officers in them, and to give substantially increased salaries to the two lowest grades. The large majority of those in the Medical Department possess British qualifications which they have obtained at a large expenditure of time and money, and it is submitted that a salary of £60–£100 a year, which is all they can at present expect for the first 16 or 17 years of their service, is inadequate. It is true that the officers of the Medical Department are allowed private practice and also receive fees, but in general it is only the Assistant Colonial Surgeon grade who profit much by the first privilege, while the latter source of income (as was pointed out in the Colonial Secretary's Minute enclosed in despatch of 5th June, 1905), is a recognized addition to the emoluments of a Department which it would otherwise be impossible to administer with economy.

The salaries proposed allow for a minimum salary of £80 a year on entering the Department and considerable further improvement in the two lowest grades. On the other hand, there will be material saving by the abolition of many of the allowances now widely granted to officers of the Department. These allowances may be summarized as follows :—

(*a*) *Personal allowances, i.e.*, those given on account of special individual and personal merit: these will be continued to the present holders, but will cease when their posts are vacated.

(*b*) *Allowances to Lecturers at Medical College*; these are given for work which cannot be said to come within the scope of a medical man's ordinary duties; they must stand.

(*c*) *House allowances:* in certain special cases where it is imperative that the officer should live close to a hospital or a jail or other institution, it may be desirable to continue the house allowance under conditions: in general, however, house allowances will be withdrawn. Cases will be considered as vacancies occur.

(*d*) *Commuted travelling allowances* will necessarily continue.

(*e*) *Allowances for extra work, e.g.*, attendance on railway coolies, &c.: these will be withdrawn from the successors of present recipients.*

(*f*) *Diet allowances* will similarly be withdrawn from the successors of present recipients.

(*g*) *Station allowances* must similarly be withdrawn in the case of future appointments.

It is proposed further to order that any Medical Officer of the Department appointed after this date shall attend free of charge any public servant drawing less than Rs. 2,500 per annum, provided that he is not put to any expense thereby.

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* An exception may be allowed in the case of the Medical Officer who visits at their houses Post Office employés; he is paid out of a Departmental Fund contributed by the employés themselves.

## INCREASE OF SALARIES TO "INTERMEDIATE" CLASS OF OFFICERS.

### No. 2.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
to Governor Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—No. 179. Downing street, May 17, 1906.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 169 of the 5th April, submitting proposals with regard to the salaries of posts above the Clerical Serivce, but to which it is not intended to attach sterling rates of pay.

2. I approve the proposals, including those contained in paragraphs 5 to 8 of your Despatch.

3. I note that the salary of the Third Deputy Registrar remains at Rs. 3,000. I presume that this post is vacant as the real value of the salary is lowered since exchange compensation is withdrawn. I observe also that it is apparently proposed to leave existing holders of the three posts in the Customs Department to draw their former salaries and the old exchange compensation. The intention of the scheme was to abolish exchange compensation altogether, but I have no doubt that you have good reasons for making an exception—reasons which are probably connected with the fact that the limit to overtime fees in the Customs Department is based on the nominal salaries of the officers in question.

I have, &c.,

ELGIN.

XXXVII.—1906.

# DESPATCHES

RELATING TO

# THE REORGANIZATION OF SALARIES, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

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1906.

# REORGANIZATION OF SALARIES, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

## No. 1.

Governor Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

*Miscellaneous.*—No. 191.

Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya,
Ceylon, April 18, 1906.

MY LORD,—IN the table of salaries on the sterling scale approved by your Despatch of 25th August, 1905, the number of appointments of Engineers proposed for the Department of Irrigation is set out as—

Six in the 1st Grade with salaries from £400 to £500; and
Three in the 2nd Grade with salaries from £300 to £350;

it having been intended at that time to continue the engagements of other Engineers in the form of agreements.

2. I have however since been convinced that this arrangement is an unsatisfactory one, not fair to the officers already under engagement, and who joined with the expectation of obtaining permanent employment, and not conducive to the best interests of the development of irrigation.

3. At the last meeting of the Government Agents, at which I presided, the question of the organization of the Irrigation Department with a view to obtain the best results from existing works, as well as to further develop them and to create new works, was very carefully considered with the assistance of the Director, and it was made clear that no scheme of organization was likely to prove permanently successful which did not follow in the main the provincial lines on which generally the public business of the Colony is organized. I concurred in the view generally adopted, but it was at that time too late to reconsider the proposals already laid before you.

4. In pursuance of the policy then decided on, and with which I feel sure you will be in hearty concurrence, I advise that the standard of appointments in the 1st and 2nd Grade, and generally of the Irrigation Department, be laid down on the following distribution :—

Headquarters :—

Director of Irrigation
Assistant Director
Two First Grade Irrigation Engineers
Two Second Grade Irrigation Engineers
} For construction, design, leave, &c.

| Provincial Staff :— | First Grade. | Second Grade. |
|---|---|---|
| Western Province | — | — |
| Central do. | — | 1 |
| Northern do. | 1 | 1 |
| Southern do. | 1 | 1 |
| Eastern do. | 2 | — |
| North-Western Province | 1 | 1 |
| North-Central do. | 1 | 1 |
| Uva and Sabaragamuwa | — | 1 |

making eight 1st Grade and eight 2nd Grade officers, and if you concur I will intimate to the Director of Irrigation that his ultimate object should be to bring his departmental arrangements into conformity with this scheme.

5. This however cannot be immediately done. The number of officers in the Irrigation Department who were on salaries to which the £400–£500 scale applied was eight, and those officers have been necessarily placed on that footing. There are three other officers originally engaged on precisely the same footing, who would in ordinary course have been now on the same grade if their agreements had not been temporarily renewed (two in 1905 and one in 1906) pending settlement of the general lines on which the work of the Department should proceed. They should now be put on the same scale of £400–£500, as should also the other officers now under agreement, to whom have been held out precisely the same terms of engagement and prospect as their seniors, when their agreements expire.

6. There are nine such Engineers who are serving on their first agreements of three years with salaries of Rs. 4,000 each. There is a clause in their agreements under which, if re-engaged, they would be entitled to salary at Rs. 5,000 each, and it is these nine officers who, if re-engaged, should, if eventually placed on the permanent staff, be treated in the same manner as the Engineers referred to in the preceding paragraph and classed as 1st Grade Irrigation Engineers. Only those of them who have given satisfaction during their service on agreement will be placed on the permanent staff, so that it is by no means probable that all nine will be permanently appointed.

7. In the case of future appointments, it is proposed to create a 2nd Grade with prospects of promotion to the 1st Grade as vacancies occur in the established number of the 1st Grade, in accordance

with the practice which prevails in all other Public Departments; and I would propose that the standard should in the case of future officers be altered to a sterling agreement with salary at the rate of £300 a year without exchange compensation, as the initial rate of pay.

On re-employment the salary should be £300 to £350, *i.e.*, the sterling rate of Grade II., with a possibility of promotion to £400–£500, the amount fixed for the 1st Grade Engineers. These rates of pay are in practical conformity with those of the Public Works Department and follow the lines originally proposed to and approved by you.

8. It will be seen from this Despatch that the number of Engineers of the 1st Grade will, for the present, be considerably in excess of the number indicated in paragraph 4, but this should gradually be adjusted as vacancies occur in that Grade; and I propose to suppress one out of every three vacancies in Grade I. until the numbers of Grade I. and II. equal the proportion laid down in paragraph 4, viz., eight in Grade I. and eight in Grade II.

10. I trust Your Lordship will approve of the above proposals. The Irrigation Department has onerous and responsible duties, and the work is performed under exceptionally unfavourable local conditions.

I have, &c.,

HENRY A. BLAKE.

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## No. 2.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., to Governor Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—No. 176. Downing street, May 16, 1906.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 191 of the 18th April, and to approve the proposals submitted therein for the re-organization of the salaries of officers of the Irrigation Department.

I have, &c.,

ELGIN.

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# XXXVIII.—1906.

# DESPATCHES

RELATING TO

# THE STERLING SCALE OF SALARIES FOR CERTAIN GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

*(In continuation of Sessional Paper LI. of 1905.)*

**Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.**

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1906.

# STERLING SCALE OF SALARIES.

## No. 1.

Governor Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

*Miscellaneous.*—No. 173.

The King's Pavilion, Kandy,
Ceylon, April 5, 1906.

MY LORD,—IN the 5th paragraph of your despatch of 25th January, 1906, conveying your final sanction of the sterling scale of salaries for certain officers in the Ceylon Government Service, you suggest that some additions should be made to the sterling salaries schedule since several appointments not at present appearing in that schedule may be filled from England. The Colonial Secretary has accordingly prepared a supplementary schedule of such appointments, and I enclose it herewith.

2. A memorandum is annexed briefly explaining the reason for the inclusion of each addition to the schedule and the principle on which the sterling salary has been fixed. Where no particular reason for inclusion has been assigned it may be assumed that the post is one which would, with rare exceptions, be filled from England.

3. A separate schedule is enclosed for the Railway subordinate staff. The opportunity has been taken to grade together a number of Foremen and others who are at present without sufficient reason on different rates. The initial pay of this new grade has been fixed at £240, the present initial pay (£212½) of many of the men having proved to be too low to keep the men (who are usually married) in health and free from debt.

The Foremen Platelayers, Engine Drivers, and Guards are reported to be relatively better off than the other members of the subordinate staff, and it is considered that the improvement in their case may suitably take the form of an increase in their good conduct pay.

4. The mean additional cost of the proposed additions is about £3,200, or Rs. 48,000; but against this must be set the saving on leave pay and pension due to the abolition of privilege rates of exchange, and also some Rs. 4,500 at present drawn in fees by Crown Counsel, which will accrue to revenue under the new scheme.

It has been urged by Mr. Crown Counsel F. R. Dias (Acting District Judge, Colombo, and a member of the Committee referred to in despatch No. 169 of this day's date) that this arrangement as to fees would infringe the etiquette of the Bar, the members of which are not allowed to compound for their fees.

The Attorney-General doubts whether this objection need be regarded as a serious one, but it might be desirable to obtain the opinion of the legal advisers on the point. If it is considered that Mr. Dias's contention is important, the difficulty might be overcome by passing a short Ordinance enacting that on all bonds and warrants of attorney in favour of the Crown, which are drawn and settled by the Attorney-General or Crown Counsel, a stamp duty of Rs. 10·50 should be levied. Practically all the fees now drawn are for the work referred to, and the course proposed would remove all professional scruples.

I have, &c.,
HENRY A. BLAKE.

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 1.

## Proposed Additions to the Sterling Scale.

| Appointment. | Value of Present Salary (with Exchange Compensation added) in £ Sterling at 1s. 4d. to the Rupee. | | | | | | Proposed Sterling Salary. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum. | Increment. Rate. | Increment. Period. | Maximum. | Mean. | Total Mean Cost. | Minimum. | Annual Increment. | Maximum. | Mean. | Total Mean Cost. | Mean Increase over Present Cost. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| *Survey Department.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Two new Superintendents of Surveys ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 400 | 25 | 450 | 450 | 900 | $97\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ten Assistant Superintendents ... | $230\frac{5}{24}$† | — | — | $318\frac{3}{4}$† | $274\frac{23}{48}$† | $2,744\frac{19}{24}$ | 300 | 25 | 450 | 325 | 3,250 | $505\frac{5}{24}$ |
| *Botanic Gardens Department.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curator, Peradeniya Garden ... | $212\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{1}{12}$ | Annual | $247\frac{11}{12}$ | $230\frac{5}{8}$ | | 240 | 12 | 300 | 270 | | |
| Curator, Hakgala ... | $177\frac{1}{12}$ | $17\frac{17}{24}$ | Biennial | $247\frac{11}{12}$ | $212\frac{1}{2}$ | $443\frac{1}{8}$ | | | | | 540 | $96\frac{2}{3}$ |
| *Judicial Department.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Solicitor-General ... | $708\frac{1}{3}$ | — | — | $708\frac{1}{3}$ | $708\frac{1}{3}$ | | 750 | 50 | 900 | 825 | | |
| Additional District Judge of Colombo ... | | | | | | $1,416\frac{2}{3}$ | | | | | 1,650 | $233\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Attorney-General's Office :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Present Distribution.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| One Crown Counsel ... | $566\frac{2}{3}$ | — | — | $566\frac{2}{3}$ | $566\frac{2}{3}$ | $566\frac{2}{3}$ | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Two Do. ... | 425 | — | — | 425 | 425 | 850 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| One Do. ... | $354\frac{1}{6}$ | — | — | $354\frac{1}{6}$ | $354\frac{1}{6}$ | $354\frac{1}{6}$ | — | — | — | — | — | |
| One Do. ... | 280 | — | — | 280 | 280 | 280 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| *Proposed Distribution.* | | | | | | $2050\frac{5}{6}$ | | | | | | |
| Two Crown Counsel ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 550 | 50 | 700 | 625 | 1,250 | |
| Two Do. ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 400 | 25 | 500 | 450 | 900 | |
| One Do. ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 300 | 25 | 350 | 325 | 325 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2,475 | $424\frac{1}{6}$ |
| *Medical Department.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surgeon in charge, General Hospital, Colombo | $574\frac{1}{6}$‡ | $35\frac{5}{12}$ | Triennial | $786\frac{2}{3}$‡ | $680\frac{5}{12}$‡ | | 600 | 50 | 800 | 700 | | |
| Professor of Chemistry, Medical College ... | 425 | $17\frac{7}{24}$ | Annual | $566\frac{2}{3}$ | $495\frac{5}{8}$ | $1,176\frac{1}{4}$ | 450 | 50 | 600 | 525 | 1,225 | $48\frac{3}{4}$ |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Prisons Department.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Class European Jailer ... | $177\frac{1}{12}$ | $7\frac{1}{12}$ | Annual | $212\frac{1}{2}$ | $194\frac{19}{24}$ | $194\frac{19}{24}$ | 200* | 20 | 300 | 250 | 250 | $56\frac{5}{24}$ |
| *Education Department.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Instructors, Technical College :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Telegraphy and Electrical Engineering ... | $314\frac{11}{20}$ | $14\frac{1}{5}$ | Annual | 425 | $369\frac{21}{40}$ | | | | | | | |
| Drawing and Art ... ... | $297\frac{1}{2}$ | $14\frac{3}{5}$ | do.§ | 425 | $361\frac{1}{4}$ | | 300 | 30 | 450 | 375 | | |
| Civil and Mechanical Engineering ... | $297\frac{1}{2}$ | $14\frac{1}{5}$ | do.§ | 425 | $361\frac{1}{4}$ | | | | | | 1,125 | $32\frac{29}{40}$ |
| | | | | | | $1,092\frac{11}{40}$ | | | | | | |
| *Railway Department.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident Engineer, Way and Works Department | $354\frac{1}{6}$ | $17\frac{7}{24}$ | Annual | 425 | $389\frac{7}{12}$ | $389\frac{7}{12}$ | 400 | 25 | 500 | 450 | 450 | $60\frac{5}{12}$ |
| *Treasury.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accountant ... ... | 480 | $26\frac{2}{3}$ | Annual | 600 | 640 | 560 | 500 | 30 | 650 | 575 | 575 | 15 |
| *Port and Marine Department.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Master Attendant, Colombo :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assistant Master Attendant ... | 473‖ | — | — | 473‖ | 473‖ | | 500 | — | 500 | 500 | | |
| First Grade Pilots of 15 years' service or over | 473‖ | — | — | 473‖ | 473‖ | | 475 | — | 475 | 475 | | |
| Second do. 10 do. | $430\frac{1}{2}$‖ | — | — | $430\frac{1}{2}$‖ | $430\frac{1}{2}$‖ | | 450 | — | 450 | 450 | | |
| Third do. 5 do. | 388‖ | — | — | 388 | 388 | | 400 | — | 400 | 400 | | |
| Fourth do. under 5 years' service | $345\frac{1}{2}$‖ | — | — | $345\frac{1}{2}$‖ | $345\frac{1}{2}$‖ | | 350 | — | 350 | 350 | | |
| Master Attendant, Galle :— | | | | | | 2,110 | | | | | 2,175 | 65 |
| Two Pilots ... ... | 255 | — | — | 255 | 255 | 510 | 264 | — | 264 | 264 | 528 | 18 |
| *Volunteers.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adjutant, Ceylon Light Infantry ... | $466\frac{2}{3}$ | — | — | $466\frac{2}{3}$ | $466\frac{2}{3}$ | | | | | | | |
| Do. Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps ... | $466\frac{2}{3}$ | — | — | $466\frac{2}{3}$ | $466\frac{2}{3}$ | | 550 | — | 550 | 550 | | |
| | | | | | | $933\frac{1}{3}$ | | | | | 1,100 | $166\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Headquarters : Staff Officer ... | — | (New appointment) | | | — | — | 600 | — | 600 | 600 | — | — |
| *Government Printing Office.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second Assistant to Government Printer ... | $239\frac{1}{6}$¶ | $7\frac{7}{12}$ | Annual | $274\frac{7}{12}$¶ | $256\frac{7}{8}$ | $256\frac{7}{8}$ | 240 | 12 | 300 | 270 | 270 | $13\frac{1}{8}$ |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inspector of Mines ... ... | 510 | $14\frac{1}{6}$ | Annua | $637\frac{1}{2}$ | $573\frac{3}{4}$ | $573\frac{3}{4}$ | 500 | 15 | 650 | 575 | 575 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | £1,829$\frac{23}{24}$ |

* The two new Superintendents will supersede (see notes to schedule) two Assistant Superintendents, one at present drawing £318¾ plus £133⅓, and the other £283 plus £66⅔, the £133⅓ and £66⅔ being special allowances granted to them for their duties as Superintendents of Application Surveys and Topographical Surveys respectively.

† Present salaries are as follows: 3 at £318¾, 5 at £283⅓, 3 at £247$\frac{11}{12}$, 1 at £230$\frac{5}{24}$.

‡ Includes £56 house allowance and about £164 fees.

§ After 3 years.

‖ Including house allowance (pensionable) of £48.

¶ Including commuted overtime allowance (pensionable) of £26⅔ per annum (Rs. 400).

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 1.

## Notes on proposed Additions to Sterling Salary Schedule.

*Survey Department.*—Sanction is asked for the addition of two officers to the grade of Superintendent of Surveys on the rates already approved. In the schedule sent with Governor's despatch of 5th June, 1905, and followed in Secretary of State's despatch of 25th August, 1905, the Superintendents were classified as follows, in compliance with the directions conveyed in Secretary of State's despatch No. 345 of 13th October, 1904 :—

Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys
Superintendent, Topographical Surveys
Superintendent, Application Surveys
Two Provincial Superintendents of Surveys
} on £500–£600.
Two Provincial Superintendents of Surveys on £400–£450.

It is regretted, however, that the schedule was not complete, and it should be arranged as follows :—

Five Superintendents of Surveys at £500–£600.
Four Superintendents of Surveys at £400–£450.

With nine Superintendents it will be possible to fill the three appointments of Superintendents of Trigonometrical, Application, and Topographical Surveys from this grade, instead of appointing Assistant Superintendents with special allowances. The latter will, as directed, cease, and two Assistant Superintendentships will be abolished.

A salary of £300–£350 by two increments of £25 is recommended for Assistant Superintendents as the lowest for which an efficient officer can be procured from England. This is the salary of Second Grade District Engineers in the Public Works Department, and will fall into line with the salaries of the Superintendents shown above. (*Vide* also telegram to Secretary of State of 6th March, 1906.)

2. *Botanical Gardens Department.*—It is proposed to assign the Curators of the Gardens at Peradeniya and Hakgala salaries of £240–£300. Future holders of these posts will in all probability have to be appointed from the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, and the salary now suggested is believed to be the lowest for which an officer could be procured from this source.

3. *Judicial Department.*—A salary of £750–£900, *i.e.*, the salary of an officer in the Second Class of the Cadet Service, is proposed for the appointment of Additional District Judge, Colombo, which it has been advised should be made permanent (*vide* despatch No. 157 of 31st March, 1906).

A similar salary is recommended for the post of Solicitor-General, to which it may sometimes be desirable to appoint an officer from Europe. The Solicitor-General is, and will continue to be, allowed private practice. The Attorney-General lays great stress on the necessity to permit this, if the best man is to be found, and if he is to keep in touch, as it is important he should, with the course of business in the local Courts.

*Attorney-General's Office.*—The salaries of the Crown Counsel have been graded according to those of Classes III. and IV. and Cadets in the Civil Service. This re-arrangement increases the nominal emoluments of the posts, but the sterling salaries will be conditional on the giving up of fees, which average from Rs. 1,000–Rs. 1,200 a year for each Crown Counsel. It will also be laid down that promotion from the second grade to the first will be exclusively by merit, and that if no officer in the Department is qualified for the first grade any *remplacant* will be found from the outer Bar or if necessary from England.

It will be noted that this re-arrangement of salaries, together with what has been recommended for the offices of Solicitor-General and Second District Judge, Colombo, and what has been provided in the case of the District Judges of Colombo and Kandy and the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, presents a complete scale of salaries for the Judicial Service on lines parallel with those of the Cadet Service.

4. *Prisons Department.*—*Vide* despatch No. 160 of 31st March, 1906, recommending a salary of £200–£300 for European Jailers recruited in future.

5. *Medical Department.*—The present Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital draws a house allowance of Rs. 840 and half entrance fees, which in 1905 amounted to Rs. 2,467·50. In view of the importance of the post the Principal Civil Medical Officer recommends that a sterling salary of £600–£800 be assigned, the house allowance and the privilege of receiving fees being withdrawn.

The rate proposed is believed to be the least for which it would be possible to secure from England an officer competent to discharge the duties devolving on the Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital, an institution which has a yearly average of 13,000 admissions, and in which there are annually some 1,300 operations. The nominal salary of the present incumbent is considerably lower (about £375–£560), but he not only receives a house allowance and fees, but also enjoys a large private practice. It is proposed to limit the private practice of any officer drawing the sterling salary of the post to consulting private practice in concert with another medical man within the gravets of Colombo.

The Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, stands on a similar footing to that of the Director of the Bacteriological Institute, and has therefore been assigned the same salary, viz., £450–£600.

6. *Education Department : Instructorships at Technical College.*—The Director of Public Instruction states that these must necessarily for some time to come be posts ordinarily recruited in Europe, and the salary which the Superintendent of the College proposes for each of the posts, viz., £300–£450, compares reasonably with the present rates.

7. *Railway Department.*—The present pay of the lately created post of Resident Engineer, Ways and Works Department, is Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000, which is the same as the original salary of the Assistant Traffic Superintendent and Assistant Locomotive Engineer. It is proposed, therefore, to place the salary of the new post in the sterling scale at £400–£500, the rate assigned to the other posts referred to.

A separate schedule with explanatory notes is annexed for the subordinate staff.

8. *Port and Marine Department : Master Attendant, Colombo.*—The salaries of the Pilots were raised in 1901 : their sterling salaries have therefore been fixed at very nearly the equivalent of their present salaries, plus house allowance (£48 a year). The house allowance has been pensionable, so no addition to non-effective charges will be incurred by including the allowance in the fixed salary.

The salary of the Assistant Master Attendant has been slightly improved in view of the importance of his office and of the fact that he did not participate in the increase granted to the Pilots five years ago.

As the sterling salaries now proposed, being practically the same as the existing scale, would for pension and leave purposes result in a loss to the present officers who are entitled to special rates of exchange, it is suggested that they personally shall be allowed to retain those special rates: in future appointments the rate would be reduced to 1*s.* 4*d.*

*Master Attendant, Galle.*—The sterling salary proposed for the Galle Pilots is practically the same as the existing salary, plus exchange compensation. The case of the present Pilots is the same as that of the Colombo Pilots, and they should be treated in the same way as regards their pension and leave privileges.

9. *Government Printing Office.*—The sterling salary suggested for the Second Assistant to the Government Printer (£240–£300) has a slightly higher maximum than the existing rupee salary, but it would probably be impossible to secure the services of a competent man from home for a less sum. The commuted overtime allowance will be merged in the salary; it is already pensionable, so that its inclusion will not increase non-effective charges.

10. *Inspector of Mines.*—The minimum sterling figure (£500) is slightly less, and the maximum (£650) slightly greater than the present nett rates.

11. *Volunteers.*—It is recommended that the Adjutants of the Ceylon Light Infantry and Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps should in future be engaged on a salary of £550 a year, which is almost the exact equivalent of the pay and allowances which they would receive if they were on the staff with their regiments in Ceylon.

A salary of £600 has been assigned by the Secretary of State for the appointment of Headquarters Staff Officer (*vide* despatch of 31st January, 1906).

12. *Treasury: Accountant.*—This appointment was created last year on a provisional salary of Rs. 7,200 to Rs. 9,600 (£480–£640) without exchange compensation and without any privilege rate for pension and leave pay (*vide* Secretary of State's despatch No. 128 of 31st March, 1905). It is now proposed to alter the rate to £500–£650, so as to make the maximum the same as that assigned to the Accountant to the Post Office (£550–£650).

Enclosure No. 3 in No. 1.

## Railway Subordinate Staff recruited in Europe.

| | Equivalent of Present Salary in Sterling (including Exchange Compensation when Drawn.) | | | | | Proposed Salary. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum. | Increment (Annual). | Maximum. | Mean. | Total Mean Cost. | Minimum. | Increment (Annual). | Maximum. | Mean. | Total Mean Cost. | Increase over present Mean Cost. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Twelve Locomotive Foremen ... | 212½ | 17 1/14 | 283⅓ | 247 11/42 | 3,470⅚ | 240 | 12 | 300 | 270 | 5,670 | |
| Boiler Inspector ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| European Draughtsman ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridge Foreman ... | 240 | — | 240 | 240 | 240 | | | | | | |
| Carriage Shop Foreman ... | 212½ | 10⅝ | 255 | 233¾ | 467½ | | | | | | |
| Paint Shop Foreman ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Three Inspectors, Ways and Works ... | 240 | 6⅔ | 266⅔ | 253⅓ | 760 | | | | | | |
| Signal Inspector ... | 266⅔ | — | 266⅔ | 266⅔ | 266⅔ | | | | | | |
| Assistant Carriage Shop Foreman ... | 212½ | 10⅝ | 255 | 233¾ | 467½ | 216 | 12 | 264 | 240 | 480 | |
| Travelling Inspector ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rolling Stock Inspector ... | 127½ | 8½ | 170 | 148¾ | 148¾ | 120 | 12 | 180 | 150 | 150 | |
| Twenty Foremen Platelayers* ... | 200+16 | — | 200+16 | 200+16 | 4,320 | 200+24 | — | 200+24 | 200+24 | 4,480 | |
| Seventy-six Engine Drivers† ... | 160+11½+24 | — | 160+11½+24 | 160+11½+24 | 14,858 | 160+42 | — | 160+42 | 160+42 | 15,352 | |
| Thirty HeadGuards‡ ... | 160+10 | — | 160+10 | 160+10 | 5,100 | 160+15 | — | 160+15 | 160+15 | 5,250 | |
| | | | | | 30,097¼ | | | | | 31,382 | £1,284¾ |

NOTES.

* *Foreman Platelayers* now draw £200, plus £16 a year good conduct pay, which is pensionable and available for leave purposes and for calculation of overtime fees.

Proposed to fix at £200 a year and to raise their good conduct pay to £24 a year, thus in effect adding £8 to their salaries and pensionable emoluments and increasing their overtime pay.

† *Covenanted Engine Drivers.*—The rates given are those paid after termination of agreement. The Drivers now draw £128 to £160 during five years' agreement. They also draw £24 a year (£16 in first year) good conduct pay. Thereafter they get £11½ Exchange Compensation in addition to the maximum—*i.e.*, a total of £195½.

It is proposed to keep the salary on agreement exactly the same, but express it in sterling and thereafter to give the Drivers £18 additional good conduct pay and abolish their Exchange Compensation, thus in effect adding £6½ to their salary and £18 to their pensionable emoluments and increasing their overtime pay. This is ample remuneration.

‡ *Covenanted Head Guards.*—The rates given are those paid after termination of agreement. The Guards now get £120 to £160 during five years' agreement. Thereafter they get £10 Exchange Compensation in addition to the maximum—*i.e.*, a total of £170.

It is proposed to keep the salary on agreement exactly the same, but express it in sterling and thereafter to give the Guards £15 a year good conduct pay and abolish their Exchange Compensation, thus in effect adding £5 a year to their salaries and £15 to their pensionable emoluments and increasing their overtime pay.

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As the present holders of posts in the above schedule possess privilege rates of exchange for pension and leave purposes, it is proposed to offer them as an alternative a rupee salary equal to their present nominal salary increased by the exchange compensation they now receive. This will increase their pensionable emoluments, and in the case of men who draw overtime pay their actual salary also.

## No. 2.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., to Governor Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—No. 180. Downing street, May 17, 1906.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 173 of the 5th April submitting an additional schedule of sterling salaries.

2. I approve the proposed rates, but I would point out that there is apparently a clerical error in the salary of the lower grade of Superintendents of Survey. The salary for these officers is given in the notes to the schedule as £400 to £450, and that is the rate assigned to the grade in the main sterling scheme, but the schedule now under consideration gives it as £400 to £500.

3. Provision is made for five Crown Counsel. I presume that one of these officers is the holder of the post generally called "Office Assistant to the Attorney-General," and that one of the others represents the officer attached to the Land Settlement Department, whose appointment was referred to in paragraph 9 of my despatch No. 116 of the 6th ultimo. As regards the payment to the Treasury of the fees hitherto drawn by Crown Counsel, I am unable to see that any question of professional etiquette is involved. The system is in force in the case of the Attorney-General in many Colonies, and it was decided in 1903 that it should be adopted in Ceylon when that post and the posts of Solicitor-General and Crown Counsel next fell vacant. (See correspondence noted in the margin.*) In the Straits Settlements at present Counsel's fees, when recovered from the other side, are paid into the Treasury.

4. The question now arises as to the date from which these additional sterling salaries and the rupee salaries submitted in your despatch No. 169 of 5th April should come into force. While I am content to leave this for you to decide, I am inclined to think that the case would be met by taking the 1st of January last, inasmuch as the case of the officers in question has not been in suspense like that of the Cadet Service.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

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## No. 3.

Governor Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

*Financial.*—No. 357. Queen's House, Colombo, Ceylon, June 27, 1906.

MY LORD,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 180 of 17th May, 1906, conveying your approval of the proposed additions to the sterling scheme of salaries submitted with my despatch No. 173 of 5th April last.

2. The error pointed out in paragraph 2 with regard to the salary assigned to the lower grade of Superintendents of Survey is a clerical one. It should have been £400 to £450 and not £500. The necessary correction will be made. I regret the error.

3. With reference to paragraph 3 of the despatch Your Lordship is correct in stating that one of the Crown Counsel is the holder of the post generally called "Office Assistant to the Attorney-General," and that one of the others is the officer attached to the Land Settlement Department.

4. With reference to paragraph 4 of Your Lordship's despatch under acknowledgment, I propose to give effect to the additional sterling salaries and the rupee salaries from 1st January, 1906.

I am, &c.,
HENRY A. BLAKE.

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* Secretary of State, No. 179, 30th May, 1903. Governor, No. 313, 29th July, 1903. Secretary of State, No. 317, 2nd September, 1903.

XXXIX.—1906.

# DESPATCHES

RELATING TO

# THE CLASSIFICATION OF STAFF, POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
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1906.

# CLASSIFICATION OF STAFF, POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

## No. 1

Lieutenant-Governor Sir A. M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P.

Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya,
Ceylon, October 21, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to Sir H. Blake's Confidential Despatch of 26th August, 1905, in paragraph 17 of which he alludes to a proposal for the revision of salaries of officers of the Postal-Telegraph Department, I have now the honour to submit for your approval the recommendations made by the Committee appointed to consider the question.

2. I enclose a copy of the proposals put forward by the Postmaster-General in connection with the re-classification of his officers, together with a copy of the report thereon by the Committee consisting of Messrs. Crawford, Pagden, and de Krester.

3. The details of the proposed scheme of re-organization suggested by this Committee are fully set out in their report. I referred the report and the connected papers to the Executive Council, whose members are unanimously of opinion that the recommendations of the Committee may be accepted. I agree with them.

4. It will be observed that the Committee has not been able to adopt all the increases of pay recommended by the Postmaster-General, but they consider that the maximum pay of the Special Class should be fixed at Rs. 2,500, and that Grade IV. of Class III. should be amalgamated with Grade III., thus enabling members of this grade to attain a maximum salary of Rs. 900. Otherwise the salaries of the First, Second, and Third Classes should, in their opinion, remain as they are at present, viz. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Class I .. .. .. | Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 2,000 |
| Class II. .. .. .. | Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 |
| Class III. .. .. .. | Rs. 300 to Rs. 900 |

The Committee is further of opinion that a re-distribution of the several classes should be made in order to produce a more even flow of promotion and to enable every satisfactory officer to attain a fair medium salary, as in the case of officers of the Clerical Service.

5. I agree in this view of the case, as also in the view that it is not necessary to raise all the various Departments of Government Clerks to the same maximum limit of salary.

6. The immediate cost of the proposals submitted by the Committee is trifling, as stated in the last paragraph of their report. The eventual cost is reckoned at Rs. 44,102, as shown in the table subjoined to paragraph 13 of the report.

I have, &c.,
A. M. ASHMORE.

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Enclosure No. 1 in No. 1.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Postmaster-General's Office,
Colombo, April 18, 1905,
Jaffna (on tour) April 24.

No. 233-28927/97.

*Classification and Salaries of Staff, Post and Telegraph Department.*

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter of the 25th ultimo, No. 136/4,912, I have the honour to forward herewith a memorandum on the Classification and Salaries of this Department, which deals with every aspect of the subject requiring consideration and amendment.

2. The total eventual cost of the proposals, viz., Rs. 49,110, appears a large sum, but considering that it is distributed amongst no less than 620 officers, and amounts to no more than a 10 per cent. ultimate addition to the Establishment charges, it is moderate and within the bounds of practicability.

3. The proposals have been framed with the object of conferring a larger proportion of the increased emoluments on clerks stationed permanently in Colombo, engaged in the supervision of the work of postmasters, than on the postmasters themselves, a point which has received additional attention from the relative increases granted by the 1899 re-organization pointed out in your letter of the 8th February last, No. 56/1,566. The inferior position of the Clerical Establishment of this Department considered relatively to other Departments is clearly shown in the accompanying statement furnished to me by the senior clerks in this office.

4. I beg that the proposals contained in the Memorandum may receive early attention, in order that the details may be prepared and carried into effect from the 1st January, 1906.

I am, &c.,
H. L. MOYSEY,
Postmaster-General.

Statement referred to in Section 3.

A.

| Post Office Department Clerks. | | | General Clerical Service Clerks. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class. | Number of Appointments. | Scale of Salary. | Class. | Number of Appointments approximately. | Scale of Salary. |
| | | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| Special ... | 2 | 2,000 to 2,400* | Special ... | 8 | 3,000 to 3,850 |
| Class I. ... | 5 | 1,600 to 2,000 | Class I. ... | 35 | 1,800 to 2,400 |
| „ II. ... | 18 | 1,000 to 1,500 | „ II. ... | 85 | 1,200 to 1,600 |
| „ III. ... | 133 | 300 to 900 | „ III. ... | 300 | 500 to 1,100 |
| | 158 (say 160) | | | 428 (say 430) | |
| **Survey Department Clerks.** | | | **Customs Department Clerks.** | | |
| | | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| Special ... | 1 | 3,300 | Special ... | 1 | 3,300 |
| Class I. ... | 10 | 1,800 to 2,400 | Class I. ... | 7 | 1,800 to 2,400 |
| „ II. ... | 10 | 1,200 to 1,600 | „ II. ... | 13 | 1,200 to 1,600 |
| „ III. ... | 70 | 500 to 1,100 | „ III ... | 40 | 500 to 1,100 |
| | | | „ IV. ... | 20 | 275 to 475 |
| | 91 | | | 81 | |

* Rs. 2,500 after thirty years' service.

B.

| | Number of present Appointments in the Post Office Department (160 Clerks). | Number of Appointments the Post Office Department with its 160 Clerks should be allowed, compared with the provision in the other Departmental Schemes. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | General Clerical Service (430 Clerks). | Survey Department (95 Clerks). | Customs Department (80 Clerks). |
| Special ... ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Class I. ... ... | 5 | 13 | 17 | 14 |
| „ II. ... ... | 18 | 32 | 19 | 26 |

## MEMORANDUM on the Classification and Salaries of Staff.

THE staff of the Department is classified in accordance with the scheme of the 1899 Committee as modified by a Committee of the Legislative Council (*vide* Sessional Paper XXXIV. of 1899). The scheme has been in operation since 1st January, 1900, giving sufficient time to form a fair opinion of its efficacy.

*Classification.*

2. The chief point in the scheme was "the amalgamation into one body of all outstation employés" (*vide* paragraph 5 of the report of the Committee). The staff at the General Post Office was separately classified into clerks, cashiers, and sorters.

3. The experience of the past five years has shown that classification on these lines is inconvenient, and often impossible to follow. A very great proportion of the work at the General Post Office is exactly like that at outstations, and consequently clerks, cashiers, and sorters on different and mostly inferior rates of pay perform the same kind of work as postmasters at outstations. When a vacancy occurs amongst the cashiers the scheme imposes the appointment of a shroff without any experience of the work at a post office counter or window, while the most useful, and certainly the naturally suitable, man would be a postmaster already trained and experienced in the multifarious

rules and regulations of postal, telegraph, money order, and savings bank business at an outstation, and used to handling money. When a sorter is required at the General Post Office the raw, newly-appointed hand is capable of much mischief through ignorance and inexperience. The proper place for training new hands is in the less important and less busy provincial offices, where personal supervision by an experienced hand can more readily be given. The clerks employed in the Mail, Parcel, Registration, and Signalling branches and at the Counters of the General Post Office are engaged on work similar to that performed at Kandy and other post offices by men in the Postmasters' classes.

4. It is evident, therefore, that the true basis for classification should be "similarity of work, irrespective of station." The whole body of men engaged in sorting letters, making up mails, registration, money order, postal order, and savings bank business, sale of postage stamps, despatch and receipt of telegrams, should be classed as Postmasters. The separate classes of Cashiers and Sorters should be abolished. Clerks should be limited to the men engaged in the Head Office in the administrative and audit work of the Department under the immediate supervision and direction of the staff officers.

5. The effect of reclassification on these lines will be a reduction in the number of clerks, the disappearance of the cashiers and sorters, and a corresponding increase in the number of postmasters. Owing to the bar to promotion in the Postmasters' classes to non-signallers, the surplus clerks, &c., could not fairly be transferred to the Postmasters' classes at once. The transition would have to be a gradual process, effected by stopping new appointments as clerks, and filling vacancies by appointments to the Postmasters' class. This reclassification, owing to the similarity of the scales of pay, would not involve additional expenditure; indeed, putting aside for the moment the recommendations made later affecting the scale of salaries of the lowest class of Postmasters, there will be a saving on this part of the new scheme. The present and future classes and numbers are set out in Table I.

*Non-incremental Salaries.*

6. The second point in importance requiring alteration in the interests of the better administration of the Department is the prohibition of increments or increase of pay to—

(*a*) Non-signallers in Postmasters' Class III., Grade III.; and

(*b*) Postmasters' Class III., Grade IV., whether signallers or not.

The 1899 Committee recommended that new entrants to the Postmasters' classes should receive Rs. 360 in the first year, Rs. 480 in the second year, and Rs. 500 in the third year, rising on scale to Rs. 900 in the ninth year. They assumed that every new entrant would have a fair opportunity of qualifying in telegraphy in the first two years, and on that assumption recommended that no officer should be placed on scale Rs. 500 to Rs. 900 unless he had passed an examination in telegraphy. The Committee of the Legislative Council amended this recommendation by the institution of a new class, Grade IV., with a fixed salary of Rs. 360, thus limiting the prospect of attainment of the scale beginning at Rs. 500, even to signallers, until a vacancy occurred in Grade III.

7. The institution of Grade IV. shut out from Grade III. some men already in the Department who had not passed in telegraphy. Some non-telegraphists were placed in Grade III. in order to complete the establishment, on the condition that they were to get no increase in pay until they could signal. This prohibition of increase in pay, as well as the prohibition of further promotion to the non-signallers placed in the higher classes on account of their seniority, was made on the assumption that the officers concerned would be given a term of instruction in the telegraph school. With the very best intentions and endeavours on the part of the Department it has been impossible to satisfactorily fulfil its obligations under this condition without impairing the efficiency of the administration. The older a man gets the more tedious and difficult it is for him to learn to signal, and the chances of six months' instruction in the telegraph school at the expense of the Department ending in fruitless result increase. On the other hand, the Department requires signallers to man the instruments in daily use, and the opportunities for the older men to go through a course of instruction must always be limited by the actual requirements of the Department. Moreover, it is quite unnecessary for the needs of the service that every officer in the Postmasters' classes should be a signaller, a large number being engaged in non-telegraph offices, and in purely postal duties at the larger stations. Whether the fault lies with the officer or with the Department, it is indisputable that retention on a low fixed salary without hope of increase will not produce energetic and zealous service; while the probationers in Grade IV., who have passed in signalling and are waiting for vacancies in Grade III., will inevitably compare their position unfavourably with the men in all other classes of the same and other Departments who receive yearly increments.

8. The difficulties in administration and the grievances of the officers indicated in the previous paragraph could be simply and economically remedied by amalgamating Grades III. and IV. on a scale of Rs. 300 by Rs. 50 to Rs. 700, and thence by Rs. 100 to Rs. 900. All new entrants into the Postmasters' line would go into this class, and be placed upon the incremental scale of pay at once, in the same way as clerks in Class III. The Department would choose the men to go into the telegraph school with due regard to seniority, to the capability of the nominee to learn, and to its requirements for signallers. Each officer on passing the examination in telegraphy should be given an immediate additional increment of Rs. 50 (Rs. 100 if his salary exceeded Rs. 700) to be called the "signalling" increment, and would be eligible for promotion to higher grades. The additional signalling increment would be necessary as an inducement to officers to learn telegraphy.

The prohibition of promotion above Grade III. to non-telegraphists would remain.

The cost of these recommendations is shown in Table II., viz.:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Immediate ... ... ... ... ... | 4,500 |
| At mean of scale ... ... ... ... | 16,500 |

*Additional Appointments in the Higher Grades of Clerks.*

9. The small proportion of posts above Class III. of clerks to the number in Class III. is the cause of stagnation in promotion, which becomes more acute every year, and is not only a genuine grievance of the clerks in Class III., but will render it practically impossible to keep the large body of men in energetic endeavour, especially as with the importance now given to seniority in choosing men for promotion a great number of the clerks cannot hope to rise above Rs. 900, the maximum salary of the class. To keep up a healthy flow of promotion the proportion should be reduced from its present ratio of 5 Class III. to 1 superior class to the rates of 2 or 3 to 1, as already exists in most of the other Departments of Government service.

It is therefore suggested that additional posts should be added as follows :—

| | Present. | | | Future. | To be reduced by Reclassification to |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Special | 2 | Add | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Class I. | 5 | „ | 3 | 8 | 6 |
| „ II. | 18 | „ | 5 | 23 | 20 |
| „ III. | 133 | Deduct | 9 | 124 | 64 |

at an additional immediate cost of Rs. 900 and an additional cost at mean of scales of Rs. 8,450 (see Table III).

*Increased Scales of Pay for Clerks.*

10. The scales of pay for clerks, although increased in total by 12½ per cent. by the reorganization scheme in 1899, is still far below that of any other Department in Ceylon, notwithstanding that the General Clerical Scheme Committee of 1898 proposed to put the Post and Telegraph Department on the same scale as other Departments in Ceylon (*vide* Sessional Paper No. XLIII. of 1898). It is difficult to find an adequate reason for this disparity. It may have arisen from the comparatively low importance of the Postal Service in former days, but with the rapid increase in the range of postal business, and in the efficiency of its services, the character and value of the work now done by its clerks are certainly not lower than that of any other Public Department. In the United Kingdom the clerical staff of the Post Office was raised in 1876 to rank with the clerical staff of all the other great Departments of State, and the beneficial results are considered to have fully justified the move which was further necessitated by the growing scope of the operations of the Department. The reduction of the clerical staff to the administrative and audit branches, as proposed in paragraph 4, affords an opportune time for raising the scales of salary. With due regard to the additional cost the scales suggested are—

| | Present. | Mean. Rs. | Future. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Special | Rs. 2,100 to Rs. 2,400 by four increments of Rs. 100 | 2,200 | Rs. 3,000 |
| Class I. | Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 2,000 by four increments of Rs. 100 | 1,800 | Rs. 1,800 to Rs 2,400 by five increments of Rs. 120 |
| „ II. | Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 by five increments of Rs. 100 | 1,300 | Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,680 by eight increments of Rs. 60 |
| „ III. | Rs. 300 to Rs 900 by eight increments of Rs. 50 and two of Rs. 100 | 600 | Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,080 by thirteen increments of Rs. 60 |

The immediate cost of this proposal is estimated at Rs. 6,000, and the additional cost at mean of scales at Rs. 13,760 (*vide* Table IV.).

*Additional Higher Grade Appointments for Postmasters' Classes.*

11. The disproportion of higher to lower grade appointments pointed out in the case of the clerical classes already exists in the Postmasters' classes, and will be made worse by the gradual transfer of clerical appointments and the absorption of the sorters proposed in paragraph 5. In order to anticipate the stagnation of promotion that is already being felt, and will increase yearly, and also in view of the proposals made in paragraph 12 with respect to the future appropriation by the Department of tappal book fees, it is suggested that additions to the higher grades be made as shown below :—

| | Present. | Future after Additions through Reclassification. | | | Future. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Special | 6 | 7 | Add | — | 7 |
| Class I., Grade I. | 6 | 6 | „ | — | 6 |
| Class I., Grade II. | 19 | 24 | „ | 12 | 36 |
| Class II. | 24 | 25 | „ | 15 | 40 |
| Class III., Grade I. | 39 | 40 | „ | 10 | 50 |
| Class III., Grade II. | 73 | 73 | „ | 17 | 90 |
| Class III., Grade III. | 122 | 228 | Deduct | 54 | 298 |
| Grade IV. | 124 | 124 | | | |

The immediate additional cost is estimated at Rs. 9,800 and the additional cost at mean of scales at Rs. 23,000, as shown in Table V.

*Tappal Book Fees.*

12. Postmasters are authorized to levy a fee of one rupee monthly from persons who require attention to their tappal books. The fees are perquisites of the postmaster and his assistants. A tappal book is a record of letters despatched and received and of other transactions with the post office, used for the safeguarding of letters, &c., carried between a house and the post office by untrustworthy messengers, and to facilitate the transaction of business by ignorant messengers.

While the fee for attention to a tappal book is necessary, in the interests of the Department, to restrict a system which impedes the prompt despatch of business at the post office, and is a fair charge for the special attention given, the present method of disposal of the fees is pernicious. It is impossible for the Department to regulate properly and fairly the division of the fees amongst the postmaster and his assistants, and frequent disputes have arisen. The power to levy a fee for special attention also leads postal officers to think they have a right to levy a fee for assisting any chance customer at the post office, a charge for writing an application for a money order for a cooly or illiterate person being a common form of extortion practiced by postal officials. Again, although the Department has never recognized the claim of an officer to remain at a post office where tappal book fees are particularly remunerative as if he had a vested interest in that office, officers generally consider they have a grievance when removed to another office where the fees are few or none at all.

For several reasons, therefore, it is desirable that these fees should be credited to revenue. They amount at present to about Rs. 12,600 a year, and could be taken as a set-off to the increased remuneration proposed to be conferred on postmasters and their assistants by this scheme, thus:—

| | Immediate Cost. | Cost at Mean of Scale. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| *Paragraph 8.* | | |
| Increments to non-signallers in Class III., Grade III., and to probationers in Class III., Grade IV. ... | 4,500 | 16,500 |
| *Paragraph 11.* | | |
| Additional higher grade appointments for Postmasters' classes ... ... ... | 9,800 | 23,000 |
| | 14,300 | 39,500 |
| Deduct tappal book fees, to be credited to revenue ... | 12,600 | 12,600 |
| Nett cost—Rs. | 1,700 | 26,900 |

| *Summary.* | Immediate Cost. | Cost at Mean of Scales. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Reclassification ... ... ... | Nil. | Insignificant |
| 2. Increments to non-signallers and probationers ... | 4,500 | 16,500 |
| 3. Additonal higher grade appointments for clerks ... | 900 | 8,450 |
| 4. Increased scales of pay for clerks ... ... | 6,000 | 13,760 |
| 5. Additional higher grade appointments for postmasters | 9,800 | 23,000 |
| | 21,200 | 61,710 |
| Less tappal book fees, to be credited to revenue ... | 12,600 | 12,600 |
| Nett cost of proposals—Rs. | 8,600 | 49,110 |

Table I.—Reclassification.

| Class. | Numbers. Present. | Numbers. Future. | Details of Transfers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Clerks.* | | | |
| Special ... ... | 2 | 2 | — |
| Class I. ... ... | 5 | 3 | 1 Chief Clerk, Parcel Post Branch, to Postmasters' Class I., Grade I.<br>1 Chief Clerk, Foreign Room, to Postmasters' Class I., Grade I. |
| Class II. ... ... | 18 | 15 | 2 Registration Branch to Postmasters' Class I., Grade II.<br>1 Parcels Branch to Postmasters' Class I., Grade II.<br>1 Inspector of Postmen to Postmasters' Class I., Grade II.<br>Add 1 Cashier, General Post Office, from Cashiers' Class I. |
| Class III. ... ... | 133 | 73 | 60 Clerks in Postal-Telegraph Branches to Postmasters' Class III., Grade III. |
| *Cashiers.* | | | |
| Class I. ... | 2 | Nil | Cashier, General Post Office, to Clerks' Class II.<br>Cashier, Money Order Counter, to Postmasters' Class II. |
| Class II. ... ... | 2 | Nil | Cashier, Telegraph Counter, to Postmasters' Class III., Grade III.<br>Assistant Cashier, Money Order Counter, to Postmasters' Class III., Grade III. |
| *Sorters.* | | | |
| Special I. ... ... | 1 | Nil | To Postmasters' Class III., Grade I. |
| Class I. ... ... | 17 | Nil | To Postmasters' Class III., Grade III. |
| Class II. ... ... | 27 | Nil | |
| *Postmasters.* | | | |
| Special ... ... | 6 | 6 | — |
| Class I., Grade I. ... ... | 6 | 8 | 2 from Clerks' Class I. (see above) |
| Class I., Grade II. ... | 19 | 23 | 4 from Clerks' Class II. (see above) |
| Class II. ... ... | 24 | 25 | 1 from Cashiers' Class I. (see above) |
| Class III., Grade I. ... | 39 | 40 | 1 from Sorters' Special Class (see above) |
| Grade II. ... ... | 73 | 73 | — |
| Grade III. ... ... | 122 | 228 | 60 from Clerks' Class III. (see above)<br>2 from Cashiers' Class II. (see above)<br>44 from Sorters' Classes II. and III. (see above) |
| Grade IV. ... ... | 124 | 124 | — |
| | 620 | 620 | |

## Table II.—Non-incremental Salaries.

| Name. | Date of Appointment. | Present Salary. | Years at present Salary. | Proposed Salary. | Immediate Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Class III., Grade III., Non-Telegraphists.** | | | | | |
| | | Rs. c. | Y. M. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| M. F. Fernando ... ... | | 580 80 | 2 6 | 600 0 | 19 20 |
| N. J. Goonewardena ... ... | | 580 80 | 2 6 | 600 0 | 19 20 |
| K. C. Peries ... ... | | 580 80 | 3 2 | 600 0 | 19 20 |
| M. A. de Silva ... ... | | 384 0 | 6 2 | 400 0 | 16 0 |
| E. W. Barsenbach ... ... | | 384 0 | 7 5 | 400 0 | 16 0 |
| P. Cheyaturajah ... ... | | — | — | — | — |
| M. P. Fernando ... ... | | 384 0 | 7 5 | 400 0 | 16 0 |
| B. E. Jayesinghe ... ... | | 384 0 | 7 5 | 400 0 | 16 0 |
| A. M. A. Balthazar ... ... | | 384 0 | 5 4 | 400 0 | 16 0 |
| B. Fernando ... ... | | 384 0 | 4 4 | 400 0 | 16 0 |
| **Class III., Grade IV., Probationers.** (Telegraphists are indicated by * against their names.) | | | | | |
| N. Chellappah ... ... | | 384 0 | 3 7 | 400 0 | 16 0 |
| G. D. Chas. Perera ... ... | | 384 0 | 3 7 | 400 0 | 16 0 |
| J. M. Joseph ... ... | | 384 0 | 4 4 | 400 0 | 16 0 |
| A. P. Gunawardena ... ... | | 360 0 | 5 4 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| A. Saverimuttu ... ... | | 360 0 | 5 4 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| J. B. Tambiah ... ... | | 360 0 | 5 4 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| A. J. de Alwis ... ... | | 360 0 | 5 2 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| A. P. Wickremesinghe ... ... | | 360 0 | 5 2 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| J. B. Dassanayake ... ... | | 360 0 | 5 2 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| B. V. Lewis ... ... | | 360 0 | 5 2 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| T. Paul Dias ... ... | | 360 0 | 5 0 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| Solomon Gomes ... ... | | 360 0 | 4 9 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| H. H. Baron Weeraratne... ... | | 360 0 | 4 7 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| M. E. Mendis ... ... | | 360 0 | 4 7 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| G. R. John de Silva Dharmaratne ... | | 360 0 | 4 7 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| E. S. Nayler ... ... | | 360 0 | 4 7 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| Karthigesu Kandiah ... ... | | 360 0 | 4 3 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| G. T. Nathaniel ... ... | | 360 0 | 4 2 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| S. Murugesu ... ... | | 360 0 | 4 2 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| R. H. Ludekens ... ... | | 360 0 | 4 2 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| T. G. A. Jayasekera ... ... | | 360 0 | 4 0 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| S. Sanmogampillai ... ... | | 360 0 | 4 0 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| V. Kanagaratnam ... ... | | 360 0 | 4 0 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| R. C. Coomarasamy ... ... | | 360 0 | 4 0 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| D. A. Gunasekera ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 10 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| M. Mariampillai ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 10 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| L. W. Mendis ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 10 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| C. D. Romanis Dharmasena ... | | 360 0 | 3 10 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| A. R. M. de Silva ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 10 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| W. D. S. Gunewardena ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 10 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| E. W. Seneviratne ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 9 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| T. Solomon J. Pieris ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 9 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| A. A. John Fernando ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 9 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| A. S. Lawrence ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 9 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| M. Sultan ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 9 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| A. Christopher ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 9 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| B. F. Hepponstall ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 8 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| F. Marianagam ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 8 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| S. L. Darius ... ... | | 480 0 | 3 6 | 500 0 | 20 0* |
| R. M. Amerasinghe ... ... | | 480 0 | 3 6 | 500 0 | 20 0* |
| A. Wijeyesinghe ... ... | | 480 0 | 3 6 | 500 0 | 20 0* |
| K. T. Kandiah ... ... | | 480 0 | 3 6 | 500 0 | 20 0* |
| C. C. Spittel ... ... | | 480 0 | 3 6 | 500 0 | 20 0* |
| C. L. Duckworth ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 5 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| M. N. Fernando ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 4 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| A. J. Wijetunga ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 3 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| J. A. D. Moldrich ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 3 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| M. Joseph ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 2 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| S. Saravanamuttu ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 2 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| S. Thambapillai ... ... | | 360 0 | 3 0 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| B. A. Gnanapragasam ... ... | | 360 0 | 2 9 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| H. G. Jansz ... ... | | 360 0 | 2 8 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| R. P. Amerasinghe ... ... | | 360 0 | 2 8 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| K. Rajasekaram ... ... | | 360 0 | 2 8 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| A. P. Seneviratne ... ... | | 360 0 | 2 7 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| H. A. Perera ... ... | | 360 0 | 2 6 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| S. Sandarasegram ... ... | | 360 0 | 2 6 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| V. Chintharampilly ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| R. D. S. Sahabandu ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| C. de Niese ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| C. C. de Alwis ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| A de Silva ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 450 0 | 90 0* |

| Name. | Date of Appointment. | Present Salary. | Years at present Salary. | Proposed Salary. | Immediate Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Y. M. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| V. Selvadurai ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| M. Andrado ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| A. G. de Silva ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| G. F. J. de Silva ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| S. L. Ameraweera ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| W. B. H. Fernando ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| T. A. Fernando ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| E. S. Dantanarayana ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 450 0 | 90 0* |
| J. de S. Waidyaratne ... ... | | 360 6 | 1 11 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| A. S. Ponnusamy ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| P. T. de Niese ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| J. P. Ludekens ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| B. P. Amerasinghe ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| H. C. Weerasinghe ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| N. G. Malony ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| A. A. Jayasuriya ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| B. S. Ariyaratne ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| C. E. D. Dias Bandaranayake ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| H. A. Jansz ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 11 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| S. Arumogam ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 10 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| C. W. P. Weerasekera ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 10 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| C. H. Eyhianghert ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 10 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| P. G. D. Jayawickreme ... ... | | 360 0 | 1 5 | 400 0 | 40 0 |
| | | | | | 4,531 60 |

*Additional Cost at Mean of Scale.*

*Present Cost.*

| | No. | Scale. | Mean. Rs. | Total Cost Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class III., Grade III. ... | 122 ... | Rs. 500 to Rs. 900 ... | 700 ... | 85,400 |
| Class III., Grade IV. ... | 5 ... | Fixed ... | 480 ... | 2,400 |
| Grade IV. ... | 7 ... | do. ... | 384 ... | 2,688 |
| Grade IV. ... | 111 ... | do. ... | 360 ... | 39,960 |
| | | | | 130,448 |

*Future Cost.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class III., Grade III. ... | 245 ... | Rs. 300 to Rs. 900 ... | 600 ... | 147,000 |
| | | | Total Additional Mean Cost—Rs. | 16,552 |

## Table III.—Additional Higher Grade Appointments for Clerks.

The proposal is to add 1 to the Special Class, 3 to Class I., and 5 to Class II., deducting 9 from Class III. Assuming the men promoted are at the maximum of their classes, and Rs. 100 being the difference between the maximum and minimum of the next higher class, the immediate cost is Rs. 900. The additional cost at mean of scale is as follows :—

| Class. | Mean of Scale. Rs. | Mean of Scale of Class III. Rs. | Difference. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Special ... | ... 2,200 ... | 600 ... | 1,600 × 1 | = 1,600 |
| Class I. ... | ... 1,800 ... | 600 ... | 1,200 × 3 | = 3,600 |
| Class II. ... | ... 1,250 ... | 600 ... | 650 × 5 | = 3,250 |
| | | | Total—Rs. | 8,450 |

## Table IV.—Increased Scales of Pay for Clerks.

| Class. | No. | Present Scale. | Mean. | Proposed Scale. | Mean. | Additional Mean Cost of Scale. | Total Additional Cost at Mean of Scales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Special ... | 3 | 2,100–2,400 | 2,200 | 3,000 fixed | 3,000 | 800 | 2,400 |
| Class I. ... | 6 | 1,600–2,000 | 1,800 | 1,800–2,400 | 2,100 | 300 | 1,800 |
| Class II. ... | 20 | 1,000–1,500 | 1,250 | 1,200–1,680 | 1,440 | 190 | 3,800 |
| Class III. ... | 64 | 300–900 | 600 | 300–1,080 | 690 | 90 | 5,760 |
| | | | | | | | 13,760 |

Immediate cost is estimated at Rs. 6,000. The actual immediate cost depends upon the sanction of the proposals for additional higher grade appointments, and on the present salaries of the officers to be promoted.

Table V.—Additional Higher Grade Appointments for Postmasters.

| Class. | Mean of Scale. Rs. | Mean of Scale of Class III. Grade III. Rs. | Difference. Rs. | Multiplied by Number of Additional Posts. | Total Cost. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class I., Grade II. ... | 1,500 ... | 600 ... | 900 ... | 12 ... | 10,800 |
| Class II. ... | 1,200 ... | 600 ... | 600 ... | 15 ... | 9,000 |
| | | | Allowance. | | |
| Class III., Grade I. ... | 600 ... | 600 ... | 150 ... | 10 ... | 1,500 |
| Class III., Grade II. ... | 600 ... | 600 ... | 100 ... | 17 ... | 1,700 |
| | | | | Total Cost at Mean of Scale—Rs. | 23,000 |

*Immediate Cost.*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 12 Class II. at Rs. 1,300 to Class I., Grade II., at Rs. 1,400 ... ... | 1,200 |
| 27 Class III., Grade I., Rs. 1,050, to Class II. at Rs. 1,100 ... ... | 1,350 |
| 37 Class III., Grade II. (allowance Rs. 100), to Grade I. (allowance Rs. 150) ... | 1,850 |
| 54 Class III., Grade III. (no allowance), to Grade II. (allowance Rs. 100) ... | 5,400 |
| Total—Rs. | 9,800 |

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 1.

## REPORT of the Committee.

Colombo, 26th September, 1905.

IN considering the question of the re-classification of the Postal Department and re-adjustment of salaries we have had the advantage of consulting Mr. Fox, who under the instructions of the Postmaster-General prepared the scheme which has now been submitted to Government.

2. The main feature of the re-classification is the gradual transfer of 65 officers from the Clerical Branch to the Postmaster Class. The reasons given for the proposed transfer appear to be adequate, and we are prepared to accept the recommendation.

3. Dealing first with the Clerks, the Postmaster-General's proposals are that the Special Class be increased from 2 to 3, the First Class from 5 to 6, and the Second Class from 18 to 20. The Third Class will be gradually reduced by 69 owing to the transfer of officers to the Postal side.

4. The Postmaster-General suggests that the three special appointments should receive Rs. 3,000. At present the two officers in that class are paid incremental salaries rising from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,400.

5. We suggest that Rs. 2,500 should be the pay of the Special Class.

The immediate increase in cost will be Rs. 1,000, viz.:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| One from First Class to Special from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500 ... | 500 |
| One from Rs. 2,400 to Rs. 2,500 ... ... ... | 100 |
| One from Rs. 2,100 to Rs. 2,500 ... ... ... | 400 |
| Rs. | 1,000 |

and the eventual increase in cost Rs. 3,100, there being three posts at Rs. 2,500 = Rs. 7,500 as against two at a mean of Rs. 2,200 = Rs. 4,400.

6. We are not prepared to endorse the recommendations of the Postmaster-General in regard to an increase of pay in the First and Second Classes either of Clerks or Postmasters. We are in favour of the additional appointments he suggests in those classes, in accordance with the principle that we have followed in dealing with the regular Clerical Service, viz., increasing the numbers in the higher classes and reducing the lowest *pro tanto*.

7. The immediate cost of the additional appointments in these two classes as regards Clerks will amount to Rs. 300 (one from Class II. into Class I. = Rs. 100; two from Class III. into Class II. = Rs. 200), and the eventual cost to Rs. 4,300 (First Class Rs. 1,800; Second Class Rs. 2,500).

8. In regard to the Third Class also we see no reason for any increase of salary, which should remain as at present, Rs. 300 to Rs. 900. The Postmaster-General does not recommend any additional pay to the corresponding class of Postmasters, the maximum of which is Rs. 900.

9. Dealing now with the Postmaster Class, in which the Postmaster-General proposes to include Cashiers and Sorters in their respective grades, no alteration is recommended in the pay of any of the classes except that of the third grade of the Third Class.

The proposals are that the Special Class be increased by one; that Class I., grade 2, be increased by 17; Class II. by 16; Class III., grade 1, by 11; and Class III., grade 2, by 17. We agree to these proposals, and would fix the pay of the Special Class of Postmasters at Rs. 2,500, as in the case of the Special Class of Clerks.

10. The remaining 298 officers will be in Class III., grade 3, for which it is proposed that the pay shall be Rs. 300 to Rs. 900; with eight increments of Rs. 50 and two of Rs. 100. For this grade there will be no allowance, and the recommendation is that if an officer fails to pass in signalling he shall remain in this class throughout his service. The old fourth grade, which was non-incremental, is proposed to be abolished. Our reason for this proposal is that we understand that this lowest grade of officers, though unqualified for promotion by reason of being unable to pass in telegraphy, is capable of doing good service, and therefore deserving of encouragement, which it would not receive if restricted, as at present, to pay at non-incremental rates varying as a rule between Rs. 360 and Rs. 480.

11. It will be noted that the pay of the Third Class has the same maximum in all three grades, but in the case of the first and second grades there are allowances attached which can only be drawn by those who have qualified in telegraphy, and they alone will be eligible for promotion to Class II. This is the existing rule, which it is advisable to maintain. In regard to the question of qualifying

in signalling, the Committee are of opinion that every new officer should have an opportunity of passing through the Telegraph School if he has not already qualified in signalling at the Technical College before entering the Postal Department, and Mr. Fox gave us to understand that the Post Office authorities would agree to this proposal.

12. Complaints have been made that the best students of the Technical College avoid the Postal Department. This is no doubt due to the fact that the pay and prospects in that Department are inferior to others. When the position is improved no doubt a better class will be forthcoming.

13. The eventual cost of these proposals will be as follows :—

| Classes. | Present. | | | Future. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Mean of Scale. | Cost. | No. | Mean of Scale. | Cost. |
| *Clerks.* | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Special ... ... ... ... Present Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,400 Proposed Rs. 2,500 | 2 | 2,200 | 4,400 | 3 | 2,500 | 7,500 |
| Class I. ... ... ... ... Present Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 2,000 Proposed do. | 5 | 1,800 | 9,000 | 6 | 1,800 | 10,800 |
| Class II. ... ... ... Present Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 Proposed do. | 18 | 1,250 | 22,500 | 20 | 1,250 | 25,000 |
| Class III. ... ... ... Present Rs. 300 to Rs. 900 Proposed do. | 133 | 600 | 79,800 | 64 | 600 | 38,400 |
| *Postmasters.* | | | | | | |
| Special ... ... ... ... Present various Proposed Rs. 2,500 | 6 | Various | 13,800 | 7 | 2,500 | 17,500 |
| Class I., Grade 1 ... ... ... Present Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 2,000 Proposed do. | 6 | 1,850 | 11,100 | 6 | 1,850 | 11,100 |
| Class I., Grade 2 ... ... ... Present Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,600 Proposed do. | 19 | 1,500 | 28,500 | 36 | 1,500 | 54,000 |
| Class II. ... ... ... Present Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,300 Proposed do. | 24 | 1,200 | 28,800 | 40 | 1,200 | 48,000 |
| Class III., Grade 1 ... ... ... Present Rs. 500 to Rs. 900, with allowance of Rs. 150 Proposed do. do. | 39 | 850 | 33,150 | 50 | 850 | 42,500 |
| Class III., Grade 2 ... ... ... Present Rs. 500 to Rs. 900, with allowance of Rs. 100 Proposed do. do. | 73 | 800 | 58,400 | 90 | 800 | 72,000 |
| Class III., Grade 3 ... ... ... Present various Proposed Rs. 300 to Rs. 900, with no allowance | 122 | 700 | 85,400 | 298 | 600 | 178,800 |
| Class III., Grade 4 ... ... ... Present various Proposed to be amalgamated with Grade 3 | 124 | Various | 45,648 | Absorbed in Postmasters' classes above | | |
| *Cashiers.* | | | | | | |
| Class I.—Present Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,300 .. | 2 | 1,150 | 2,300 | | | |
| Class II. Do. Rs. 600 to Rs. 900 ... ... | 2 | 750 | 1,500 | | | |
| *Sorters.* | | | | | | |
| Special Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,200 ... ... | 1 | 1,050 | 1,050 | | | |
| Class I. Rs. 600 to Rs. 900 ... ... | 17 | 750 | 12,750 | | | |
| Class II. Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 ... ... | 27 | 400 | 10,800 | | | |
| | 620 | — | 448,898 | 620 | — | 505,600 |
| | | | | | | 448,898 |
| | | | | | Increase ... | 56,702 |

From this sum has to be deducted tappal fees, aggregating Rs. 12,600, or a total eventual cost of Rs. 44,102. The Postmaster-General recommends that these fees should in future be credited to revenue, and has given his reasons in full in section 12 of the memorandum attached to his letter No. 233 of 18th April. We support his proposal, as we consider that he is in the best position to judge of the expediency of such a measure.

14. The immediate cost of these proposals is trifling when the deduction of tappal fees is made.

H. L. CRAWFORD.
A. S. PAGDEN.
E. DE KRETSER.

## No. 2.

Telegram from the SECRETARY OF STATE to the GOVERNOR.

November 23, 1905.

YOUR Despatch of 21st October, Postal Service salaries proposals approved.

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## No. 3.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, March 30, 1906.

No. 178.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 233 of 18/24th April, 1905, I am directed to forward for your information a copy of the report* of the Committee appointed to consider your proposals.

2. This report has, subject to the following observations, received generally the approval of the Government.

3. The increments and additional promotions allowed are to take effect from 1st January, 1905, provided that, in making promotions to Classes I. and II., so as to fill up the additional number of appointments allowed in the higher classes under the sanctioned scheme, it shall be a condition that no officer is eligible for such promotion until he has served for one year on the maximum of the class in which he is at present.

4. As a temporary measure the number of clerks in the higher classes will be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Class I. .. .. .. | 8 |
| Class II. .. .. .. | 23 |

These however are to be reduced to 6 and 20 respectively, in accordance with the report of the Committee, on the occurrence of the first vacancies occurring in those classes subsequent to the dates of promotion, which will raise the numbers to 8 and 23. Provision must in the meantime be made for the transfer of these posts to the corresponding position among the Postmasters by keeping an equal number of Postmasters' appointments unfilled for the present.

5. The officers in Class III., Grade IV., will receive an increment to bring up their salaries to the salary on the increment scale immediately above those salaries from 1st January, 1905, provided that they have drawn their present salaries for one year at that date. Otherwise they will receive their first increment from the date on which they have drawn their present salaries for one year.

6. In making recommendations for promotion into Class I. the provisions of my Circular No. 39 of 22nd March, 1906, should be borne in mind.

7. I am to draw your special attention to section 11 of the Committee's report and to add that to deny any officer his opportunity to qualify in signalling, in view of this qualification being a condition of promotion, would be unfair and should not in any circumstances be permitted.

8. From 1st January, 1907, all tappal book fees will be credited to revenue, and I am to request you to make this decision at once known to every officer of your Department.

I have, &c.,
A. M. ASHMORE,
Colonial Secretary.

* See Enclosure No. 2 in No. 1.

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# XL.—1906.

# MALARIAL FEVER IN THE LOW-COUNTRY.

RETURN to an Order of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON, dated July 18, 1906, for—

A Statement showing what steps, if any, have been taken with a view to cope with the abnormal amount of Sickness, especially in the Low Country.

(*The Hon. Mr. E. Rosling.*)

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. M. RICHARDS, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1906.

# MALARIAL FEVER IN THE LOW-COUNTRY.

*Report No. 286.*

REPORT of the Principal Civil Medical Officer on the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling's motion for a statement showing what steps, if any, have been taken to cope with the abnormal amount of sickness, especially in the low-country.

THE outbreak of malarial fever is confined almost entirely to the Western, Central, Sabaragamuwa, parts of the North-Western, and to a small part of the Southern Provinces.

2. The hospitals and Government dispensaries in those Provinces number 178. The estate dispensaries in those Provinces number 97. The total number of medical institutions is therefore 275, at every one of which the stock of fever medicines has been well kept up and a large number of sick are being treated.

3. In addition, 29 persons are employed on itinerating duty to distribute quinine, &c., to those patients who cannot attend at the dispensaries. Quinine and other medicines have been supplied free of cost to philanthropic individuals who have volunteered to treat the sick in their immediate neighbourhoods.

4. Temporary extra ward accommodation has been asked for at the following hospitals to meet the overcrowding :—Panadure, Avisawella, Kegalla, Ratnapura, Balangoda, Lunugala, Nawalapitiya, and Teldeniya, and more permanent wards for Matale and Karawanella.

5. The amount of quinine issued has been very large—from January to date 3,043½ lb. as against 2,036 lb. during the same period last year. In June alone of this year 612½ lb. were issued.

6. His Excellency the Governor, anticipating the fever season, gave orders that all children attending schools and all the inhabitants of villages in malarious districts were to be given quinine twice a week as a preventive measure. The arrangements for this large distribution and administration of quinine have taken some little time to complete, but they are now nearly ready to be put into operation.

A. PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer
and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, July 17, 1906.

# XLI.—1906.

# VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

## A STATEMENT

SHOWING

THE DISTRICTS, PRESIDENTS, THEIR SALARIES AND STAFFS, AND THE NUMBER AND NATURE OF THE CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1904.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY H. M. RICHARDS, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

1906.

# VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

## RETURN showing the Names of Districts, Presidents, &c., and the Number of Cases Instituted, Decided, and in Appeal, during 1904.

| Districts. | Presidents and Chairmen. | Salaries. | Staff. | Cost of Staff per Annum. | Pending on January 1, 1904. | | Instituted during 1904. | | Amicable Settlements under Section 23 included under head Decisions. | | Decisions. Civil. | | Decisions. Criminal. | | | | | | | | | Appeals. To Govt. Agent. | | Appeals. From G. A. to Governor in Executive Council. | | Pending on December 31, 1904. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Civil. | Criminal. | Civil. | Criminal. | Civil. | Criminal. | Money. | Land. | Breach of V.C. Rules. | Irrigation. | Assault. | Malicious Injury. | Cattle Trespass. | Maintenance. | Theft. | Public Nuisance. | Vaccination. | Confirmed. | Set Aside. | Confirmed | Set Aside. | Civil. | Criminal. |
| WESTERN PROVINCE (Colombo District) | | Rs. | | Rs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Alutkuru Korale South.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gampaha V. T. ... | This tribunal is in charge of President, Siyane korale west | — | 1 Sweeper ... ... | 30 | — | — | 127 | 222 | 33 | 95 | 127 | — | 102 | — | 81 | 2 | — | — | 35 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Kanuwana V. T. ... | This tribunal is in charge of President, Alutkuru korale north | — | 1 Sweeper ... ... | 30 | — | 3 | 88 | 318 | 2 | 29 | 86 | — | 147 | — | 92 | 6 | 10 | — | 64 | — | — | 7 | 6 | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Village Committee: Wattala V. C. ... Ambatelenpahala V. C. ... Kanuwana V. C. | John Abeysekara, Chairman, V. C. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 139 | — | 15 | — | — | 127 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 12 |
| *Hewagam Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hanwella V. T. ... | G. E. Weerakoon, President, V. T. | 1,760 | 1 Clerk, 2 Peons, and 1 Sweeper ... | 600 | 1 | — | 260 | 347 | 59 | 62 | 258 | — | 216 | 1 | 53 | 15 | — | 2 | 53 | — | — | 40 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| Aturugiriya V. T.... | | | | | 2 | 12 | 182 | 375 | 39 | 81 | 183 | — | 207 | 4 | 80 | 16 | — | — | 78 | — | — | 29 | 5 | 4 | — | 1 | 2 |
| Kaduwela V. T. ... | | | | | 1 | 1 | 146 | 287 | 39 | 52 | 146 | — | 172 | 1 | 67 | 9 | — | — | 34 | — | — | 21 | 4 | 3 | — | 1 | 5 |
| *Salpiti Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gangodawila V. T. | F. A. Wijesekara, President, V. T. | 1,980 | 1 Clerk and 2 Peons ... ... | 540 | — | — | 208 | 548 | 67 | 149 | 205 | — | 291 | — | 125 | 11 | 26 | — | 88 | — | — | 21 | 1 | 5 | — | 3 | 7 |
| Honnantara V. T.... | | | | | — | — | 155 | 314 | 59 | 60 | 151 | — | 168 | — | 51 | 5 | 24 | — | 59 | — | — | 13 | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| *Siyane Korale West.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mahara V. T. ... | L. D. Livera, 1st January to 10th June; Sam. E. Perera, 11th June to 31st December | 1,650 | 1 Clerk and 2 Peons ... ... | 540 | — | — | 231 | 839 | 27 | 209 | 227 | — | 436 | — | 201 | 8 | 11 | — | 156 | — | — | 14 | 1 | 2 | — | 4 | 27 |
| Henaratgoda V. T. | | | | | — | — | 287 | 1117 | 62 | 187 | 279 | — | 633 | 8 | 241 | 4 | 15 | — | 293 | — | — | 14 | — | 2 | — | 8 | 23 |
| Village Committee: Siyane korale east V. C. | J. D. Perera, Mudaliyar, Chairman, V. C. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 366 | — | 114 | — | — | 352 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| *Negombo.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Alutkuru Korale North.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minuwangoda, V. T. | J. E. de Silva, J.P., President, V. T. | 1,760 | 1 Clerk, 1 Messenger, and 1 Sweeper... | 525 | 1 | 3 | 442 | 963 | 8 | 29 | 443 | — | 403 | 4 | 180 | 67 | 41 | — | 267 | — | — | 14 | 3 | 1 | — | — | |
| Katana, V. T. ... | | | | | 3 | 1 | 176 | 325 | 9 | 28 | 179 | — | 119 | 6 | 72 | 14 | 16 | — | 96 | — | — | 4 | 9 | 2 | — | — | |

| Districts. | Presidents and Chairmen. | Salaries. | Staff. | Cost of Staff per Annum. | Pending on January 1, 1904. | | Instituted during 1904. | | Amicable Settlements under Section 23 included under head Decisions. | | DECISIONS. | | | | | | | | | | APPEALS. | | | | Pending on December, 31, 1904. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Civil. | | Criminal. | | | | | | | | To Govt. Agent. | | From G. A. to Governor in Executive Council. | | | |
| | | | | | Civil. | Criminal. | Civil. | Criminal. | Civil. | Criminal. | Money. | Land. | Breach of V. C. Rules. | Irrigation. | Assault. | Malicious Injury. | Cattle Trespass. | Maintenance. | Theft. | Public Nuisance. | Vaccination. | Confirmed. | Set Aside. | Confirmed. | Set Aside. | Civil. | Criminal. |
| *Negombo—contd.* | | Rs. | | Rs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Village Committee: Hapitigam korale V. C. | L. A. Dassanaika, Chairman, V. C. | — | 1 Clerk and 1 Peon ... ... | 300 | — | 1 | — | 320 | — | 120 | — | — | 320 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| *Kalutara.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes | J. V. G. Jayawardena, Chairman, V. C. | — | A. de Alwis Gunawardena, V. C. Clerk at Rs. 7·50 per mensem | 90 | — | — | — | 100 | — | 8 | — | — | 70 | — | — | 3 | 10 | — | — | 17 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Rayigam korale ... | James Alfred Weerasinhe, Chairman, V. C. | — | H. E. Perera, V. C. Clerk at Rs. 7·50 per mensem | 90 | — | — | — | 324 | — | — | — | — | 281 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 43 |
| Pasdun korale east | Harry Jayawardene, Chairman, V. C. | — | Albert de Silva, V. C. Clerk at Rs. 7·50 per mensem | 90 | — | — | — | 54 | — | 12 | — | — | 47 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Pasdun korale west | S. T. Gunawardena, Chairman, V. C. | — | Lenti Wijesooriya, V. C. Clerk at Rs. 7·50 per mensem | 90 | — | — | — | 320 | — | — | — | — | 320 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | E. P. Karunaratna, V. C. Clerk, Kachcheri | 240* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | D. E. Wijesekara, V. C. Bookbinder ... | 30* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Kandy.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Udunuwara ... | L. B. Ranarage ... | 1,452 | 1 Clerk at Rs. 240, 1 Peon at Rs. 120, and 1 Watcher at Rs. 30 per annum | 390 | — | — | 344 | 538 | 22 | 58 | 298 | 46 | 300 | — | 77 | 105 | 19 | — | 37 | — | — | 35 | 2 | 5 | — | — | — |
| Yatinuwara ... | Do. ... | 360 | 1 Clerk at Rs. 240, 1 Peon at Rs. 120, and 1 Watcher at Rs. 30 per annum | 390 | — | — | 387 | 453 | 18 | 58 | 345 | 42 | 293 | — | 58 | 78 | 7 | — | 17 | — | — | 25 | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Tumpane ... | Do. ... | — | 1 Clerk at Rs. 240, 1 Peon at Rs. 60, & 2 Watchers at Rs. 60 each per annum | 420 | — | — | 323 | 500 | 21 | 74 | 270 | 53 | 282 | — | 45 | 105 | 32 | — | 36 | — | — | 18 | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Harispattu ... | J. E. P. Kehelpannala ... | — | 1 Clerk at Rs. 240, 1 Peon at Rs. 60, and 1 Watcher at Rs. 60 per annum | 360 | — | — | 546 | 869 | 47 | 151 | 516 | 30 | 589 | — | 64 | 143 | 17 | — | 56 | — | — | 36 | 5 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Pata Dumbara ... | Do. ... | 1,650 | 1 Clerk at Rs. 240, 1 Clerk at Rs. 120, 2 Peons at Rs. 90 each, 1 Watcher at Rs. 36, and 1 Watcher at Rs. 60 per annum | 636 | — | — | 990 | 1523 | 85 | 221 | 956 | 34 | 1137 | — | 182 | 77 | 26 | — | 101 | — | — | 51 | 17 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Uda Dumbara ... | T. B. Rambukwella ... | 240 | 1 Clerk at Rs. 240 and 1 Peon at Rs. 120 per annum | 360 | — | 5 | 207 | 373 | 36 | 63 | 201 | 2 | 209 | — | 64 | 11 | 64 | — | 25 | — | — | 8 | 4 | — | — | 4 | 5 |
| Pata Hewaheta ... | L. B. Yatawara ... | — | 1 Clerk at Rs. 180 per annum ... | 180 | — | 12 | — | 465 | — | — | — | — | 402 | — | — | — | 66 | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| Udapalata ... | T. B. Yatawara ... | — | 1 Clerk at Rs. 240 and 1 Watcher at Rs. 30 per annum | 270 | 3 | 8 | 21 | 401 | 14 | 342 | 23 | — | 317 | 69 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 21 |
| Uda Bulatgama ... | A. J. W. Marambe ... | — | 1 Clerk at Rs. 120 per annum ... | 120 | — | — | — | 170 | — | 41 | — | — | 169 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 |
| *Matale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matale north ... | T. B. Hulangomuwa ... | 1,320 | 1 Clerk at Rs. 240, 1 Peon at Rs. 150, 1 Peon at Rs. 90, 1 Watcher at Rs. 30, 1 Watcher at Rs. 24, 2 Watchers at Rs. 18 each, and 1 Watcher Rs. 12 per annum | 582 | 3 | 33 | 394 | 579 | — | — | 362 | 34 | 413 | — | 80 | 10 | 61 | — | 42 | — | — | 39 | 8 | 1 | — | 1 | 6 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Matale east ... | H. D. Keppitipola ... | — | 1 Clerk at Rs. 180, 1 Peon at Rs. 150, 1 Watcher at Rs. 18, and 5 Watchers at Rs. 12 each per annum | 408 | — | 2 | 88 | 220 | — | — | 80 | 3 | 143 | — | 30 | 2 | 25 | — | 13 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 5 | 9 |
| Matale south ... | T. B. Tenne ... | 1,320 | 1 Clerk at Rs. 240, 2 Peons at Rs. 90 each, and 1 Watcher at Rs. 12 per annum | 432 | — | 76 | 560 | 1142 | 10 | 196 | 459 | 21 | 786 | — | 207 | 17 | 35 | — | 97 | — | — | 37 | 10 | 2 | — | 80 | 76 |
| *Nuwara Eliya.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uda Hewaheta ... | J. B. Andarawewa ... | 792 | 2 Clerks at Rs. 480, 1 Bookbinder at Rs. 60, and 2 Peons at Rs. 168 each per annum | 708 | 10 | 3 | 718 | 298 | 115 | 47 | 710 | 18 | 215 | — | 56 | 7 | 1 | — | 20 | — | — | 9 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Walapane ... | Do. ... | 600 (transport) | — ... | — | 4 | 3 | 386 | 280 | 43 | 52 | 358 | 32 | 183 | — | 56 | 4 | 1 | — | 39 | — | — | 14 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Kotmale ... | K. B. Welegedara ... | 200 | 1 Clerk at Rs. 240 per annum ... | 240 | 6 | 18 | 147 | 290 | 9 | 69 | 145 | — | 226 | — | 50 | 5 | 2 | — | 21 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 8 | 4 |
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Galle.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bentota-Walallawiti korale | T. R. Sumanasekara ... | 1,200*a* | 1 Clerk and 2 Peons ... ... | 660 | 15 | 32 | 1219 | 1066 | 430 | 360 | 1219 | 9 | 699 | — | 142 | 69 | 70 | — | 113 | — | — | 82 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 5 |
| Gangaboda pattu ... | A. C. Gunatilaka ... | 1,000*b* | Do. | 480 | 13 | 17 | 292 | 892 | 55 | 102 | 281 | 1 | 514 | — | 127 | 32 | 57 | — | 92 | — | 61 | 52 | 2 | 3 | — | 23 | 26 |
| Hinidun pattu ... | J. L. Amarasekara, Mudaliyar | 924 | No Staff allowed ... ... | — | 1 | 1 | 62 | 290 | 12 | 11 | 56 | — | 209 | — | 9 | 8 | 8 | — | 16 | — | 17 | 10 | 1 | — | — | 7 | 24 |
| *Matara.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gangaboda pattu ... | M. Dodanwela ... | 1,100 | 1 Clerk and 2 Peons ... ... | 480 | 30 | †48 | 475 | 1860 | 45 | 51 | 479 | 2 | 1049 | 253 | 165 | 38 | 33 | — | 106 | — | — | 54 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 24 | 264 |
| Wellaboda pattu ... | H. C. Gooneratna ... | 1,200*c* | Do. | 420 | — | 5 | 1237 | 1836 | 588 | 528 | 1154 | 83 | 793 | 65 | 374 | 123 | 117 | 3 | 360 | — | — | 62 | 36 | 10 | — | — | 6 |
| Weligam korale ... | George Ernest de Silva Goonaratna | 1,210*a* | Do. | 450 | — | — | 338 | 861 | 79 | 98 | 338 | — | 352 | 5 | 264 | 23 | — | — | 143 | — | 70 | 47 | 31 | 15 | 1 | - | 4 |
| Morawak korale ... | H. W. Alahakoon ... | 924*a* | Do. | 420 | 3 | 5 | 1068 | 785 | 231 | 148 | 1063 | — | 434 | 1 | 114 | 28 | 61 | — | 136 | — | 12 | 38 | 12 | 3 | — | 8 | 4 |
| *Hambantota.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Giruwa pattu west... | F. W. de Silva ... | 1,300*a* | 1 Clerk and 2 Peons .... ... | 540 | 22 | 75 | 634 | 1554 | 69 | 88 | 627 | 2 | 652 | 143 | 238 | 58 | 75 | — | 277 | — | 65 | 63 | 1 | 1 | — | 27 | 121 |
| EASTERN PROVINCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Batticaloa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa north ... | E. Crowther, retired in November, 1904, and Albert Kanakasapai transferred to Batticaloa north in November, 1904 | 1,320 | 1. T. Ponniah, Clerk ... 300<br>2. S. Soosamuttu, Clerk ... 180<br>3. K. Kandapper, Clerk ... 120<br>4. M. Chinnattampi, Messenger ... 90<br>5. K. Periyatampi, Watcher ... 36<br>6. P. Virakkuddi, Watcher ... 36<br>7. P. Nallatampi, Watcher ... 36 | | 224 | 79 | 1452 | 682 | 603 | 159 | 1661 | — | 183 | — | 248 | 41 | 40 | — | 180 | — | 48 | 6 | 1 | — | — | 15 | 21 |
| Batticaloa south ... | William George Vallipuram, appointed President, V. T., Batticaloa south, in November, 1904 | 1,320 | 1. J. Francis, Clerk ... 240<br>2. A. Kanapatipillai, Clerk ... 180<br>3. K. Nanamuttu, Clerk ... 180<br>4. I. Kantappodi, Clerk ... 150<br>5. V. Kantappa, Messenger ... 120<br>6. M. Tamoteram, Messenger ... 120<br>7. A. Virakkuddi, Watcher ... 60<br>8. K. Chinnattampi, Watcher ... 60<br>9. A. Sinnattampippodi, Watcher ... 48<br>10 M. Veluppillai, Watcher ... 36 | | 11 | 12 | 2857 | 1586 | 1274 | 334 | 2858 | 1 | 677 | — | 586 | 34 | 18 | — | 115 | — | 160 | 49 | 3 | 1 | — | 9 | 8 |
| Bintenna ... | Punchi Banda Mediwaka ... | —*d* | — ... | — | 3 | 3 | 46 | 49 | 22 | 20 | 49 | — | 18 | — | 20 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| *Trincomalee.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trincomalee ... | E. J. Casiechetty ... | 1,100*e* | 1. T. Tampapillai, Clerk ... 240<br>2. K. Veluppillai, Clerk ... 240<br>3. A. Sivalingam, Messenger ... 120 | | 108 | 39 | 1315 | 567 | 219 | 68 | 1349 | 2 | 202 | — | 296 | 7 | 37 | — | 40 | — | — | 39 | — | 2 | — | 72 | 24 |

* There are 18 Sub-Committees in the Kalutara District—*i.e.*, 9 in Kalutara and Panadure totamunes, 4 in Rayigam korale, 3 in Rayigam korale east, and 2 in Pasdun korale west. The salaries of the Kachcheri clerk and the bookbinder have been charged accordingly.

† The President, Gangaboda pattu, reports that the cases shown as pending on December 31, 1903, is incorrect, and his predecessor, Mr. Dunuville, is responsible for such mistake.

*a* And travelling allowance of Rs. 360.
*b* And travelling allowance of Rs. 240.
*c* And travelling allowance of Rs. 300.
*d* And travelling allowance of Rs. 180.
*e* And travelling allowance of Rs. 200.

| Districts. | Presidents and Chairmen. | Salaries. | Staff. | Cost of Staff per Annum. | Pending on January 1, 1904. | | Instituted during 1904. | | Amicable Settlements under Section 23 included under head Decisions. | | Decisions. | | | | | | | | | | | Appeals. | | | | Pending on December 31, 1904. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Civil. | | Criminal. | | | | | | | | | To Govt. Agent. | | From G. A. to Governor in Executive Council. | | | |
| | | | | | Civil. | Criminal. | Civil. | Criminal. | Civil. | Criminal. | Money. | Land. | Breach of V. C. Rules | Irrigation. | Assault. | Malicious Injury. | Cattle Trespass. | Maintenance. | Theft. | Public Nuisance. | Vaccination. | Confirmed. | Set Aside. | Confirmed. | Set Aside. | Civil. | Criminal. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTH-WESTERN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Kurunegala.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weudawili hatpattu | T. B. Madawala ... | 1,320 | 1 Clerk at Rs. 20, 2 Clerks at Rs. 10 each, and 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 2·50 each per month | 540 | 4 | 11 | 687 | 589 | 156 | 231 | 659 | 14 | 321 | — | 89 | 40 | 29 | — | 112 | — | — | 91 | 12 | 2 | — | 18 | 9 |
| Wanni hatpattu ... | M. Dodanwala till 5th April, 1904<br>A. W. Senanayaka from 6th April, 1904 | 1,320 | 1 Clerk at Rs. 20, 1 Extra Clerk at Rs. 15, 2 Messengers at Rs. 10 each, 1 Court-keeper at Rs. 5, 1 Court-keeper at Rs. 2·50, and 1 Ambalam-keeper at Rs. 2.50 per month | 780 | 53 | 127 | 1112 | 929 | — | — | 1084 | 11 | 759 | — | 131 | 31 | 18 | — | 75 | — | — | 56 | 4 | 1 | — | 70 | 42 |
| Dewamedi hatpattu | W. Jayatilaka from 5th April, 1904<br>B. W. Relapanawe from 6th April, 1904<br>W. Jayatileke from 1st August till 30th September, 1904<br>B. W. Ralapanawe from 1st October, 1904. | 1,320 | 1 Clerk at Rs. 20, 1 Extra Clerk at Rs. 10, two Messengers at Rs. 10 each, and 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 2·50 each per month | 660 | 213 | 513 | 1482 | 1251 | 42 | 45 | 1585 | 38 | 1344 | — | 108 | 36 | 56 | — | 140 | — | — | 140 | 39 | 6 | 3 | 72 | 80 |
| Katugampola hatpattu | A. W. Senanayeke till 5th April, 1904<br>T. Dunuwille from 6th April, 1904<br>W. Jayatileke from 1st October, 1904 | 1,320 | 1 Clerk at Rs. 20, 1 Extra Clerk at Rs. 15, 2 Messengers at Rs. 10 each, and 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 2·50 each per month | 720 | 250 | 442 | 696 | 989 | 11 | 30 | 843 | 3 | 755 | — | 170 | 78 | — | — | 219 | — | — | 28 | 2 | — | — | 100 | 209 |
| Hiriyala hatpattu ... | G. W. Bakmiwewa ... | 1,320 | 1 Clerk at Rs. 20, 2 Messengers at Rs. 10 each, 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 2·50 each, and 2 Ambalam-keepers at Rs. 1·50 each per month | 576 | 63 | 138 | 589 | 570 | 41 | 23 | 590 | 22 | 335 | 86 | 69 | 17 | 78 | — | 63 | — | — | 42 | 3 | — | 1 | 40 | 60 |
| Dambadeni hatpattu | L. Nugawela till 31st July, 1904<br>B. W. Relpanawe from 1st August, 1904<br>E. G. de Silva from 1st October, 1904 | 1,320 | 1 Clerk at Rs. 20, 2 Messengers at Rs. 10 each, and 2 Court-keepers at 2·50 each per month | 540 | 18 | 28 | 716 | 606 | 111 | 97 | 696 | 29 | 198 | — | 146 | 61 | 14 | — | 204 | — | — | 67 | 3 | 6 | — | 9 | 11 |
| *Puttalam.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Demala hatpattu ... | D. B. Tammita ... | 1,320 | 1 Clerk at Rs. 15, 1 Liyana Arachchi at Rs. 15, 1 Messenger at Rs. 8, and 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 2·50 and Rs. 4 respectively per month | 534 | 13 | 11 | 160 | 243 | 15 | 8 | 161 | 4 | 129 | — | 55 | 3 | 20 | — | 6 | — | — | 13 | 1 | — | — | 8 | 41 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH-CENTRAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nuwaragampalata... | K. B. Samarakoon ... | 1,650 | 1 Native Writer at Rs. 240, 1 Assistant Native Writer at Rs. 180, 2 Messengers at Rs. 90 each, and 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 48 each per annum | 696 | 6 | 114 | 159 | 1253 | 35 | 231 | 155 | 6 | 841 | 9 | 28 | 18 | 69 | — | 15 | — | — | 31 | 5 | 3 | — | 4 | 387 |
| Hurulupalata ... | W. A. Udugama ... | 1,650 | 1 Native Writer at Rs. 240, 1 Assistant Writer at Rs. 180, 2 Messengers at Rs. 90 each, and 3 Court-keepers at Rs. 48 each per annum | 744 | — | — | 356 | 1031 | 105 | 666 | 332 | 8 | 710 | 30 | 27 | 5 | 190 | — | 8 | — | — | 19 | 10 | — | 1 | 16 | 61 |
| Kalagampalata ... | T. B. Relapanawe ... | 1,650 | 1 Native Writer at Rs. 240, 1 Assistant Native Writer at Rs. 180, 2 Messengers at Rs. 90 each, 1 Court-keeper at Rs. 48, and 1 Court-keeper at Rs. 150 per annum | 798 | 3 | 20 | 293 | 1167 | 36 | 108 | 277 | 14 | 829 | 32 | 118 | 9 | 148 | — | 10 | — | — | 73 | 16 | 9 | — | 5 | 41 |
| Tamankaduwa ... | Gabriel Wijesinha Jayawardene | 858 | 1 Native Writer at Rs. 240, 2 Messengers at Rs. 180, 1 Court-keeper at Rs. 120, 1 Court-keeper at Rs. 60, 1 Court-keeper at Rs. 30, 1 Court-keeper at Rs. 36, 1 Court-keeper at Rs. 60, 1 Gansabhawa Clerk, Kachcheri, Rs. 600, and 1 Additional Gansabhawa Clerk, Kachcheri, Rs. 480 per annum | 1,806 | 1 | 1 | 298 | 302 | — | — | 299 | — | 194 | 4 | 25 | — | 77 | — | 2 | — | — | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| PROVINCE OF UVA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Viyaluwa ... | S. J. M. S. B. Moragahalande, Ratemahatmaya | — | 1 Clerk at Rs. 12·50 per month ... | 150 | — | — | — | 378 | — | 75 | — | — | 251 | 73 | — | — | 54 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Udukinda ... | D. W. Banda, Ratemahatmaya | — | 1 Clerk at Rs. 10 per month ... | 120 | — | 1 | — | 736 | — | 91 | — | — | 523 | 147 | — | — | 66 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Yatikinda ... | T. B. Katugaha, Ratemahatmaya | — | 1 Clerk at Rs. 18 per month ... | 216 | — | — | — | 474 | — | 43 | — | — | 410 | 56 | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Tunpalata ... | T. B. Mediwaka, President | 792* | 1 Clerk at Rs. 20 per month ... | 720 | 3 | 1 | 400 | 1533 | 98 | 106 | 395 | 8 | 922 | 299 | 20 | 91 | 123 | — | 25 | — | 54 | 2 | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| (Bintenna, Wellassa, and Buttala) | — | — | 1 Clerk at Rs. 10, 3 Peons at Rs. 10 each per month | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wellawaya ... | K. B. Kadurugamuwa, Ratemahatmaya | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 109 | — | 2 | — | — | 82 | 4 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20 |
| PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Ratnapura.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuruwitikorale V.T. | J. A. C. Rambukpota, President | 1,650 | 1 Native Writer at Rs. at 360, 1 Messenger at Rs. 150, 1 Court-keeper at Rs. 45, and 1 Court-keeper at Rs. 12 per annum | 567 | 52 | 201 | 292 | 543 | 344 | 744 | 331 | 4 | 584 | — | 18 | 5 | 13 | — | 34 | — | — | 39 | 3 | 3 | — | 9 | 90 |
| Village Committee: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuruwiti korale | J. W. Ekneligoda, Chairman | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nawadun korale | F. T. Ellawala do. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 84 | — | 85 | — | — | 78 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| Atakalan korale | E. A. Elapata do. | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | 109 | — | 119 | — | — | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 19 |
| Kadawata korale | S. D. Mahawalatenna do. | — | — | — | — | 16 | — | 71 | — | 87 | — | — | 56 | 7 | — | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | 10 |
| Meda korale ... | Do. | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | 25 | — | 36 | — | — | 22 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 14 |
| Kolonna korale | J. W. Maduanwela do. | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | 34 | — | 40 | — | — | 28 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 11 |
| Kukul korale ... | H. A. Gunasekere do. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Kegalla.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galboda and Kinigoda korales | L. B. Nawaratna, President | 1,650 | 1 Native Writer at Rs. 270, 1 V. T. Peon and 2 V. T. Keepers at Rs. 292 per annum | 562 | 9 | 11 | 871 | 878 | 226 | 516 | 840 | 25 | 559 | 10 | 68 | — | 62 | — | 169 | — | — | 55 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 21 |
| Three Korales and Lower Bulatgtma | D. B. Mapitigama do. | 1,650 | 1 Native Writer at 270, 1 V. T. Peon and 2 V. T. Keepers at 206·25 per annum | 476·25 | — | 1 | 518 | 624 | 82 | 80 | 405 | 112 | 459 | — | 52 | 16 | 24 | — | 70 | — | — | 20 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 |
| Paranakuru korale | J. A. Rambukpota, Chairman | — | — | — | — | 48 | — | 185 | — | 49 | — | — | 233 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 50 |
| Beligal korale ... | L. B. Nugawela, Chairman | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | 435 | — | 46 | — | — | 445 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | 6 |

* And travelling allowance of Rs. 500.

## RETURN OF REVENUE, 1904.

| Districts. | Revenue from all Sources for 1904. | Average Revenue for Five Years. | Total Advances received up to end of 1904. | Indebtedness on account of Establishment at the end of 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| **WESTERN PROVINCE.** | | | | |
| *Colombo.* | | | | |
| *Alutkuru Korale South.* | | | | |
| Gampaha V. T. ... Kanuwana V. T. ... Village Committees of Wattala, Ambatalenpahala, and Kanuwana V. T. ... | 9,464 61 | 2,617 36 | — | — |
| *Hewagam Korale.* | | | | |
| Hanwella V. T. ... Aturugiriya V. T. ... Kaduwela V. T. ... | 9,351 72 | 3,207 56 | — | — |
| *Salpiti Korale.* | | | | |
| Gangodawila V. T. ... Honnantara V. T ... | 9,203 18 | 4,627 18 | — | — |
| *Siyane Korale West.* | | | | |
| Mahara V. T. ... Henaratgoda V. T. ... | 13,463 85 | 3,974 3 | — | — |
| *Negombo.* | | | | |
| Minuwangoda V. T. ... Katana V. T. ... | 13,100 59 | 3,759 98 | — | — |
| Village Committee of Hapitigam korale V. C. ... | 4,726 21 | 1,557 11 | — | — |
| Village Committee of Siyane korale east ... | 7,545 43 | — | — | — |
| *Kalutara.* | | | | |
| Kalutara and Panadure totamunes ... | 9,723 33 | 48,616 65 | — | — |
| Rayigam korale ... | 5,901 5 | 29,505 25 | — | — |
| Pasdun korale east ... | 2,781 98 | 13,909 90 | — | — |
| Pasdun korale west ... | 2,953 0 | 14,765 0 | — | — |
| **CENTRAL PROVINCE.** | | | | |
| *Kandy.* | | | | |
| Udunuwara ... | 567 22 | 1,254 6 | — | — |
| Yatinuwara ... | 620 92 | 1,292 53 | — | — |
| Tumpane ... ... | 685 0 | 767 53 | — | — |
| Harispattu ... ... | 1,082 45 | 2,193 57 | — | — |
| Pata Dumbara ... | 1,683 58 | 1,407 49 | — | — |
| Uda Dumbara ... | 638 45 | 664 78 | — | — |
| Pata Hewaheta ... | 405 65 | 1,345 21 | — | — |
| Udapalata ... ... | 1,045 83 | 740 77 | — | — |
| Uda Bulatgama ... | 300 75 | 280 31 | — | — |
| *Matale.* | | | | |
| Matale north ... Matale east ... Matale south ... | 5,424 37 | 4,169 30 | — | — |
| *Nuwara Eliya.* | | | | |
| Uda Hewaheta ... Walapane ... ... | 4,139 54 | 4,101 40 | — | — |
| Kotmale ... ... | 2,214 65 | 2,191 81 | — | — |
| **SOUTHERN PROVINCE.** | | | | |
| *Galle.* | | | | |
| Bentota-Walallawiti korale | 768 61 | 1,412 74 | — | — |
| Gangaboda pattu ... | 1,694 95 | 736 95A | — | — |
| Hinidum pattu ... | 306 8 | — | — | — |
| *Matara.* | | | | |
| Gangaboda pattu ... | 1,506 29 | 1,600 51 | — | — |
| Wellaboda pattu ... | 2,804 26 | 2,349 87 | — | — |
| Weligam korale ... | 1,501 60 | 2,403 54 | — | — |
| Morawak korale ... | 708 25 | 1,080 39 | — | — |
| *Hambantota.* | | | | |
| Giruwa pattu west ... | 1,751 30 | 2,880 63 | — | — |

A.—Includes Hinidum pattu funds.

| Districts. | Revenue from all Sources for 1904. | Average Revenue for Five Years. | Total Advances received up to end of 1904. | Indebtedness on account of Establishment at the end of 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| EASTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| *Batticaloa.* | | | | |
| Batticaloa north ... | 636 25 | 774 25 | — | — |
| Batticaloa south ... | 2,119 1 | 1,726 44 | — | — |
| Bintenna ... ... | 30 71 | 46 54 | — | — |
| *Trincomalee.* | | | | |
| Trincomalee ... | 1,257 30 | 1,678 52 | — | — |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| *Kurunegala.* | | | | |
| Weudawili hatpattu ... | 21,349 83 | 4,269 96 | — | — |
| Wanni hatpattu ... | 44,520 50 | 8,904 10 | — | — |
| Dewamedi hatpattu ... | 43,431 38 | 8,686 27 | — | — |
| Katugampola hatpattu ... | 32,194 94 | 6,438 98 | — | — |
| Hiriyala hatpattu ... | 31,198 8 | 6,239 81 | — | — |
| Dambadeni hatpattu ... | 21,609 5 | 4,321 81 | — | — |
| *Puttalam.* | | | | |
| Demala hatpattu ... | 1,621 24 | 2,003 85 | — | — |
| NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| Nuwaragampalata ... | 3,961 33 | 2,407 79 | — | — |
| Hurulupalata ... | 3,007 7 | 2,012 80 | — | — |
| Kalagampalata ... | 2,617 92 | 2,747 29 | — | — |
| Tamankaduwa ... | 3,171 50 | 2,952 68 | — | — |
| PROVINCE OF UVA. | | | | |
| Bintenna ... | 270 25 | 525 23 | — | — |
| Viyaluwa ... | 440 61 | 278 4 | — | — |
| Udukinda ... | 610 54 | 597 16 | — | — |
| Yatikinda ... | 1,101 73 | 1,239 68 | — | — |
| Wellassa ... | 740 20 | 1,117 93 | — | — |
| Buttala ... | 1,093 43 | 620 40 | — | — |
| Wellawaya ... | 537 32 | 253 26 | — | — |
| PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA. | | | | |
| *Ratnapura.* | | | | |
| Kuruwiti korale V. T. ... | 749 3 | 768 6 | — | — |
| Village Committee: | | | | |
| Kuruwiti korale ... | 1,324 60 | 1,125 31 | — | — |
| Nawadun korale ... | 1,267 25 | 1,721 41 | — | — |
| Atakalan korale ... | 570 87 | 665 69 | — | — |
| Kadawata korale ... | 375 75 | 239 42 | — | — |
| Meda korale ... | 1,049 0 | 1,269 40 | — | — |
| Kolonna korale ... | 938 94 | 936 58 | — | — |
| Kukul korale ... | 595 75 | 542 15 | — | — |
| *Kegalla.* | | | | |
| Galboda and Kinigoda korales ... | 1,415 8 | 1,605 62 | — | — |
| Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama ... | 1,212 37 | 1,241 26 | — | — |
| Paranakuru korale ... | 2,861 54 | 2,961 46 | — | — |
| Beligal korale ... | 4,684 11 | 4,555 45 | — | — |

# XLII.—1906.

# DESPATCHES

RELATING TO

# INCREASE OF SALARIES TO THE CLERICAL SERVICE

OF THE

# CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
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1906.

# RAILWAY CLERICAL SERVICE.

## No. 1.

Governor Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

*Miscellaneous.*—No. 270.

Queen's House, Colombo, Ceylon, May 30, 1906.

MY LORD,—I HAVE the honour to address Your Lordship regarding a proposed improvement to the condition of the members of the Clerical Service on the Ceylon Government Railway.

2. This service includes Station Masters, Goods Agents, Bookkeepers, and Warehousemen, in fact practically the whole subordinate staff of the Railway Service.

3. The officers are at present classified as follows :—

| Class. | Number. | Pay. Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Special | 1 | 3,000 to | 3,500 |
| I. Special | 6 | 2,000 to | 2,500 |
| I. | 12 | 1,700 to | 2,200 |
| II. | 47 | 1,200 to | 1,600 |
| III. | 170 | 800 to | 1,100 |
| IV. | 245 | 360 to | 720 |

and the total cost of the Establishment, taking them at the mean rates of pay, is Rs. 399,750.

4. The real grievances, which have been brought to my notice by several memorials, are (1) the low initial pay of Class IV., considering the fact that candidates are expected to pass an examination before entry ; and (2) the inordinately large proportion of officers in the two lowest classes.

5. The existence of these grievances has resulted in no less than 75 vacancies in the service, as candidates are deterred from coming forward on account of the low initial pay and poor prospects of promotion.

6. I annex a memorandum by Sir A. M. Ashmore explaining the proposals, and the report of the Committee to which I referred them on his suggestion. The Committee consisted of the same three officers who reported on the proposals for the general Clerical Service, and it is described in section 2 of my despatch of 26th August, 1905, on that subject.

7. I consider the proposals of Sir A. M. Ashmore, subject to the slight modifications suggested by the Committee, are satisfactory, and submit them for Your Lordship's approval. They will in my opinion render the officers in the Railway Clerical Service contented, and the necessity for improved prospects is amply proved by the existence of the 75 vacancies which I have already mentioned. The additional cost, Rs. 51,000 per annum, is not very great for so large a number of officers.

8. On receipt of Your Lordship's sanction I will lay the proposals before the Legislative Council.

9. It is also proposed to remit, in the case of the successful candidates at the examination for probationers for employment in the Railway, the fees at present paid by them at the Technical College. These fees amount to Rs. 50 in the case of each probationer; this is an inconsiderable sum so far as the Government is concerned, but a sum that presses hardly on the parents of the probationers. The removal of these fees will, I believe, act as a further inducement to suitable candidates to come forward.

I am, &c.,

HENRY A. BLAKE.

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Enclosure No. 1 in No. 1.

MINUTE by the Lieutenant-Governor dated 1st April, 1906.

THE Railway Service consists of 481 officers (by "Railway Service" used in this Minute is meant the Clerks and Station Masters, not the executive side), and I understand that there are about 80 posts in it, more or less, of so inferior an order (clerks of a low grade, typists, &c., who have little capacity to rise), which can, as in the case of the Clerical Service proper, be filled up by ordinary modes of engagement. I make the 80 or so posts into the *Fourth Class*, divide it into two grades, and give Class IV., Grade I., salaries of Rs. 450 to Rs. 600 and Class IV., Grade II., salaries of Rs. 300 to Rs. 420.

These are the same salaries as are paid to officers of the like kind in the Clerical Service proper, and should suffice to get all that is wanted.

The holders of these posts will not ordinarily rise beyond Grade I., but every year a certain number of promotions, perhaps five, shall be given out of this Class IV. to officers who show special qualifications and can pass such an examination in railway business (there is a standard examination) as show them to be capable of doing the work assigned to the higher classes.

There will remain 400 appointments, which I propose to distribute as follows :—

Special : 7 ; one appointment at Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 (this now exists); and six at Rs. 3,000.

It has been thought desirable, and I think it is desirable, that there should be in each large group of clerks a moderate number of prizes, and I think what is proposed is not here too many.

First Class : 33 at Rs. 1,680 to Rs. 2,400 with six increments of Rs. 120.

Second Class : 120 at Rs. 1,080 to Rs. 1,500 with seven increments of Rs. 60.

Third Class : 240 at Rs. 480 to Rs. 960 with eight increments of Rs. 60.

In all these rates I have fixed the Railway very slightly below the Clerical Service, because the Railway have three very valuable advantages which the others do not get. They have free medical attendance, they have free passes every year (I think six double tickets or returns), and a large proportion of them get free houses. These are advantages which have a real money value, and which ought to have consideration.

I have so arranged all salaries and increments that they are multiples of 12, a small accounting advantage.

Admission to the Third Class of the Railway Service will be (*a*) by careful promotion as described from Class IV.; (*b*) through the Technical College ; and (*c*) by such other means as it may be necessary to devise to supplement the Technical College, which has so far failed in its duty to provide an adequate supply of men.

This will add a very little less than Rs. 60,000 to the Rs. 400,000 now paid on account of this service, say 15 per cent., or with pension increases 18½ per cent. This is no doubt a considerable sum, but it is for a large reform, and it must be noted that we are face to face with the fact that there are 75 vacancies on the staff which cannot be filled on the present lines. In the circumstances, we have no option but to raise salaries, and the only question is, How can this be done so as to procure the best results?

I think this may go to the Committee to check and revise. The proportions between the classes may want revision, and the question of the number of appointments in Class IV. should be supported by examination of a proper officer.

I would not have troubled Your Excellency with this matter until the Committee had revised my proposals, if I had not been leaving before their report can come up.

A. M. ASHMORE.

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Enclosure No. 2 in No. 1.

REPORT of the Committee appointed to consider the Scheme for Increase of Salaries to the Railway Clerical Service.

WE have consulted the General Manager in regard to the Lieutenant-Governor's proposals.

As regards the one prize of the service which it was suggested should be on an incremental scale from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500, we suggest that it should be fixed at Rs. 3,500, and that this pay be attached to the post of Station Superintendent, Colombo.

It is already proposed that the six Special Appointments should be Rs. 3,000 each, and it has not been usual to make the pay of special posts incremental.

2. The General Manager recommends that the existing "Special First Class" posts should continue as special posts on Rs. 3,000, viz. :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Chief Clerk, Accountant's Office .. .. .. | 3,000 |
| Chief Clerk, General Manager's Office .. .. .. | 3,000 |
| Chief Clerk, Traffic .. .. .. .. | 3,000 |
| Chief Goods Agent .. .. .. .. | 3,000 |
| Station Master, Kandy .. .. .. | 3,000 |
| Station Master, Hatton .. .. .. | 3,000 |

3. It will be seen that the salaries proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the Second and Third Classes are lower than at present, and the increments are smaller.

Cases may arise where officers who are about to retire may prefer the present classification and pay. Thus an officer of the Second Class who will shortly be entitled to an increment of Rs. 100, which will give him the present maximum of his class, Rs. 1,600, may prefer to adhere to the existing scale rather than remain on Rs. 1,500, the new maximum proposed, especially if he is not fitted for promotion to the First Class.

4. We are of opinion that all officers should be given the option of remaining on the present scale of salaries. But if they elect this, they must forego all rights to promotion under the new scheme.

5. The rate of increment for the two grades of Class IV. is not stated in the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute. We would suggest that it should be Rs. 30 per annum.

6. The cost of the scheme as now modified is as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| One Staff Appointment .. .. .. | 3,500 |
| Six Special on Rs. 3,000 .. .. .. | 18,000 |
| First Class (33), Rs. 1,680 to Rs. 2,400 by annual increments of Rs. 100 | 67,320 |
| Second Class (120), Rs. 1,080 to Rs. 1,500 by annual increments of Rs. 60 .. .. .. .. | 154,800 |
| Third Class (240), Rs. 480 to Rs. 960 by annual increments of Rs. 60 .. | 172,800 |
| Fourth Class (32), Rs. 450 to Rs. 600 by annual increments of Rs. 30 .. | 16,800 |
| Fourth Class (50), Rs. 300 to Rs. 420 by annual increments of Rs. 30 .. | 18,000 |
| | 451,220 |
| Present cost .. | 399,750 |
| Increase Rs. | 51,470 |

Additional cost Rs. 51,470. As, however, the annual increments proposed for the Second and Third Classes are lower than at present, the additional cost will probably not exceed Rs. 50,000.

7. The question of appointments to the Third Class was discussed with the General Manager of the Railway.

At the present time the Technical College is unable to supply the vacancies that occur, but with the improved prospects of the Railway Department it may be anticipated that there will be an increase in the number who desire to be admitted into the Department through the Technical College.

8. We suggest that two-thirds of the vacancies in the Third Class should be reserved for students of the Technical College who have passed the required examinations.

9. The remaining one-third should be chosen from the Fourth Class of the Railway Service on a system analogous to that which prevails in regard to the Fourth Class of the regular Clerical Service. Two-thirds of this one-third should be selected by examination amongst those who have been two years and upwards in the Department, and the remainder should be selected from those who have had ten years' service in the Department, but have been unable to successfully compete in examinations with younger men.

10. The subjects of examination for officers of the Fourth Class should be determined by the General Manager of the Railway with the approval of Government, and he should be at liberty to make it a practical test of the efficiency of those competing and of their suitability for railway work.

H. L. CRAWFORD.
A. S. PAGDEN.
E. DE KRETSER.

Colombo, May 4, 1906.

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## No. 2.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., to Governor Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—No. 248. Downing street, June 29, 1906.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 270 of the 30th of May submitting proposals for the improvement of the condition of the Clerical Service of the Ceylon Government Railways.

2. I approve your submitting these proposals to the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

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# XLIII.—1906.

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# PAPERS

RELATING TO

# A ROAD CONNECTION BETWEEN VEDEHETTE AND LE VALLON ESTATES.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY H. M. RICHARDS, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 30 cents

1906.

# ROAD CONNECTION BETWEEN VEDEHETTE AND LE VALLON ESTATES.

## No. 1.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the Hon. the GOVERNMENT AGENT, Central Province.

No. 721.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, September 30, 1905.

*Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.*

SIR,—WITH reference to your unofficial letter of the 20th September, I am directed to invite your attention to paragraph 2 of Mr. L. Carey's letter to you dated 15th September, a copy of which is herein enclosed; and I am to inquire if a cart road capable of being made reasonable use of to your satisfaction can be cut. If so, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to put a sum of Rs. 1,200 in the Supplementary Supply Estimates of 1905 for it.

2. I am to request an early reply.

I am, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

*Extract referred to.*

Is there any chance of that road being cut through from Vedehette to Le Vallon, and if so, how much will you vote me for it? I have already traced the section between the two missing points, and it gives a gradient of 1 in 27 with an ordinary round tracer, which is a very fair gradient.

2. I am cutting a bridle path to join the two points 5 feet wide, which will cost me, I reckon, about Rs. 350, and if you could promise me about Rs. 1,200 I believe I could cut it into a cart road with only metalled wheel tracks 2½ feet each side and gravelled.

## No. 2.

The Hon. the GOVERNMENT AGENT, Central Province, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 753/14,728.

Kandy Kachcheri, October 3, 1905.

*Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.*

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 721 of 30th September, 1905, I have the honour to report that the road joins the Vedehette cart road to the Le Vallon cart road, and will save any one going to Nuwara Eliya driving or sending a carriage through from this district some thirty odd miles—or a motor car—and to state that a sum of Rs. 800 will be sufficient.

I am, &c.,
H. WACE,
Government Agent.

## No. 3.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 1,280.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 11, 1905.

*Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.*

SIR,—I AM directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Government Agent, Central Province, regarding a road connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon; and I am to instruct you to include a sum of Rs. 800 for the work in your supplementary estimate of expenditure of the current year.

2. The road will be made by Mr. L. St. George Carey, who is cutting a bridle path, and will with the contribution of Rs. 800 from Government cut it into a cart road with metalled wheel tracks.

I am, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 3.

The Hon. the GOVERNMENT AGENT, Central Province, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 889/14,728. Kandy Kachcheri, November 11, 1905.

*Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.*

SIR,—WITH reference to my letter No. 803 of 17th October, 1905, I have the honour to forward copy of a letter dated 6th November, 1905, from Mr. L. Carey, and to request that under the circumstances the extra sum required may be allowed.

I am, &c.,

H. WACE,
Government Agent.

*Copy of Letter referred to.*

I SHALL finish off all the culverts and retaining walls on that new road this week and the earth cutting next week, but there is an enormous amount of blasting to be done and several large gravel reefs to be pickaxed out. It will take another Rs. 1,000 to finish the road into a light cart road. I have spent what you voted me, and shall I go on and complete it for you? If so, will you grant me this extra vote?

The road is 2 miles and 13 chains long, and there is a 20-feet bridge over river. The road will be a great acquisition to the country.

## No. 4.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CHAIRMAN, PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, Central Province.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
No. 69. Colombo, December 2, 1905.

*Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.*

SIR,—IN reply to your letter No. 889/14,728 of the 11th November, as Government Agent, Central Province, I am directed to acquaint you that the Treasurer has been instructed to advance to you the further sum of Rs. 1,000 to be expended by you on account of the road connection between the Vedehette cart road and the Le Vallon cart road.

2. This amount will also be provided in the Supplementary Supply Bill of the current year.

I am, &c.,

F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

## No. 5.

The CHAIRMAN, PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, Central Province, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
No. 67/362. Kandy, December 8, 1905.

*Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.*

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 69 of the 2nd instant and previous correspondence on the above subject, I have the honour to forward for your information copy of a report from the Superintendent of Minor Roads of 6th idem.

I have, &c.,

H. WACE,
Chairman.

Enclosure in No. 5.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF MINOR ROADS, Kandy, to the CHAIRMAN, PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, Kandy.

No. 390/21. December 6, 1905.

*Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.*

SIR,—REFERRING to your No. 359/362 of 23rd November, I have the honour to report that I inspected the above road, which is now under construction by Mr. Carey of Amblamana. The road is 2 miles and 13 chains in length.

On my inspection on the 27th ultimo nearly all the earthwork had been completed, and the culverts built in where necessary, with the exception of three or four. A very large quantity of rock had been blasted and is still being removed from the line of road. Three bridges of small span have been erected with timber beams and wooden platform, and there have been several retaining walls built up, some of them of very large proportions.

All masonry work is of the rough random rubble class, but appear to be perfectly strong for wheeled traffic. The gradient of the road is *very* easy and gradual, with the exception of about 3 lines, which run 1 in 14. The road has been cut 12 feet in the solid. About 200 men are at work daily under the immediate supervision of Mr. Carey or his Assistant.

Mr. Carey deserves credit for the expeditious manner in which he has accomplished such a large quantity of work in only five weeks.

Metal is now being broken, and I consider that at the present rate of progress the road can be opened for traffic by the end of December.

Up to the date of my inspection work to the value of about Rs. 4,000 had been carried out.

Mr. Carey accompanied me on my inspection and gave me all the information I required.

I am, &c.,

A. MORLEY SPAAR,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

## No. 6.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CHAIRMAN, PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, Central Province.

No. 74. Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 20, 1905.

*Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.*

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 67 of the 8th December, 1905, enclosing copy of a report from the Superintendent of Minor Roads relative to the above subject, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request you to convey to Mr. Carey an expression of His Excellency's appreciation of his conduct of the work.

I am, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

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## No. 7.

The Hon. the GOVERNMENT AGENT, Central Province, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 23/362. Kandy Kachcheri, January 6, 1905.

*Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.*

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 74 of the 20th December, 1905, to the Chairman, Provincial Road Committee, Central Province, and connected correspondence on the above subject, I have the honour to forward copies of further correspondence with Mr. L. St. G. Carey, and to inquire if the further sum required can be placed at Mr. Carey's disposal to complete the work he has undertaken.

I have, &c.,
H. WACE,
Government Agent.

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Enclosure No. 1 in No. 7.

Mr. L. ST. G. CAREY to the Hon. the GOVERNMENT AGENT, Central Province.

Amblamana estate, Galaha, December 18, 1905.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to request you to place me in further funds on account of the Vedehette-Le Vallon road. The road I may say is rapidly nearing completion, but owing to the rocky nature of the land and the heavy blasting has caused more expense than I anticipated. The masonry work is now completed, except one small culvert, and the high bank near Le Vallon will be blasted out by the end of next week.

I am pushing on the metalling of the wheel tracks as fast as possible, and hope to have the entire road ready for traffic the first half of January. I should say it will take Rs. 3,000 more to entirely complete this useful connection. Will you kindly place me in funds as soon as possible ?

I have made one or two alterations as suggested by your Minor Roads Inspector.

I have, &c.,
LAWRENCE ST. G. CAREY.

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Enclosure No. 2 in No. 7.

The Hon. the GOVERNMENT AGENT, Central Province, to Mr. L. ST. G. CAREY.

No. 6,290/362. Kandy Kachcheri, December 22, 1905.

*Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.*

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter of the 18th instant, I have the honour to request you to inform me if I am to understand that you require Rs. 3,000 more than the amount already granted, making Rs. 4,800, for the construction of a road that you estimated yourself on 26th September, 1905, at Rs. 800.

I am, &c.,
H. WACE,
Government Agent

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Enclosure No. 3 in No. 7.

Mr. L. ST. G. CAREY to the Hon. the GOVERNMENT AGENT, Central Proivnce.

Amblamana estate, Galaha, December 30, 1905.

*Vedehette-Le Vallon Cart Road Construction.*

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No. 1,962/362, dated the 22nd instant, treating on His Excellency's appreciation of my effort to construct the above road section, and that of No. 6,290/362 of same date touching on the question of its expenditure. Owing to my absence from home I regret the delay in answering.

The amount Rs. 800 estimated for originally was only for the construction of a bridle path, and my letter to the Chairman of the Provincial Road Committee, dated the 19th of July, fully explains the extent of the work and the probable amount required for the construction of this road for cart traffic, viz., Rs. 5,000.

I now find on the basis of facts before me, and on the amount already expended on the construction of this road—now nearing completion—this item of Rs. 5,000 has not at all been over-estimated.

The immensity of the blasting operations required owing to the rocky condition of the land and the heavy earth cutting owing to the soil being very gravelly, all tend to increase the cost.

I have endeavoured to do the work as cheap as possible, and have given this road a considerable amount of my time in order to carry it through in a way that no one should be ashamed of it hereafter.

I shall be very thankful, therefore, if you will kindly place me in funds, which I urgently require, as soon as it can conveniently be arranged.

I have, &c.,
LAWRENCE ST. G. CAREY.

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Enclosure No. 4 in No. 7.

Mr. L. St. G. Carey to the Hon. Mr. H. Wace.

Amblamana, Galaha, July 19, 1905.

My dear Wace,—In reply to yours of to-day's date, I can tell you fully about the road between Vedehette estate (where I gave His Excellency lunch) and Le Vallon. The road was traced as a cart road in my father's time and cut as far as Vedehette from the Deltota Government road and cut for cart traffic; this section was completed and has been well ballasted and metalled and all culverts put in.

The uncut section is less than 1½ mile and joins the Le Vallon cart road, which goes to Gampola and Pussellawa-Nuwara Eliya cart roads, thus making a driving road to Nuwara Eliya from this side instead of having to go *via* Peradeniya and Gampola.

(1) Length, say, 1½ mile.

(2) Cost, say, Rs. 5,000 complete.

(3) It would be a short road to Nuwara Eliya from this side. Le Vallon group of estates would have an extra outlet for their produce and be of vast benefit as an alternate and connecting link road.

(4) We should give all our land free and present road free; it goes through "Erin," which is not in cultivation, and they would give their land free as it would make it accessible to the owner (Mr. E. D. Padwick), and then Le Vallon group where it would join the present cart road which goes through to Gampola and Pussellawa and connects up several minor roads.

Had my father lived this road would have been completed years ago by him, but at his death the estates were sold and passed into other hands, and it has always been a matter of regret to every one this small section was never finished.

Hoping I have furnished enough information to enable to see this work done.

Yours truly,
L. ST. GEORGE CAREY.

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## No. 8.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary to the Hon. the Government Agent, Central Province.

No. 48/0475

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, January 19, 1906.

*Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.*

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 23/362 of the 6th January forwarding copy of correspondence with Mr. L. St. G. Carey, who applies for a further sum of Rs. 3,000 to complete the road connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.

2. In reply, I am to request you to point out to Mr. Carey that by his letter of the 15th September, 1905, he held out to you the expectation that if he could be promised about Rs. 1,200 he could cut the bridle path then being made by him "into a cart road with only metalled wheel tracks 2½ feet each side and gravelled," and to inform him that instead of Rs. 1,200 a sum of Rs. 1,800 has been given him, or 50 per cent. more than he asked for, and that it is not, in the circumstances, reasonable to ask the Government for more.

I am, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

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## No. 9.

The Hon. the Government Agent, Central Province, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 130/362.

Kandy Kachcheri, February 7, 1906.

*Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.*

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 48/0475 of 19th January last, I have the honour to forward copy of letter dated 30th January, 1906, from Mr. L. St. G. Carey, and to inquire if as a special case the money can be granted.

I am, &c.,
H. WACE,
Government Agent.

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Enclosure in No. 9.

Mr. L. St. G. Carey to the Hon. the Government Agent, Central Province.

Amblamana estate, Galaha, January 30, 1906.

*Road Construction between Vedehette and Le Vallon.*

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 137/162 and voucher enclosed for Rs. 1,800 in part payment of the above connection of two roads, viz., Le Vallon-Vedehette.

I should like to point out to you that when I made my original estimate I had no idea I should have the large amount of blasting and heavy earthwork that has since cropped up, and I can but refer you to my letter of 30th December.

The road has up to date, inclusive of all blasting materials, cost me over Rs. 4,500, and will cost the extra Rs. 500 before completed. I am prepared to take the Director of Public Works over the road and to take his value for the works done.

I may point out that this Company (Galaha Company) have financed the work up to date and hold me responsible for repayment, so I sincerely trust that you do not intend leaving me in the lurch.

I have, &c.,
L. ST. GEORGE CAREY.

## No. 10.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 183. Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 21, 1906.

*Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.*

SIR,—ADVERTING to my letter No. 1,280 of the 11th October, 1905, I am directed to request you to have the road constructed by Mr. L. St. George Carey between Vedehette and Le Vallon inspected and a report furnished as to the value of the work done, which is reported to be considerably in excess of that originally contemplated

I am, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

## No. 11.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 884. Colombo, June 6, 1906.

*Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.*

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 183 dated the 21st February, 1906, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of report No. 785 of the 25th ultimo from the Provincial Engineer, Central Province.

I am, &c.,
F. A. COOPER,
Director of Public Works.

*Copy of Report referred to.*

The PROVINCIAL ENGINEER, Central Province, to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 785. Kandy, May 25, 1906.

*Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.*

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 244 of 22nd February, 1906, and No. 631 of 15th May, 1906, I have the honour to report that the road has now been completed and is open to traffic.

2. I inspected the road on the 14th instant; the road is 2 miles and 1,400 feet in length, and is in sidelong ground. The average width of the road in the solid is about 12 feet. Two wheel tracks have been metalled and 10 feet in width gravelled. Two bridges of 10 feet and 19 feet span have been built; they have dry masonry abutments and wings, iron rail girders, and timber platforms and hand-rails. There are forty-one culverts varying in length from 11 feet to 19 feet and in size from 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. by 3 ft., and twenty-seven retaining and wing walls of different heights up to 25 feet, all built of dry stone masonry.

3. The work throughout is fairly good taking into consideration the class of road.

4. I attach hereto my valuation of work done in detail, amounting to Rs. 9,619·01.

I am, &c.,
H. F. TOMALIN,
Provincial Engineer, Central Province.

Valuation of Work done by Mr. L. St. George Carey on the connecting Cart Road between Le Vallon and Vedehette, Central Province.

| Quantity and Description of Work. | Rate. Rs. | c. | Amount. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,824 cubes excavation in earth .. | 0 | 90 | 2,541 | 60 |
| 500 cubes rock blasting .. .. | 4 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 |
| 119 lines side drains .. .. | 0 | 75 | 89 | 25 |
| 150 cubes excavation for culverts .. | 1 | 0 | 150 | 0 |
| 99 cubes dry rubble masonry in culverts .. | 10 | 0 | 990 | 0 |
| 192 cubes dry rubble masonry in retaining walls and wing walls of bridges and culverts .. | 10 | 0 | 1,920 | 0 |
| 46 cubes bottoming to swamp .. .. | 6 | 0 | 276 | 0 |
| 129 cubes metal spread and consolidated .. | 10 | 0 | 1,290 | 0 |
| 7 iron rails to bridges .. .. | 13 | 88 | 97 | 16 |
| 110 cubic feet timber in bridges .. .. | 1 | 50 | 165 | 0 |
| 4 signposts .. .. | 25 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Total—Rs. | | | 9,619 | 1 |

Public Works Department
Kandy, May 25, 1906.

H. F. TOMALIN,
Provincial Engineer, Central Province.

## No. 12.

Mr. L. St. G. Carey to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Amblamana estate, Galaha, May 26, 1906.

*Vedehette-Le Vallon Road Connection.*

Sir,—Now that the construction of the above road has been completed and it has been seen by both Mr. Tomalin and Mr. Clarke, I have the honour to request you to be so good as to favour me with a remittance in settlement of the balance outstanding, viz., Rs. 7,818·92.

I have, &c.,
L. ST. GEORGE CAREY.

## No. 13.

Mr. L. St. G. Carey to the Hon. Mr. H. L. Crawford, C.M.G.

Amblamana estate, Galaha, June 8, 1906.

My dear Crawford,—In connection with the construction of the Vedehette-Le Vallon road I wish to take the liberty of detailing to you the real position of affairs to supplement my official claim from the Government.

Prior to all intentions of opening up this connection in the way it has been done now, when last His Excellency was in this district he rode through the then pathway. I then pointed out to him that from the end of my existing cart road to the Le Vallon end was only 2¼ miles, and that if they were joined it would be another through connection to Nuwara Eliya; he ordered the late Hon. Mr. Wace to get it constructed.

It was originally to be a bridle path to cost about Rs. 1,200, but having found it advisable to convert it into a cart road, after conversation I had had with Wace at the Wattegama resthouse, my figures were put up to Rs. 5,000, as his revised estimate, which I accepted subject to the progress of the work being not impeded by heavy blasting operations.

As you have already seen in my memorandum, the quantity of blasting material used has been large, entailing, of course, an enhanced expenditure in the use of skilled men to manipulate the operations. This expenditure—extraordinary as has been forecast—was unavoidable owing to the rocky nature of the road in some parts, and at an interview with Wace again in Kandy I was asked to finish the road, and that he will see the payment made subject to a valuation and report.

This has been done. Tomalin (Provincial Engineer) and Clarke (District Engineer) have gone over the road. They call the whole work efficiently finished.

To explain further for your information, there had been no remuneration for my services, no overseers, no timekeepers, minimum amount of tools—borrowing nearly 75 per cent.—cooly labour at cost check-roll averages, and in fact, to describe the whole in a nutshell, all my efforts were directed towards one great aim of downright economy, and this was truly supported by my coolies, who knew my intentions, by overworking themselves to a great extent.

The road is now being used largely by the natives and planters in general.

The above explains so far as regards the construction of the road, but as regards the financing, which was so ungrudgingly performed by the Company, and who had my assurance of the safety of the account, was done entirely on my responsibility. For 1905 I have had Rs. 1,800 and for the balance of account, as shown in my statement, I have received nil.

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## No. 14.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary to Mr. L. St. G. Carey.

No. 11,087.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 18, 1906.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th May regarding the Vedehette-Le Vallon road connection constructed by you.

2. In reply, I am to inform you that a resolution will be proposed in due course in the Legislative Council that a contribution be made to you towards the cost of the road in question.

3. The Governor desires me, however, to point out that the original estimate was for Rs. 1,200 only, the amended estimate for the work in your letter of 30th January, 1906, to the Government Agent, Central Province, was Rs. 5,000, and that the claim of Rs. 9,619 now submitted is not one supported by vouchers, but based on an estimate of the Provincial Engineer of what the work would cost the Public Works Department.

4. It would further appear that the road has been mainly constructed for the convenience of the Galaha estates, and under these circumstances it is improbable that a large sum will be voted for the work.

I am, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

## No. 15.

Mr. L. St. G. Carey to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Amblamana estate, Galaha, June 19, 1906.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 18th instant in reply to mine dated 26th May, and beg to point out that your proposal to suggest to the Legislative Council for *a contribution* towards the cost of the construction of the Vedehette-Le Vallon road, for which *bona fide* the amount already mentioned had been spent under my very careful and close supervision, cannot, by any means, I regret to say, meet my personal liability to the Company, whose consent was taken solely on the assurances given me on several occasions by the late Mr. Wace.

The original estimate, Rs. 1,200, was for a bridle path only and not for the cart road, so well and substantially constructed as it is now. This accounts for the enhanced expenditure, and it was entirely done by my own cooly labour, and I can produce my check-rolls to verify it, and also enclose dynamite vouchers.

The road is mainly a connecting road, and does not benefit the Galaha estates in the least. It certainly benefits the Le Vallon estates as it gives them an extra outlet for their produce, and it benefits every one going through by road to Nuwara Eliya or Gampola from this side.

I may point out that had it not been for a conversation I had with Mr. Wace I should not have completed the road, as I pointed out the heavy work ahead of me, and he told me to finish it.

I have given this road my personal supervision and received no remuneration for it. I have simply done it *pro bono publico*, and I may point out to you that the expenditure as shown in my books to my Company I am held responsible for its recovery, and I am sure it is not the wish of your Council that I should have to pay this out of my own pocket.

The road is very largely used already more by natives than any one else as a connecting road.

I have, &c.,
L. ST. GEORGE CAREY.

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## No. 16.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to Mr. L. ST. G. CAREY.

No. 12,981.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 29, 1906.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter of the 19th June on the subject of the Vedehette-Le Vallon road connection constructed by you, I am directed to request you to be good enough to state what the actual expenditure incurred by you amounted to.

2. The Government does not admit its liability to pay more than a contribution towards the construction of the road.

I am, &c.,
F. J SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

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## No. 17.

Mr. L. ST. G. CAREY to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Amblamana Estate, Galaha, June 30, 1906.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 12,981, dated the 29th instant, and beg to state that accounts were rendered monthly to the late Hon. Mr. Wace, and in further compliance with your request a statement is hereto annexed, being a copy of the last that was sent in.

With reference to the 2nd paragraph of your letter, I regret to have to state that I do not understand why the Government fail to see its liability to pay for the cost of the road when it was constructed at the express desire of its late representative, the Hon. Mr. Wace, Government Agent, Central Province.

I have, &c.,
L. ST. G. CAREY.

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Abstract of Expenditure on the Construction of Road Connection between Vedehette and Le Vallon.

| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Blasting Material.* | | |
| October, 1905 .. | Dynamite detonators, fuse, powder, &c. .. | 117 71 | |
| November, 1905 .. | Do. .. | 373 11 | |
| December, 1905 .. | Do. .. | 324 96 | |
| January, 1906 .. | Do. .. | 401 57 | |
| February, 1906 .. | Do. .. | 715 55 | |
| March, 1906 .. | Do. .. | 314 90 | |
| | | | 2,247 80 |
| | *Cooly Labour.* | | |
| October, 1905 .. | Cooly labour .. | 365 7 | |
| November, 1905 .. | Do. .. | 1,309 8 | |
| December, 1905 .. | Do. .. | 1,137 42 | |
| January, 1906 .. | Do. .. | 674 10 | |
| February, 1906 .. | Do. .. | 1,002 44 | |
| March, 1906 .. | Do. .. | 754 98 | |
| April, 1906 .. | Do. .. | 36 5 | |
| | | | 5,279 14 |
| | *Road Metal.* | | |
| October, 1905 .. | 5,500 bushels broken metal .. | 440 0 | |
| January, 1906 .. | 4,664 do. .. | 373 12 | |
| February, 1906 .. | 500 do. .. | 40 0 | |
| | | | 853 12 |
| | *New Tools and Repairs.* | | |
| October, 1905 .. | Tools and repairs .. | 4 85 | |
| November, 1905 .. | Do. .. | 148 14 | |
| December, 1905 .. | Do. .. | 102 46 | |
| January, 1906 .. | Do. .. | 97 92 | |
| February, 1906 .. | Do. .. | 48 93 | |
| March, 1906 .. | Do. .. | 112 38 | |
| | | | 514 68 |

| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bridge Work, &c.* | | |
| October, 1905 to March, 1906 | Timber | 280 0 | |
| | Three signposts with arms | 96 0 | |
| | One teak signboard | 8 75 | |
| | Five milestones | 20 0 | |
| | Nails, &c. | 9 46 | |
| | | | 414 21 |
| | *Transport, &c.* | | |
| November, 1905 | Carting material | 50 50 | |
| December, 1905 | Do. | 50 27 | |
| January, 1906 | Do. | 64 20 | |
| February, 1906 | Do. | 78 50 | |
| March, 1906 | Do. | 66 50 | |
| | | | 309 97 |
| | | | 9,618·92 |

Rs. 9,618·92 less Rs. 1,800 paid in January, 1906 = Rs. 7,818·92.

L. ST. G. CAREY.

## No. 18.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to Mr. L. ST. G. CAREY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 27, 1906.

No. 012323.

SIR,—WITH reference to you letter of the 30th June last on the subject of the Vedehette-Le Vallon road connection, I am directed to inform you that the Government Agent, Central Province, reports that no monthly accounts have been furnished to him.

2. I am further to refer you to your letter dated 30th January, 1906, to the Government Agent, Central Province, in which you stated that the road had cost you over Rs. 4,500, and would cost you an extra Rs. 500 before completion.

3. I am to add that His Excellency the Governor sees no reason for departing from the answer previously sent to you that the matter would be laid before the Legislative Council with a view to obtaining a contribution towards the cost of the road.

I am, &c.,

F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

## No. 19.

Mr. L. ST. G. CAREY to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Amblamana estate, Galaha, July 31, 1906.

*Vedehette-Le Vallon Road Connection.*

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 012323, dated the 27th instant, and beg to state that I find after all that, although my clerk had been ordered to render the road accounts to the Government Agent, Kandy, he has been omitting to do so, having only kept, however, a monthly statement for my guidance, misunderstanding my order to send in duplicate statements to the Kandy Kachcheri.

Further, in explanation to your paragraph No. 2, I should like to point out that Mr. Spaar, visiting the road in December and inspecting the work that was then being carried out, estimated its cost of expenditure at Rs. 4,000 up to that date, and this was, as it would be shown by the statement made by him, at a stage when it was far from being completed, and when the remainder of the work that was before me comprised chiefly of blasting operations and heavy earth cutting in a cabooky soil. This will further be borne out by my account statement that the road was not finished even at the *end of March* owing to this unexpected *volume of rockwork* having had to be encountered *at the far end.*

I beg, lastly, you will consider the above in conjunction with what I have already laid before you on several occasions, and allow me the satisfaction of owning that I have made the whole matter in connection with this road *very distinct and clear* to enable you to favour me with the decision I crave for to right myself before the Company, to whom I am personally responsible.

I have, &c.,

L. ST. G. CAREY.

# XLIV.—1906.

# LEASE OF LAND ON SPECIAL TERMS.

RETURN to an Order of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of Ceylon, dated December 15, 1905, for—

A Return of all Crown Lands leased or sold during the current year, particulars of which have not already been advertised in the *Gazette*.

(*The Hon. Mr. E. Rosling.*)

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

Colombo:

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To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1906.

# LEASE OF LAND ON SPECIAL TERMS.

## APPLICATIONS for Lease of Land on Special Terms in 1905.

| Name of Applicant. | Date of Application. | Province. | Extent applied for. | | | Terms on which granted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A. | R. | P. | |
| Messrs. C. O. Grant and C. Fraser ... | Nov. 29, 1905 ... | Central ... | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | (1) 500 acres.<br>(2) *Rent* 50 cents per acre per annum with an additional Rs. 2 per acre per annum in the event of the land proving irrigable and the channel is made.<br>(3) *Timber* not to be charged for unless sold by the lessee, in which case half the proceeds should be paid to Government.<br>(4) Government sanction to be obtained to the planting of any crops except rubber and cocoanuts.<br>(5) *Option of purchase* within 10 years at Rs. 30 per acre. |
| Mudaliyar J. A. Wickremeratne ... | May 26, 1905 ... | Southern ... | 50 | 0 | 0 | (1) *Rent* 50 cents per acre per annum.<br>(2) *Timber.*—Forest Department to be notified when the timber is felled. If not removed within 14 days, to be the property of the lessee.<br>(3) *Growing* of catch crops permitted, but not cocoanuts.<br>(4) *Option of purchase* at Rs. 30 per acre. |
| Mr. F. W. de Silva ... | June 24, 1905 ... | do. ... | 20 | 0 | 0 | Not yet settled ; claims to the land are under consideration. |
| Mr. R. Doudney ... | June 23, 1905 ... | Eastern ... | 500 | 0 | 0 | (1) *Rental* 50 cents an acre per annum, with an additional Rs. 2 as land is irrigable.<br>(2) All valuable timber to be felled by the Forest Department.<br>(3) *Option of purchase* at Rs. 30 per acre within 10 years.<br>(4) Water-rate to be paid only on land opened up subject to the following conditions :—<br>(*a*) That not less than 100 acres per annum be opened ;<br>(*b*) That in the event of opening up more, water-rate be paid on whole area opened up ; and<br>(*c*) If less be opened up, water-rate to be paid on the whole 100 acres. |
| Dr. H. M. Fernando ... | — | North-Western ... | 464 | 2 | 30 | (1) *Rent* 50 cents per acre per annum, with an additional Rs. 2 per acre per annum for irrigable land.<br>(2) Permission to fell the jungle on the land to be leased where the valuable timber has been already felled and removed by the Forest Department pending the signing of the lease agreement.<br>(3) *Option of purchase* within 10 years of signing of the lease at Rs. 30 per acre. |
| Mr. M. de Alwis ... | June 28, 1905 ... | do. ... | 225 | 0 | 0 | (1) *Rent* 50 cents per acre per annum, with an additional Rs. 2 per acre per annum for irrigable land.<br>(2) *Timber.*—98 exploitable trees on the land to be paid for at a rate fixed by the Conservator of Forests.<br>(3) *Option of purchase* within 10 years at Rs. 30 per acre per annum. |
| Mr. A. H. Harding ... | June 27, 1905 ... | North-Central ... | 228<br>100 | 0<br>0 | 0<br>0 | (1) Re. 1 per acre per annum, with an additional Rs. 2 per acre per annum on all irrigable land, whether water is used or not.<br>(2) To open 75 acres first in cotton, rubber, and cocoanut, and extend the area according to the success of these products.<br>(3) *Option of purchase* at Rs. 30 per acre. |

| Name of Applicant. | Date of Application. | Province. | Extent applied for. | | | Terms on which granted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A. | R. | P. | |
| Mr. F. Beven ... | April 26, 1905 ... | North-Central ... | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | The lease has been abandoned. |
| Mr. R. Cooray ... | May 23, 1905 ... | Uva ... | 30 | 0 | 0 | Not yet settled. |
| Mr. Carey ... | June 26, 1905 ... | do. ... | 300 to 500 | 0 0 | 0 0 | Not yet settled. Land is claimed. |
| Mr. F. J. Dunn ... | June 28, 1905 ... | do. ... | 250 | 0 | 0 | Not yet settled. |
| Mr. A. Rettie ... | April 21, 1905 ... | do. ... | 2,148 | 1 | 32 | Not yet settled. |
| Mr. H. M. Alleyn ... | June 20, 1905 ... | Uva ... | 500 | 0 | 0 | (1) *Rent* 50 cents per acre per annum, with an additional Rs. 2 per acre per annum if the land is irrigable.<br>(2) *Option of purchase* within 10 years at Rs. 30 per acre. |
| Mr. W. Vaughan ... | June 29, 1905 ... | Central ... | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | (1) 500 acres.<br>(2) *Rent* 50 cents per acre per annum, with an additional Rs. 2 per acre per annum if the land ultimately proves to be irrigable and the channel is made.<br>(3) *Timber* not to be charged for unless sold by the lessee, in which case half the proceeds should be paid to Government.<br>(4) Permission of Government to be obtained before planting any crops on the land other than rubber and cocoanut.<br>(5) *Option of purchase* within 10 years at Rs. 30 per acre per annum. |

# XLV.—1906.

# COAL TENDERS FOR 1907.

SCHEDULE

OF

TESTS OF COAL SUPPLIED WITH TENDERS FOR 1907
FOR THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

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1906.

# CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

## COAL CONTRACT FOR 1907.

Tabulated Statement of Tests of Samples of Coal submitted for Trial.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of coal... ... | Special Jerriah | Jardine's Loco. | Poniate | Katras |
| Description ... ... | Bulk 1905 contract | Bulk 1906 contract | Sample for 1907 contract | Sample for 1907 contract |
| Price per ton .... | Rs. 9·94 | Rs. 9·60 | — | — |
| Dates of trials ... | Feb. 23, 24, 1906 | Feb. April, May, July, 1906 | July 8, 9, 10, 11, 1906 | July 13, 14, 15, 16, 1906 |
| Number of engine ... | 124 | 124 & 127 | 128 | 128 |
| Total coal burnt, lb. ... | 6,876 | 7,757·87 | 7,968 | 7,141·5 |
| Total water evaporated, gallons | 5,411·47 | 5,262·12 | 5,134·34 | 5,215·87 |
| Total ash in smokebox, cubic feet ... ... | 12 | 14·68 | 8⅛ | 7·12 |
| Total ash in ashpan and fire box, cubic feet ... | 39·5 | 35·28 | 30¾ | 39 |
| Total miles run ... | 174·72 | 174·72 | 174·72 | 174·72 |
| State of weather ... | Wet P'deniya to U'pane ; fine elsewhere | — | Fine to K'nawa Rain to N'pitiya on Up journey ; fine Down | Fair |
| LOADS UP. | | | | |
| Colombo to Rambukkana ... | 28 | 26·37 | 27 | Col.-V'goda 21·5 V'goda-R'kana 21 |
| Rambukkana to Peradeniya | 20 | 21·00 | 22 | R'kana-P'deniya 20 |
| Peradeniya to Gampola ... | 24 | 22·00 | 23 | 23 |
| Gampola to Nawalapitiya | 23 | 22·75 | 23 | 23 |
| LOADS DOWN. | | | | |
| Nawalapitiya to Veyangoda ... | 22 | 21·75 | 22 | N'pitiya-P'deniya 22 P'deniya-V'goda 19 |
| Veyangoda to Colombo ... | 24 | 23·62 | 26 | 24 5 |
| Average coal burnt per engine mile, lb. ... ... | 39·29 | 44·38 | 45·54 | 40·86 |
| Average coal burnt per vehicle mile, lb. ... ... | 1·64 | 1·90 | 1·87 | 2·16 |
| Average water evaporated per lb. coal burnt, gallons | ·789 | ·678 | ·643 | ·730 |
| Total ash formed, cubic feet ... | 51·5*a* | 50·6 | 38·87*b* | 45·49*c* |

*a* Engine steamed well. *b* Engine steamed very well. Sample was handpicked.
*c* Engine steamed well. Tubes furred up a little. Fair sample of coal.

H. G. UNSWORTH,
Locomotive Engineer.

# XLVI.—1906.

# DESPATCHES

RELATING TO A

# RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

ON THE

## GRANT TO MRS. WACE OF SIX MONTHS' SALARY OF HER LATE HUSBAND.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

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1906.

# GRANT TO MRS. WACE OF SIX MONTHS' SALARY OF HER LATE HUSBAND.

## No. 1.

Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

*Miscellaneous.*—No. 400.

The King's Pavilion, Kandy, Ceylon, July 24, 1906.

MY LORD,—I HAVE the honour to enclose for your Lordship's consideration a resolution proposed by the Senior Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council at its Meeting on the 18th instant. I also enclose a copy of the proceedings.*

2. Having regard to the unanimity among the Unofficial Members, it would not have been prudent, even had I so desired, to withhold my consent to the resolution. As I stated, after it had been made clear that all the Unofficial Members were in favour of the vote, the case is peculiar, for had not Mr. Wace attended at a long sitting of the Executive Council when he was actually suffering from the illness to which he succumbed within a week, his life might have been saved. Mr. Wace, like many other Civil Servants, had not been able to save from his salary so as to make provision for his family beyond the amount invested by him in the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

3. I recommend to your Lordship that, in accordance with the desire of the Unofficial Members of the Legislature, a sum equal to six months' salary may as an act of grace be granted to Mrs. Wace.

I am, &c.,
H. A. BLAKE.

P.S.—As will have been inferred from paragraph 2, I gave the necessary consent to the proposal of the motion by an Unofficial Member.

*Resolution referred to.*

PURSUANT to notice, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, seconded by the Hon. Mr. F. Beven, moved—"That this Council recommends for the consideration of Government that Mrs. Wace, widow of the late Hon. Mr. H. Wace, Acting Colonial Secretary, be granted an amount not exceeding his salary for six months."

The motion was agreed to.

## No. 2.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., to Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—No. 359.

Downing street, August 23, 1906.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 400 of the 24th July, submitting a Resolution of the Legislative Council in favour of the grant to Mrs. Wace of an amount not exceeding her late husband's salary for six months.

2. As the circumstances are somewhat exceptional, and the grant is unanimously recommended by the Council, I will not refuse my assent to the payment.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

* Not reproduced.

XLVII.—1906.

# DESPATCHES

RELATING TO

# THE EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENTS TO COLOMBO HARBOUR.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

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1906.

# COLOMBO HARBOUR.

## No. 1.

Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

*Miscellaneous.*—No. 346.

The Queen's House, Colombo,
Ceylon, June 25, 1906.

MY LORD,—WITH reference to paragraph 3 of my Despatch No. 281 of 5th June, 1906, I have now the honour to address your Lordship with regard to the proposed extension of the South-West Breakwater.

2. I enclose copies of the report of the Consulting Engineers on the subject. This report was circulated among the Members of the Executive Council for their written opinion. I attach copies of their minutes,* upon which, after considering the matter, I decided that, subject to your Lordship's approval, the recommendation of the Consulting Engineers for the prolongation of the South-West Breakwater, at an estimated cost of £440,000, should be approved.

3. The Consulting Engineers have also recommended an extension of the North Guide Pier at the entrance to the Graving Dock at an estimated cost of £11,000. It will be seen that the Harbour Board are of opinion that the work should be carried out. I have referred to this project in paragraph 12 of my Despatch No. 256 of 17th May, 1906, on the subject of the financial position of the Colony and the loan expenditure on public works.

4. As the Chamber of Commerce had expressed a wish to be consulted with regard to the proposals of the Government in connection with Harbour extensions and improvements, I caused a copy of the report of Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews, dated 29th December, 1905, referred to in paragraph 2 of this Despatch, to be transmitted to the Chamber for any observations they might wish to offer.

5. I enclose copies of letters addressed to the Chamber of Commerce and of its reply, and also the Colonial Secretary's answer to the latter communication.

6. It appears to me that, apart from the consideration that we have *in situ* a very expensive plant and a resident staff now trained to the local work, the construction of the Breakwaters has been carried out efficiently and economically. Whether tenders for the original work would have produced competition under which the work would have been less costly is a moot point. I doubt it. The construction of Dover harbour is almost identical with this. It would be interesting to know the comparative cost of the two breakwaters.

I have, &c.,
HENRY A. BLAKE.

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Enclosure No. 1 in No. 1.

Messrs. COODE, SON & MATTHEWS to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Engineer's Office, Harbour Works,
Colombo, December 29, 1905.

*Colombo Harbour:—Protection of Southern Entrance and Coaling Jetties.*

SIR,—WITH reference to previous investigations and reports, it was arranged that the further consideration of the questions affecting the protection of the southern entrance to Colombo Harbour and of providing shelter for the Coaling Jetties should remain over until Mr. Matthews had an opportunity of further investigating these matters on the spot, after conferring with the Harbour Board, the Resident Engineer, and others at Colombo who were acquainted with the circumstances and conditions of the case.

2. Mr. Matthews, having arrived in Colombo from Penang on 7th instant, has since considered, very fully, all the circumstances connected with the foregoing subjects, and having conferred with His Excellency the Governor and yourself and also with the Harbour Board thereon, we have now the honour to present the following further report.

*Report of Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews dated 23rd December*, 1904.

3. It may be convenient that we should here refer to the fact that when reporting to the Crown Agents for the Colonies on 13th August, 1903, with reference to the proposed width of the southern entrance, we pointed out that if it should appear that further protection is required, in order to shield the barges employed in connection with the Coaling Jetties, and also to facilitate the approach to the Graving Dock, during the south-west monsoon, it might be desirable to construct an island work for protection purposes, and to extend the North Guide Pier at the Graving Dock entrance.

4. We followed up these observations by stating that a Basin would thus be formed immediately in front of the Coaling Depôt, where barges could be conveniently discharged and loaded under all conditions of weather. The sheltering arm which we had in view when putting forward the foregoing remarks was a work of 2,050 feet in length, constructed on a straight line throughout. Its southern end would have been opposite No. 1 Jetty, and at a distance of 400 feet from the outer end thereof.

*Not printed.

Its northern head would have been somewhat to the northward of the line of No. 18 Jetty, and at a distance of 300 feet from the outer end of that work. The last-named head would have been placed so as to indicate the southern margin of the deep water approach channel to the Graving Dock, thus affording a manifest advantage in the manipulation of vessels entering and leaving the Dock. The area of the Coaling Basin thus formed would have been 26 acres, inclusive of the spaces occupied by the jetties, or 18 acres between the inner face of the sheltering arm and the outer ends of the jetties. Each of these acreages is exclusive of the water space, which constitutes the approach to the Graving Dock, situated between the northern entrance to the Basin and the Graving Dock caisson.

5. The construction of the arm above referred to would have rendered necessary certain slight modifications in the positions of eight of the existing mooring buoys. We showed that these changes would not be objectionable, and that in their new sites the moorings would have been as convenient for use as in the present ones, and that vessels secured thereto would be practically under the same conditions as now.

6. We also pointed out that the proposed arm would not affect the berthage space in the Harbour nor the number of vessels that could be accommodated therein.

7. In paragraph 17 of our report under consideration we recommended a slight extension of the North Guide Pier at the entrance to the Graving Dock. This extension was intended to be 100 feet in length, and when completed the space between its seaward termination and the northern head of the new sheltering arm of the Coaling Basin would have been 300 feet in width, thus forming an entrance to that extent leading to the Graving Dock and the Coaling Basin. Later on at the termination of this report we shall have occasion again to refer to this proposed extension of the North Guide Pier.

8. We described in detail in our report of December of last year the mode of construction we proposed for the sheltering arm just described. This consisted in the formation of a solid rib of concrete blocks, generally of about 14 ft. in width, founded at about 17 ft. 6 in. below low water on a rubble base, and capped with concrete in mass, so as to form a roadway and a protection parapet. The work was so devised as to effectually exclude the sea from the Basin which would be formed between it and the shore and the Coaling Jetties, somewhat on the lines adopted at the Barge Repairing Basin; the nature of the work proposed admitting of the berthing or "tying up" of barges alongside the island mole, when awaiting use in connection with coaling operations.

9. We are not aware that a cheaper mode of construction could have been adopted for this work, or that a structure of lighter proportions would have been permissible under altered conditions, seeing that the finished width of 12 feet overlying the 14 feet width of sloping blocks would produce as narrow a structure as is desirable, having regard to its utilization for the berthage of barges and for the traffic which would be carried on thereat.

10. The estimated cost of the works recommended in our report of 23rd December, 1904, was as follows :—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Proposed Sheltering Arm, 2,050 feet in length, complete in all respects in accordance with the drawings and particulars furnished with the report .. .. .. .. .. | 75,000 |
| Extension of the North Guide Pier at the entrance to the Graving Dock, 100 feet in length, in prolongation of the work already sanctioned .. .. .. .. .. | 11,000 |
| Total .. | £ 86,000 |

*Report of the London Committee dated 27th July, 1905.*

11. In July of this year the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed a Committee, in London, to consider the foregoing proposals, and also certain further suggestions made in reports by two Committees, appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to investigate the subject here and to take evidence with regard thereto.

12. The London Committee reported on 27th July last, recommending the adoption of the sheltering arm described in our report of 23rd December, 1904, with the addition of an extension to the southward, which appeared to them to be necessary, thus increasing the length of the work from 2,050 feet to 2,650 feet, its cost being raised to £95,000 as compared with £75,000 for the shorter work.

13. The Committee pointed out that they did not consider this work would "cause any inconvenience to the neighbouring shore, or will restrict, in any practical degree," the "available mooring space in the Harbour;" also that it would afford "adequate protection to the Coaling Jetties, and will provide ample and convenient space for stowing coal barges, full and empty, at the least possible cost."

14. In the same report the Committee dealt with a proposal put forward by Captain Legge, the Master Attendant, in a report which he addressed to you on 14th April, 1905, which contemplated the construction of a sheltering arm, either of 1,450 feet or 2,050 feet, or some intermediate length between the two, extending from the end of the straight portion of the existing South-West Breakwater, practically northward, so as to form an overlap to the existing southern entrance, in the manner shown on the small lithograph plan attached to that report.

15. The Committee expressed the opinion with regard to this proposal, that they had little doubt "it would shut out the whole of the sea passing into the Harbour through the southern entrance during south-west monsoons;" also that it would afford "an equally good entrance to that now existing, and would render all operations in the Harbour easier during south-west monsoons, without prejudicially affecting the sanitation. It would likewise, in all probability, render coaling at the new jetties always feasible, though the "lop" raised in the Harbour itself by the south-west wind would occasionally cause inconvenience."

16. The Committee expressed the opinion that they did not consider the great expense attendant on the carrying out of this scheme would be justified for the sole purpose of facilitating coaling operations at the new jetties, which, they considered, could be effected at much less cost.

*Result of Local Investigations.*

17. From the consultations which Mr. Matthews has had in the Colony since his arrival here it is clear that local opinion favours the provision of such shelter as is required, not only for the protection of the Coaling Jetties, but also for the shelter of that portion of the Harbour which is most likely to be affected during south-west monsoon by sea passing through the entrance. In fact it appears to be generally conceded locally that the additional expense which is necessary for the protection of that portion of the Harbour area which lies between the Coaling Jetties and the southern entrance would be justified, in view of the further area of protected water thereby afforded, rather than to confine the protection to the Coaling Jetties and the Coaling Depôt.

*Proposed Sheltering Arm.*

18. The proposed arm which we now have to recommend for adoption would be carried out on the line suggested by Captain Legge in his report to which allusion has been previously made.

19. As you are aware, we have here a model of Colombo Harbour, with which we have been making experiments with regard to wave action within and in the vicinity thereof. The results of these experiments, also of such data as we have been able to get together on the spot, show that an arm of 2,000 feet, or practically a work of the same length as suggested by Captain Legge, would be sufficient to secure the object in view—*i.e.*, to protect the southern entrance from the effect of sea-action during south-west monsoons.

20. Our model has also shown that *as a minimum* 1,800 feet may possibly suffice, but experience only can finally determine whether 1,800 feet or 2,000 feet will be required, and we would therefore recommend that the precise length of the arm should be regarded as indefinite, the minimum extent of the contemplated work being 1,800 feet and the maximum 2,000 feet. The annexed lithographed plan shows an arm of the last-named length, in the position suggested by Captain Legge, which appears to us to be the best which can be chosen to effect the object in view.

*Opinions with regard to the modified Southern Entrance to the Harbour.*

21. It is a matter of the utmost importance that nothing should be done which will at all prejudice the safe and convenient entrance and departure of vessels into and from the Harbour. It may therefore be of interest here to consider the views which have been expressed with regard to this question by experts whose opinions are entitled to much consideration.

22. First, there is the strong opinion put forward by the London Committee, to the effect that the entrance, when modified by the addition of the proposed arm, would afford "an equally good entrance to that now existing, and would render all operations in the Harbour easier during south-west monsoons without prejudicially affecting the sanitation."

23. Then there are the opinions of Captain Legge, the present Master Attendant, Captain Donnan, the late Master Attendant, and Captain Angus of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, as given in the records of the evidence before the London Committee. The views expressed by these three gentlemen may be generally summarized as in favour of the modified entrance, as being easier to make in consequence of the shelter that would be afforded by the additional arm during south-west monsoons, and that preferably they would recommend that the new arm should be made of the full length suggested, viz., about 2,000 feet.

24. Our own view is that during *longshore winds*, which prevail in the early portion of the north-east monsoon, the modified entrance will be found to be somewhat less satisfactory than the existing one, in consequence of the recoil of the sea out of the wave trap which would be formed between the landward face of the new arm and the back of the curved portion of the South-West Breakwater. During such periods the use of the north entrance to the Harbour might possibly be found more advantageous, as to which, however, the Master Attendant will be best able to advise.

25. The removal of the curved portion of the existing South-West Breakwater would of course have obviated the creation of the recoil sea to which we have referred in the last paragraph, but this would prove an extremely tedious and costly proceeding, and the abolition of the wave trap would result in an increased disturbance during the longshore winds of the north-east monsoon along that portion of the Harbour where the principal mail steamers are now berthed. On these grounds, therefore, we are of opinion that the length referred to of the existing Breakwater should remain as at present.

*Circulation within the Harbour.*

26. The circulation of the water within the existing Harbour, tending to satisfactory sanitation, appears from our recent personal investigation to be practically perfect. Notwithstanding the large number of the floating population engaged on the Harbour, and the inevitable extent of the contamination, no nuisance or ill-effects are experienced. This satisfactory result has undoubtedly been produced, as was from the first anticipated, by circulation within the Harbour area, consequent upon the provision of *two* entrances, the water from the sea entering by one opening, passing around the central portion of the Harbour and escaping seaward by the other opening, thus effecting a change of water within the Harbour generally, and consequently maintaining it in a wholesome condition.

27. This question of effective circulation and change of water within the enclosed area of the Harbour is one of vital moment to the well-being of the Port, especially in view of the great extent to which Colombo is frequented by passenger steamers.

28. In this connection we have quoted in paragraph 15 the opinion of the London Committee to the effect that the sanitation of the Harbour would not be prejudicially affected by the construction of the proposed arm. After careful investigation, and experimenting with the model of the Harbour to which we have referred, we are glad to be able to report that we concur in this view.

*Mode of Construction proposed for the New Arm.*

29. The new arm would be generally of the same construction as the existing work, but, being exposed to a somewhat heavier sea, we propose to make it 36 feet in width over the concrete blocks, instead of 34 feet as at present, and to found the blockwork throughout, on a rubble base, at a level of 30 feet below low water. Along the seaward "berm" or benching of this rubble the footings of the new arm would be protected by forming a "wave breaker" of concrete blocks, laid in pell mell form, and in a similar but relatively more extensive deposit of concrete blocks would be made in the sharp re-entrant angle at the inner end of the wave trap previously referred to. It is believed that the interstices between the 33-ton blocks so deposited would materially assist in absorbing and dissipating the sea in this angle, and would tend in this direction as far as any remedial or artificial measures might be reasonably expected to be operative.

30. It is proposed to erect a lighthouse on the head of the new arm of the same general character and dimensions as the structure at the end of the existing South-West Breakwater, and to remove the apparatus in the last-named lighthouse and re-fix it in the new tower. Special arrangements would be made for carrying on the lighting of the Port during the period of transition. A new and less powerful light would be provided for the existing tower on the South-West Breakwater.

*Estimates.*

31. We estimate the cost of the proposed works as follows :—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| For the new arm of 2,000 feet in length, as shown by red colour on the annexed lithograph, including the joining of the new to the existing structure, the formation of the wave trap, and all contingent works .. .. .. | 440,000 |
| If it is found that a length of 1,800 feet of new arm will suffice instead of 2,000 feet, then the foregoing estimate would be reduced to the extent of .. .. .. | 42,000 |

*Basis of Estimates.*

32. The existing workyard and all the arrangements therein would be retained, as at present, during the carrying out of the proposed work. The blocks required for the new structure would be made there, shipped off at the block-loading jetty, conveyed in the two barges formerly employed for a similar purpose in connection with the North-West Breakwater to near the head of the existing structure, and there landed by a special apparatus which would be required for the purpose, and erected on the existing work.

33. The Titan Crane, with which the blocks were set in the North-West Breakwater, and which is no longer required, would be taken apart and re-erected at the shore end of the South-West Breakwater, and run out over that work on a temporary road to be laid thereon on the inset of the next north-east monsoon, *i.e.*, say in October of next year. The Titan would lift out the blocks from the barges for the early portion of the work, and then travelling outwards on the new arm would be supplied with blocks, conveyed in trucks, loaded at the special apparatus to which we have referred above.

34. The figure we have given are based on the foregoing mode of procedure, which corresponds, generally, with that hitherto adopted in carrying out the works which have been completed.

35. The estimates have also been prepared on the understanding that convict labour will be provided free as hitherto.

*Time required for Completion.*

36. We estimate that about four years will be required for the full completion of the proposed arm. It would be an advantage if a decision could be arrived at with regard to its construction, so that, should it be determined to proceed with the work, arrangements could be made for commencing the making of the concrete blocks in the workyard at the end of the present fine monsoon, or say in May of next year. Some time will necessarily be occupied in organizing the preliminaries previous to the actual commencement of block-making.

37. The taking apart of the Titan, in its present position at the north end of the North-West Breakwater, should be put in hand whilst the present fine weather lasts, and the parts removed and stacked on the site proposed for its re-erection near the root of the South-West Breakwater.

*The protection to the Coaling Jetties to be afforded by the proposed Arm.*

38. In their evidence given before the London Committee, both Captain Legge and Captain Donnan expressed the view that the shelter which would be afforded to the southern entrance by the proposed arm would do all that is necessary in the nature of protection for the Coaling Jetties, and that the wave "slop" which would be generated, *within the Harbour itself*, would not prove inconvenient in carrying on the discharging and loading of barges at the jetties during south-west monsoons.

39. With every desire to minimize expenditure and to reduce the extent of the protective works required, we regret that we do not feel able to express so favourable an opinion on this subject, as we are apprehensive that at the burst, and possibly for other days during south-west monsoons, and especially on the occurrence of abnormally severe ones, some delay and inconvenience will still be caused by wind "slop" generated *within the Harbour itself*.

40. In this last-named connection it should be kept in view that the Harbour is of great if not of record extent and that the distance from the South-West Breakwater to the Coaling Jetties measures nearly four-fifths of a mile. On the occasions therefore of very strong winds, during South-West monsoons, further shelter for the Coaling Jetties may still be found necessary, in which event the protective arm, recommended in our report of 23rd December, 1904, would unquestionably afford the required additional security, thus rendering the water area, within the Coaling Basin, which would be thus formed, as quiet, in all weathers, as experience has shown to be the case in the adjacent enclosure of the Barge Repairing Basin.

41. Should the construction of this further work be considered desirable hereafter, the additional length of 600 feet, deemed necessary by the London Committee, as described in their report of 27th July, 1905, would not be required, in view of the shelter to the entrance which would be afforded by the proposed Outer Arm.

42. The Harbour Board, at their meeting on 21st instant, passed a resolution to the effect that they considered the extension of the North Guide Pier, of 100 feet in length, at the entrance to the Graving Dock, which we recommended in our report of 23rd December, 1904, at a cost of £11,000, should be carried out. This figure should therefore be added to the estimates given in paragraph 31 for the construction of the proposed sheltering arm, if it is finally decided to proceed with the works in question.

We have, &c.,
COODE, SON & MATTHEWS.

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Enclosure No. 2 in No. 1.

MEMORANDUM BY CAPTAIN J. A. LEGGE.

*Colombo Harbour, South-West Monsoon.*

1. A vessel moored to buoys 18 and 24 cannot coal on her starboard side and can only work cargo with difficulty and delay.

2. Vessels moored to buoys from 31 to 46 cannot be coaled at all, and can only work cargo at times and with difficulty and delay.

3. Vessels moored to buoys 47 to 53 are practically unworkable for the reason that lighters of coal and cargo (loaded) can only be got across the disturbed area facing the Harbour entrance to them with great risk, if at all; this applies to the vessel moored between buoys 34 and 44 also.

4. The above remarks are general and apply to ordinary normal south-west monsoon weather, with the exception of buoys 18 and 24 and 48 and 51; no vessels have been moored to these buoys as yet during the south-west monsoon.

5. All the buoys and moorings the Harbour can accommodate have been in position for about a year now.

6. The greatest number of possible berths for working ships at present lost for practical purposes in the south-west monsoon is by the foregoing 17.

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Enclosure No. 3 in No. 1.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the RESIDENT ENGINEER, Colombo Harbour Works.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 27, 1906.

SIR,—REFERRING to the interview with the Colonial Secretary of yesterday, am I correct in inferring that the substance of your view with regard to the conditions which Mr. Matthews' scheme of an extension of the South-West Breakwater is designed to correct, is as follows.

2. That the area of water enclosed by the existing works, as affected by the south-west monsoon, may be divided roughly into three sections, which, on the enclosed diagram, have been marked in blue pencil A, B, and C.

That area A is safe and secure, and its waters sufficiently quiet for working purposes at all seasons.

That area B is disturbed and insecure during the south-west monsoon.

That area C is safe and secure, but that access to it across B by the craft used for lading and unlading ships is, during the south-west monsoon, so difficult and dangerous as to render its use as a mercantile harbour during that monsoon impracticable.

3. And that Mr. Matthews' scheme of extension of the Southern Arm is devised to quiet the area B by excluding the wave which now enters by the south-western entrance, and by quieting and rendering safe the area B, provide safe access for lighters and small craft to C, and so to make B and C as useful as now is A.

4. As well as, by quieting the area B, to make the coaling jetties available at all seasons, provided there is not found so considerable a "wave slop" during the south-west monsoon as to occasionally in bad weather affect access to them.

I am, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

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Enclosure No. 4 in No. 1.

The RESIDENT ENGINEER, Colombo Harbour Works, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Extension of South-West Breakwater.*

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to state that I approve of the contents of your letter dated 27th February, 1906, but would suggest (to make it perfectly clear as to what our conversation referred) that after the word "works" in paragraph 2 the words "affected by the south-west monsoon" be added; also that the second clause of the same paragraph read "and its waters *sufficiently* quiet *for working purposes* at all seasons."

Plan returned herewith.

I have, &c.,
J. H. BOSTOCK,
Resident Engineer.

Enclosure No. 5 in No. 1.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the SECRETARY, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.

No. 5,197. Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 4, 1906.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter of the 12th February, 1906, by which you expressed your confident opinion that your Chamber would be given the opportunity of offering its views as to the proposals which had been laid before the Colonial Government for extensions and improvements of the Colombo Harbour, I am directed by the Governor to enclose for the information of your Chamber printed copies of Sessional Paper XXVI. of 1906, outlining a scheme for the construction of a Wet Dock, and the print of a letter dated the 29th December, 1905, from Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews making further proposals with regard to the Colombo Harbour itself.

2. I am to explain for your information that the Governor in Council has arrived at the decision that the scheme described by the first of these papers is not one which should be proceeded with.

3. With regard to the second of these papers, the proposals of the 29th December, 1905, His Excellency, after the fullest consideration and with the advice of the Executive Council, has arrived at the opinion that the proposed sheltering arm, the character of which is described in paragraphs 18, 19, and 20 of Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews' letter, and its cost in paragraph 31, is the work best calculated to effect the complete protection both of the Coaling Jetties and of that portion of the harbour which remains exposed to disturbance by the south-west monsoon.

4. In explanation of this conclusion, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Chamber, prints of opinions expressed by Mr. Legge, the Master Attendant, and by Mr. Bostock.*

5. I am desired by the Governor to state that before communicating to the Secretary of State the opinion at which he has arrived, His Excellency would be glad to receive from the Chamber any expression of opinion or advice which they may wish to offer. I am to add that it should be carefully borne in view that whatever additional cost is ultimately thrown on the Colonial Government by this or other additions to the Harbour, the sources of revenue from the Harbour will ultimately have to be so adjusted that no charge for its service, taken as a whole, shall fall upon the Colonial Revenues.

I am, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

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Enclosure No. 6 in No. 1.

The SECRETARY, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Colombo, June 5, 1906.

SIR,—IN further reference to your letter No. 5,197 of 4th April, 1906, intimating that His Excellency the Governor would be glad to receive an expression of opinion from the Chamber on the proposals for extensions and improvements to the Colombo Harbour as therein specified, I have now the honour, under instructions from my Committee, to submit for the favourable consideration of Government, and reply, the following resolutions, which were adopted by this Chamber at a Special General Meeting held to-day convened for the purpose.

In connection with clause (*d*) of the resolutions, I am to state that on Government being prepared to consider the establishment of a Port Trust, the Chamber will readily place at the disposal of Government all the information it has been able to collect bearing on the nature of such an administrative body, and also render any assistance that may be desired in respect of its formation.

I have, &c.,
F. M. SIMPSON,
Secretary.

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*Resolutions referred to.*

(*a*) "That with regard to the proposed construction of a Wet Dock, the Chamber concur in the view held by the Governor in Council that the scheme is not one which should at present be undertaken."

(*b*) "That with regard to the proposed construction of a sheltering arm as described in paragraphs 18, 19, and 20 of Messrs. Coode, Son and Matthews' letter, at an estimated cost of £440,000, the Chamber are of opinion that had such a work been required *merely* for the protection of the new coaling grounds the cost would be prohibitive. As, however, the northern part of the Harbour is at present practically inaccessible in heavy south-west monsoon weather, thus seriously impeding work at these moorings, and probably also rendering it impossible for vessels to enter the new Dry Dock with safety, they see no alternative but to approve the adoption of this scheme."

(*c*) "That the estimated cost of the sheltering arm, however, appears to the Chamber very heavy, and they would therefore respectfully beg to be informed by Government whether this Colony is irrevocably committed to the execution of the work on existing lines by the present Consulting Engineers, or whether it could not be put up to public tender with the view, if possible, of effecting some economy."

(*d*) "That the Chamber are glad to note the acceptance by Government of the *principle* of a Port Trust, but are disappointed that Government are not prepared at the present time to carry same into effect. The Chamber emphasise the paragraph in the letter addressed to Government on the 11th April, reading: 'It is, however, strongly felt by this Chamber, as set forth in the letter of 12th February, that the early establishment of a Port Trust is desirable, and that in view of the continually expanding business of the Port Government must in the near future recognize that same is necessary to efficiently cope with its requirements.'"

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* Enclosures 2 and 4 in No. 1.

## No. 2.

Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

The Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya,
Ceylon, July 9, 1906.

*Miscellaneous.*—No. 370.

MY LORD,—WITH reference to paragraph 5 of my despatch No. 346 of 25th June, 1906, I have the honour to transmit, for Your Lordship's information, copies of further correspondence with the Chamber of Commerce regarding the construction of the proposed sheltering arm of the South-West Breakwater.

I am, &c.,
HENRY A. BLAKE.

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Enclosure No. 1 in No. 2.

The SECRETARY, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, to the HON. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce,
Colombo, June 12, 1906.

*Extensions and Improvements to Colombo Harbour.*

SIR,—IN continuation of my letter of 5th instant, forwarding copies of resolutions passed at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber held that day, I have the honour, under instructions from my Committee, to inquire whether in adopting the scheme for the extension of the South-West Breakwater due consideration has been given to the possibility of "silt" from the Kelani river interfering with and in any way obstructing the entrance to the Harbour.

I have, &c.,
F. M. SIMPSON,
Secretary.

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Enclosure No. 2 in No. 2.

MEMORANDUM by the Resident Engineer on Enclosure No. 1 above.

I CANNOT remember the subject being discussed during Mr. Matthews' last visit here, but I do not think that Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews could have failed to give due consideration, when getting out the design, which was done in London, to the possibility of silt from the Kelani river interfering with and in any way obstructing the entrance to the Harbour; and would suppose that this point must have been dealt with when the question of the proposed arm was before the Commission held last year in London.

I am sending home to the Consulting Engineers a copy of this correspondence by this mail, and no doubt they will be able to answer the question in the affirmative.

J. H. BOSTOCK,
Resident Engineer.

Harbour Works,
Colombo, June 25, 1906.

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Enclosure No. 3 in No. 2.

The SECRETARY, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce,
Colombo, June 26, 1906.

*Extensions and Improvements to Colombo Harbour.*

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 11,779 of 19th instant.

In reply, I am instructed to state that my Committee do not consider the answer received from Government to Resolution (*c*), passed at a General Meeting of the Chamber held on 5th instant, satisfactory.

In that resolution the Chamber recommended that tenders should be invited for the construction of the proposed sheltering arm, and my Committee held decidedly to the opinion that from a business point of view it would only be prudent on the part of Government to call for tenders when such a large sum as practically £500,000 is involved.

I have, &c.,
F. M. SIMPSON,
Secretary.

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Enclosure No. 4 in No. 2.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the SECRETARY, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 5, 1906.

*Extensions and Improvements to Colombo Harbour.*

SIR,—IN reply to your letter of the 12th June, 1906, on the above subject, I am directed to inform you that the question raised by your Chamber of the possibility of silt from the Kelani river interfering with and in any way obstructing the entrance to the Colombo Harbour, has been referred to the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews, for report.

I have, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

## No. 3.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., to Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—No. 369. Downing street, August 29, 1906.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches No. 346 of the 25th June and No. 370 of the 9th July with regard to the proposed extension of the South-West Breakwater.

2. I approve the proposal, and I concur in your views as to the mode of construction. Having regard to the fact to which you refer, that the Colonial Government have an expensive plant and a trained resident staff on the spot, there can be no doubt that it will be more economical to construct theseworks departmentally.

3. I have accordingly authorized the Crown Agents to proceed with indents in anticipation of a vote of the Colonial Legislature, which should be sought at an early date.

4. I referred to the Consulting Engineers the question of the possibility of silt from the Kelani river interfering with or in any way obstructing the entrance to the Harbour, and Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews have reported that there is no reason to anticipate that this will occur.

5. You have not definitely stated whether you recommend the adoption of the proposal as to extending the North Guide Pier. If you consider that this work should be carried out, I am prepared to approve it.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

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## No. 4.

Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

*Miscellaneous.*—No. 527. The King's Pavilion, Kandy, Ceylon, October 6, 1906.

MY LORD,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 369 of 29th August, conveying your approval of the proposed extension of the South-West Breakwater and of its construction departmentally.

2. With reference to paragraph 5 of the despatch, I have the honour to state that the extension of the North Guide Pier seems necessary and, in view of the opinion expressed by the Consulting Engineers, should be carried out.

I have, &c.,
HENRY A. BLAKE.

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## No. 5.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., to Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

*Ceylon.*—No. 429. Downing street, October 9, 1906.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to transmit to you for your information, with reference to my despatch No. 369 of the 29th August last, the paper noted in the subjoined schedule.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

| Date. | From | To | Subject. |
|---|---|---|---|
| September 17, 1906 | Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews | Crown Agents | Extension of the South-West Breakwater at Colombo Harbour. |

Enclosure in No. 5.

Messrs. COODE, SON & MATTHEWS to the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Westminster Chambers,
9, Victoria street, S.W.,
September 17, 1906.

*Colombo Harbour: Additional Protection.*

GENTLEMEN,—WITH reference to our letter of 14th ultimo, wherein we referred to certain advantages which would be derived from carrying out the proposed protection arm to the southern entrance of Colombo Harbour departmentally instead of by contract, we have since noticed the report of a Meeting of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce at Colombo on 17th ultimo, and should like to add to our previous remarks the following observations, which it appears to us are not inopportune under the circumstances.

2. With reference to our estimate for the work in question being referred to as excessive, we may point out that if the work is carried out departmentally, only such expenditure would have to be incurred in connection with it as is actually required, *i.e.*, if the works were completed for a less sum than we estimated, the balance would not be expended, and the saving which would be effected would be retained by the Colony.

3. Special work will be required in connection with this arm, which has not been necessary for the other Breakwaters; we allude to the pellmell wave breaker blocks which we have provided for in the estimate on the seaward side of the new arm, and which we are of opinion are imperatively required for the security of the work at its junction with the old Breakwater. Moreover, along the sea side of the new arm, in order to obviate maintenance charges after its completion, due to the depositing of stone on the seaward berm, in a similar manner to what has been found to be necessary at the South-West Breakwater, a protection of pellmell concrete blocks is contemplated, which would render unnecessary such maintenance charges consequent on the occasional deposit of rubble.

4. Another item included in our estimate is the provision of pellmell concrete blocks in the re-entrant angle between the inner face of the new arm and the seaward face of the old South-West Breakwater, these blocks being required for the purpose of absorbing the sea concentrated in the angle between these two works, and constituting a not inconsiderable item in the expenditure involved.

5. If the new arm were carried out by contract, any saving which might be effected by the contractor within his tender would of course be retained by him, whereas any saving within our estimate would be retained by the Colony.

6. The uncertainties attaching to the construction of the proposed work as to its cost, more particularly with regard to the junction of the new structure with the old one, are such that no contractor would undertake a contract of this character without providing a considerable sum to cover contingencies. If we are fortunate in carrying out this work departmentally without mishap, the benefit and saving therefrom would lay with the Colony and not with the contractor, as would be the case were the work carried out by contract. It should be borne in mind that all through the execution of the Harbour Works at Colombo the damage which has been done during construction has been extremely small. A contractor would not be justified in tendering for such a work as that contemplated without providing a sum to cover sea risks during construction. If, as it is hoped, the new arm is likewise carried out without damage of moment, as in the case of the works previously constructed, then also the Colony would benefit by the departmental system of construction, as saving the item provided to cover sea risk.

7. With regard to the plant and workshops, if the proposed arm were carried out by contract, the contractor, we take it, would have the use of the plant, where suitable, in connection with the contract for the new work. We do not, however, see how it would be possible to allow him to have the use of the workshops, and to some extent of the yard, inasmuch as other work would have to be carried on outside the contract, and under the direct supervision of the Harbour staff for repairs, maintenance, &c., during the execution of the contract for the new arm.

We have, &c.,
COODE, SON & MATTHEWS.

# XLVIII.—1906.

# LANDS ACQUIRED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

RETURN to an Order of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON, dated March 16, 1906, for—

A Return of all Lots of Land or abandoned Plantations resumed by Government under Ordinance No. 4 of 1887, showing Date of Resumption, Extent, Situation, Name of Land (if any), and previous Owners (where known); also of Lands taken up for Public Purposes under Ordinances No. 3 of 1876 and No. 6 of 1877, with Situation and Extent.

(*The Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson, C.M.G.*)

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

**Colombo:**

PRINTED BY H. M. RICHARDS, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

1906.

# LANDS ACQUIRED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

Return of Lands acquired for Public Purposes under Ordinances No. 3 of 1876 and No. 6 of 1877 for the Year 1905.

| District. | Date of Acquisition. | No. of Preliminary Plan and of Lot. | Extent. A. | R. | P. | Situation. | Purpose for which acquired. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WESTERN PROVINCE. | 1905. | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... ... | January 11 ... | P. P. 12,109, J 827 ... | 0 | 3 | 12 | Korteboam, Colombo ... ... | For harbour pumping station |
| Do. ... | December 22 ... | P. P. 12,279, Q 830 to V 830 ... | 0 | 0 | 16 | Dehiwala and Galkissa ... ... | For railway siding |
| | | | 0 | 3 | 28 | | |
| Kalutara ... ... | June 12 ... | P. P. 12,246, F 830 ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | Neboda ... ... ... | Extension of hospital |
| Do. ... | September 18 ... | P. P. 12,275, N 830 to P 830 ... | 0 | 1 | 19 | Panadure ... ... ... | Metal quarry |
| | | | 0 | 3 | 25 | | |
| | | Total for W. P. ... | 1 | 3 | 13 | | |
| CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | | | | |
| Kandy ... ... | March 10 ... | P. P. 5,360, G 879 and H 879 ... | 0 | 2 | 7 | Dikoya, Ambagamuwa korale, Uda Bulatgama | For deviation of the Norwood-Upcot road |
| Do. ... | February 14 ... | P. P. 5,368, Y 879 and Z 879 ... | 0 | 1 | 25 | Yatawara, Pallegampaha, Pata Dumbara ... | For deviation of Railway line at Wattegama washaway |
| Do. ... | January 27 ... | P. P. 5,373, G 880 to I 880 ... | 0 | 2 | 9 | Itiyagama, Gangapalata korale, Yatinuwara | For P. W. D. metal quarry, Kadugannawa Kandy road |
| Do. ... | April 29 ... | P. P. 5,366, W 879 ... | 2 | 0 | 2 | Mahawatta, Udagampaha korale, Pata Dumbara | For village burial ground at Makawatta |
| Do. ... | September 17 ... | P. P. 5,419, I 884 and J 884 ... | 0 | 1 | 1 | Dikoya, Ambagamuwa korale, Uda Bulatgama | For extending Dikoya Post Office |
| Do. ... | September 25 ... | P. P. 5,422, L 884 ... | 0 | 1 | 14 | Mahawatura, Kandukara Ihala korale, Udapalata | For P. W. D. metal quarry, Ulapane, Riverside road |
| Do. ... | November 18 ... | P. P. 5,423, M 884 and N 884 ... | 0 | 2 | 11 | Kotugodella, Kandy Municipal limits ... | For P. W. D. quarry at Bogambra |
| Do. ... | October 25 ... | P. P. 5,420, K 884 ... | 0 | 0 | 3 | Dikoya, Ambagamuwa korale, Uda Bulatgama | For widening Dikoya-Hatton road |
| Do. ... | December 7 ... | P. P. 5,372, C 880 to F 880 and E 880½ | 1 | 0 | 16 | Weliganga, Mawatura, Kandukara Ihala korale of Udapalata | For P. W. D. circuit bungalow, Ulapane |
| Do. ... | November 11 ... | P. P. 5,444, E 885 to G 885 ... | 2 | 1 | 29 | Wewagama, Palis Pattu West, Pata Dumbara | For improvement to hospital premises at Teldeniya |
| Do. ... | October 7 ... | P. P. 5,448, E 885 to N 885 ... | 0 | 0 | 36 | Maskeliya, Ambagamuwa korale, Uda Bulatgama | Metal quarry, Maskeliya-Kandy road |
| Do. ... | December 15 ... | P. P. 5,460, E 885 to L 885 ... | 0 | 0 | 32 | Kondangama, Kandupalata, Yatinuwara ... | For P. W. D. quarry, Kadugannawa-Alagalla road |
| Do. ... | November 19 ... | P. P. 5,439, C 885 and D 885 ... | 2 | 1 | 19 | Deiyanewala, Kandy Municipal limits ... | Improvements to hospital premises |
| Do. ... | November 18 ... | P. P. 5,468, E 886 to M 886 ... | 0 | 1 | 2 | Alutwela, Palispattu East, Pata Dumbara ... | For widening village path at Alutwela |
| | | | 11 | 1 | 6 | | |

| District. | Date of Acquisition. | No. of Preliminary Plan and of Lot. | Extent. A. | R. | P. | Situation. | Purpose for which acquired. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nuwara Eliya | March 19 | P. P. 5,370, A 880 | 0 | 0 | 11 | Ragala, Udapalata korale, Walapane | For the Uda Pusellawa Railway |
| Do. | do. | P. P. 5,413, L 883 | 0 | 0 | 29 | do. | For the Uda Pusellawa Railway lines |
| Do. | June 8 | P. P. 5,424, O 884 and P 884 | 0 | 1 | 8 | do. | Uda Pusellawa Railway, Brookside station |
| Do. | May 6 | P. P. 5,396, P 880 to R 880 | 0 | 0 | 16 | Lindula, Udapane korale, Kotmale | For P. W. D. quarry |
| Do. | April 24 | P. P. 5,397, S 880 and T 880 | 0 | 2 | 18 | Agrapatana, Udapane korale, Kotmale | do. |
| Do. | May 24 | P. P. 5,390, M 880 | 0 | 0 | 32 | do. | do. |
| Do. | do. | P. P. 5,395, O 880 | 0 | 1 | 22 | do. | do. |
| Do. | June 19 | P. P. 5,004, G, H, I, and K 826 | 1 | 1 | 14 | Ehelagastenna in Maturata korale of Uda Hewaheta | For a burial ground |
| Do. | November 24 | P. P. 5,004, J and L 826 | 0 | 1 | 34 | do. | do. |
| | | | 3 | 2 | 24 | | |
| Matale | September 21 | P. P. 5,445, H 885 | 0 | 0 | 19 | Pannegama | For widening and improving Reservoir road |
| Do. | October 22 | P. P. 5,438, T and U 884 | 0 | 2 | 2 | Kumbalduwa | For a Gansabhawa at Kumbalduwa |
| Do. | December 2 | P. P. 5,458, W, X, and Y 885 | 1 | 3 | 20 | Harasgama, Aluvihare | For a rifle range for the C. P. R. C. |
| Do. | December 3 | P. P. 5,473, U 886 to Y 886 | 0 | 3 | 29 | Paldeniya | For the Pallepola bridge |
| Do. | December 14 | P. P. 5,474, A 887 | 0 | 1 | 10 | Wahakotte | Improvement to the Galewela-Palupalwela road |
| Do. | December 24 | P. P. 5,472, S and T 886 | 0 | 0 | 24 | Dombawela | do. |
| | | | 3 | 3 | 24 | | |
| | | Total for C. P. | 18 | 3 | 14 | | |
| NORTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna | May 24 | P. P. 3,041, C 261 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Copay South | For freeing an entrance to a culvert |
| | | | 0 | 0 | 2 | | |
| Mannar | February 2 | P. P. 2,924, 10,450, and 10,451 | 5 | 1 | 34 | Sinnakadai in Mannar East | For a public cemetery |
| | | | 5 | 1 | 34 | | |
| Mullaittivu | — | — | — | | | — | |
| | | Total for N. P. | 5 | 1 | 36 | | |
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | |
| Galle | May 26 | P. P. 7,336, E and F 578 | 0 | 0 | 37 | Batadowa | Land for depositing night soil |
| Do. | August 29 | P. P. 7,405, R 578 | 0 | 0 | 4 | Habbakkala | For enlarging the boy's vernacular school |
| Do. | October 9 | P. P. 7,444, W 578 | 0 | 2 | 20 | Ihalagoda | For building a Gansabhawa Court |
| Do. | October 20 | P. P. Lots Z 578, B 579, and D 579 | 0 | 2 | 17 | Ambalangoda | For depositing town refuse and for latrines |
| | | | 1 | 1 | 38 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Matara | January 9 | P. P. 7,116, H 576 and I 576 | 0 | 0 | 3 | Pategama, Wellaboda pattu | For sinking a well |
| Do. | do. | P. P. 7,143, Z 576 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Nayimana, Four Gravets | For widening Henegangoda-Nayimana Village Committee road |
| Do. | January 14 | P. P. 7,108, V 575 to X 575 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Karawa, Four Gravets | For a public latrine |
| Do. | do. | P. P. 7,109, Y 575 | 0 | 0 | 30 | Kumbalgama, Four Gravets | For the bund of the Kumbalgama tank |
| Do. | March 20 | P. P. 7,117, K 576 and L 576 | 4 | 1 | 34 | Kamburupitiya in Gangaboda pattu | For improvement of resthouse premises |
| Do. | March 31 | P. P. 7,118, M 576 to S 576 | 0 | 1 | 18 | Nadugala and Bandattara in Gangaboda pattu | For approaches to the iron bridge at Bandattara and for a curve and gradient |
| Do. | do. | P. P. 7,147, A 577 | 0 | 3 | 5 | Pitabeddara in Morawak korale | For a set of cooly lines |
| Do. | April 30 | P. P. 7,274, Q 577 and R 577 | 0 | 3 | 34 | Denagama, Kandaboda pattu | For receiving floodwater of the Denagama tank |
| Do. | May 29 | P. P. 7,251, P 577 | 0 | 3 | 36 | Maragoda in Weligam korale | For protection of the Hali-ela tank |
| Do. | June 15 | P. P. 7,308, S 577 to W 577 | 0 | 0 | 32 | Polhena in Four Gravets | For deviation of Madihe minor road |
| Do. | July 21 | P. P. 7,319, X, Y, Z 577 and A to D 578 | 0 | 1 | 3 | Parawahera in Wellaboda-pattu | For maintenance of Kekunadura channel |
| Do. | August 26 | P. P. 7,381, N 578 to P 578 | 0 | 0 | 14 | Kadewidiya in Four Gravets | For an outlet to Nilwala-ganga |
| Do. | September 2 | P. P. 6,906, T 572, T 574¼, T 572½, T 572¾, and 19,136 | 3 | 0 | 6 | Ranchagoda in Kandabodapattu | For protection of Hali-ela tank |
| | | | 11 | 1 | 18 | | |
| Hambantota | — | — | — | | | — | — |
| EASTERN PROVINCE. | | Total for S. P. | 12 | 3 | 16 | | |
| Batticaloa | March 3 | P. P. 3,461, E 93 | 0 | 1 | 26 | Kiran | For a cart track to a metal quarry |
| Do. | September 8 | P. P. 3,462, F 93 to V 93 | 0 | 0 | 24 | Within Local Board limits of Batticaloa | For a road through Moorish quarters |
| | | | 0 | 2 | 10 | | |
| Trincomalee | — | — | — | | | — | — |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE. | | Total for E. P. | 0 | 2 | 10 | | |
| Kurunegala | February 28 | P. P. 2,980, M 1,231 | 0 | 1 | 32 | Wilakatupota, Dewamedi hatpattu | For an irrigation bungalow |
| Do. | March 13 | P. P. 3,000, R to X 1,231 | 3 | 3 | 13 | do. | For a resthouse |
| Do. | May 1 | P. P. 3,002, Y and Z 1,231 | 1 | 3 | 2 | Polpitigama, Hiriyala hatpattu | do. |
| Do. | May 24 | P. P. 2,992, Q 1,231 | 0 | 2 | 3 | Polgahawela, Dambadeni hatpattu | For a well and Gansabhawa premises |
| Do. | June 13 | P. P. 3,015, 13,389, and 13,390 | 1 | 3 | 10 | Kumbukgete in Hiriyala hatpattu | For a halting bungalow |
| Do. | do. | P. P. 3,014, 13,387, and 13,388 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Nakalagomuwa, Weudawili hatpattu | For gravel pits |
| Do. | July 6 | P. P. 3,012, A and B 1,232 | 1 | 2 | 24 | Kurunegala town | For recreation ground |
| Do. | August 8 | P. P. 3,023, D 1,232 | 0 | 0 | 3 | do. | For a latrine |
| Do. | November 20 | P. P. 3,093, U 1,234 | 1 | 0 | 12 | Ambanpola in Gantihe korale, Wanni hatpattu | For an irrigation bungalow |
| Do. | do. | P. P. 3,076, O, P, Q 1,234 | 1 | 0 | 29 | Ehatuwewa, Wanni hatpattu | For premises for the school which stand on the land |
| Do. | November 21 | P. P. 3,052, C, D, E, F, G 1,234 | 3 | 1 | 8 | Dolohomuna, Dewamedi hatpattu | For a resthouse at Hettipola |
| Do. | do. | P. P. 3,090, T 1,234 | 2 | 3 | 31 | Rangama in Weudawili hatpattu | For gravel pit |
| Do. | December 18 | P. P. 3,104, M 1,235 | 0 | 1 | 36 | Maeliya in Hiriyala hatpattu | For a school |
| Do. | do. | P. P. 3,120, M and N 1,236 | 0 | 3 | 33 | Kuliyapitiya, Katugampola hatpattu | For a resthouse |
| Do. | do. | P. P. 3,079, S 1,234 | 0 | 1 | 33 | Pannala, Katugampola hatpattu | For the use of the schools at Pannala |
| Do. | do. | P. P. 3,077, R 1,234 | 0 | 2 | 36 | Nakkawatta, Katugampola hatpattu | For a school |
| | | | 22 | 1 | 26 | | |

| District. | Date of Acquisition. | No. of Preliminary Plan and of Lot. | Extent | Situation. | Purpose for which acquired. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1905. | | A. R. P. | | |
| Chilaw ... ... | December 12 ... | P. P. 3,060, I 1,234 ... | 0 2 20 | Wekada ... ... ... | School garden for Wekada school |
| | | | 0 2 20 | | |
| Puttalam ... ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Total for N.W. P. ... | 23 0 6 | | |
| NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Total for N.C. P. ... | — | | |
| PROVINCE OF UVA. | | | | | |
| Badulla ... ... | June 21 ... | P. P. 1, 33[a] to 33[k], 33[m] to 33[n], 33[w] to 33[2], 33[al], 33[bl], 6[a] to 6[e], 7[a] to 7[d], 11[b] to 11[h], 2[n] to 2[i], 2[l] to 2[n], 4[a], 4[b], 4[d] to 4[n], 3[a], 9[a] to 9[c], 1[a] to 1[h], 1[j] to 1[l], [P]2[a], [P]2[b], 35[2a], and 35[2b] ... | 2 2 30 | Hanwella, Hingurugamuwa, Imbulgoda, Alubogolla, Kottagoda, and Welikemulla in Rilpola korale, Yatikinda ... | For constructing he Badulla-Spring Valley bridle road |
| Do. ... | October 20 ... | P. P. 1,179, 3,913 to 3,915 ... | 0 0 28 | Badulla town ... ... | For a metal depôt |
| Do. ... | November 23 ... | P. P. 1,173, W 125 ... | 0 0 5 | Bandarawela in Mahapalata korale of Udukinda ... ... ... | For road |
| PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA. | | Total for P. of U. ... | 2 3 23 | | |
| Ratnapura ... | February 4 ... | P. P. 1,199, Z 149 ... | 0 1 2 | Madampe, Medapattu, Atakalan korale ... | Construction of Madampe pass deviation |
| Do. ... | August 12 ... | P. P. 1,238, V 153 ... | 0 1 10 | Pallekanda, Helaudapattu, Meda korale ... | School at Pallekanda |
| | | | 0 2 12 | | |
| Kegalla ... | July 11 ... | P. P. 1,273, U 154 ... | 0 0 2 | Urupelawwa, Atulugama West of Three Korales, Dehiowita ... ... | For a public latrine and road thereto |
| Do. ... | do. ... | P. P. 1,249, A 154 to E 154 ... | 0 1 10 | Yatiyantota ... ... ... | For drains at Yatiyantota bazaar |
| Do. ... | October 10 ... | P. P. 1,270, M 154 to T 154 ... | 5 1 26 | Deraniyagala ... ... | For a school, resthouse, experiment gardens, and circuit bungalow |
| Do. ... | November 29 ... | P. P. 1,316, F 155 ... | 0 3 16 | Walagoda ... ... ... | For the Kadugannawa deviation works |
| | | | 6 2 14 | | |
| | | Total for P. of S. ... | 7 0 26 | | |
| | | Grand Total ... | 72 2 24 | | |

XLIX.—1906.

# REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE ORIGIN AND CONDITION

OF

# HOMELESS VAGRANTS IN COLOMBO.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY H. M. RICHARDS, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
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1906.

# HOMELESS VAGRANTS IN COLOMBO.

## LETTER APPOINTING COMMISSION.

To the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary; the Hon. the Acting Government Agent, Western Province; the Acting Principal Collector of Customs; the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere; the Hon. Mr. F. Beven; the Inspector-General of Police; the Acting Chairman, Municipal Council, and Mayor of Colombo; Sir W. W. Mitchell, Kt., C.M.G.; H. Tiruvilangam, Esq.; F. L. Daniel, Esq.; the Officer in charge of the Salvation Army, Ceylon; the Secretary, Friend-in-Need Society, Colombo.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 7, 1906.

GENTLEMEN,—I AM directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint you a Commission to inquire into and report upon the origin and condition of the large population of homeless vagrants infesting the town of Colombo, and to suggest means for their proper custody and control.

2. The Commission and a copy of some printed correspondence on the subject are herewith forwarded.

I am, &c,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

## COMMISSION.

IN the Name of His Majesty EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

By His Excellency Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

HENRY A. BLAKE.

To the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary; the Hon. the Acting Government Agent, Colombo; the Acting Principal Collector of Customs; the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere; the Hon. Mr. F. Beven; the Inspector-General of Police; the Acting Chairman, Municipal Council, and Mayor of Colombo; Sir W. W. Mitchell, Kt., C.M.G.; H. Tiruvilangam, Esq.; F. L. Daniel, Esq.; the Officer in charge of the Salvation Army, Ceylon; and the Secretary, Friend-in-Need Society, Colombo.

GREETING:

WHEREAS We deem it expedient that a Commission should issue to inquire into and report regarding the origin and condition of the large population of homeless vagrants infesting the town of Colombo, and to suggest means for their proper custody or control:

Now know Ye that We, the said Governor, reposing great trust and confidence in your prudence, ability, and fidelity, have, with the advice of Our Executive Council, in pursuance of the powers in Us vested by the Ordinance No. 9 of 1872, nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these Presents do nominate, constitute, and appoint you, the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary; the Hon. the Acting Government Agent, Colombo; the Acting Principal Collector of Customs; the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere; the Hon. Mr. F. Beven; the Inspector-General of Police; the Acting Chairman, Municipal Council, and Mayor of Colombo; Sir W. W. Mitchell, Kt., C.M.G.; H. Tiruvilangam, Esq.; F. L. Daniel, Esq.; the Officer in charge of the Salvation Army, Ceylon; and the Secretary, Friend-in-Need Society, Colombo, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, with authority to exercise all the powers which Commissioners appointed under the said Ordinance may lawfully use and exercise.

And We do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint you, the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, to be the Chairman of the said Commission.

And We do further hereby authorize and empower you, Our said Commissioners, to make all necessary inquiries in the said matter, and to report to Us under your hands within two months from this date, or so much earlier as may be possible, upon the matter referred to you as aforesaid.

Given at Colombo, under the Seal of this Island, this Thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Six.

By His Excellency's command,
H. L. CRAWFORD,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

*Correspondence referred to.*

# HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLE AND INDIGENT SICK.

## No. 1.

The PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Civil Medical Department (Ceylon),
Colombo, June 7, 1905.

No. 907.

*Overcrowding in the General Hospital.*

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to draw your attention to the overcrowded condition of the General Hospital which has been going on for many years.

2. A few years ago two large temporary wards were erected which relieved the overcrowding to some extent for a time, but now it is as bad as ever.

3. In the lower block of wards, which are filled with chronic invalids and indigent people, there is serious overcrowding, and the verandahs and isolation rooms are occupied. These people require very little medical supervision or medicine, and are of the class that should be in a poor house. They occupy room which is badly needed for cases suffering from less chronic diseases, and if they are discharged they are brought back by the police the next day.

4. These people require accommodation in a "poor house" where food, shelter, and such medical supervision as is necessary could be given them until the end.

5. In the Straits Settlements special hospitals are provided for this class of pauper patients, and I venture to express the opinion that the same should be done here, and make the suggestion that one of the camps at Ragama might be diverted to this purpose without interfering with the cooly immigrant.

6. As it is obviously the duty of the Municipality to provide for its poor, the Chairman of that body might be asked for an opinion of the Council as to its contributing towards the maintenance of such an establishment.

I am, &c.,
A. PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

## No. 2.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CHAIRMAN, Plague Committee.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 24, 1905.

No. 15,469.

SIR,—IN forwarding herewith copy of a letter received from the Principal Civil Medical Officer regarding the overcrowded condition of the General Hospital,* I am directed to inquire whether, as suggested in paragraph 5 therein, one of the camps at Ragama can be diverted for use as a poor house without interfering with the cooly immigrant.

I have, &c.,
A. G. CLAYTON,
for Colonial Secretary.

## No. 3.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 25, 1905.

No. 887/15,469.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 1,035 of the 3rd July, 1905, I am directed to inquire if one of the camps at Ragama can be diverted for use as a poor house, as suggested in paragraph 5 of your letter No. 907 of 7th June, what number of patients from the General Hospital could be so transferred, and what it would cost to maintain them.

2. I am also to request you to state whether the transfer would effect any reduction in votes for maintaining the hospital.

I am, &c.,
A. G. CLAYTON,
for Colonial Secretary.

* No. 1.

## No. 4.

The PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Civil Medical Department (Ceylon),
No. 1,305. Colombo, August 21, 1905.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 887/15,469 of the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that as a member of the Plague Committee I am going to Ragama at an early date with other members of that Committee to decide if one of the camps can be diverted for use as a poor house, and that I will subsequently submit a report.

2. I shall be able to send nearly 100 chronic cases and indigent people to Ragama, which will set free a certain number of beds in the General Hospital, but not 100, as most of these cases now occupy verandah space in the hospital.

3. The transfer of these cases will not affect the hospital population, as there are many cases now attending the Out-patient Department who require hospital treatment.

4. The establishment of a poor house for cases of chronic sickness and indigent persons will not effect any reduction in votes for maintaining the Hospital, unless it be in the Diet Vote which is now always exceeded, but the establishment of such an institution will postpone for a time the necessity for the erection of more wards in the Hospital.

5. The cost of dieting in a poor house at Ragama will be about 30 cents per head per day, exclusive.

I am, &c.,
A. PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

## No. 5.

The CHAIRMAN, PLAGUE COMMITTEE, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 107. Colombo, September 14, 1905.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 15,469 of the 24th July, 1905, I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of a letter received from the Government Agent, Western Province, regarding the above subject, and to state that in the opinion of the Plague Committee none of the present buildings at Ragama can be spared for a poor house. Camps Nos. 2, 3, and 4 should be reserved for the accommodation of possible contacts.

2. There is, however, an excellent site for a poor house on the ground lately occupied by the Military, and the Committee recommend that a poor house be erected thereon.

I am, &c.,
W. H. JACKSON,
Chairman, Plague Committee.

### Enclosure in No. 5.

The Hon. the GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, to the CHAIRMAN, PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

No. 3,019, T. T. Colombo Kachcheri, September 6, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 19 of the 17th August last, I have the honour to state that No. 3 Camp at Ragama is available for a poor house, and the shed now standing on it would probably accommodate 150 paupers.

2. No. 4 Camp will be required by the Superintendent as a segregation camp for immigrant coolies in the event of a serious outbreak of cholera or smallpox, but I understand that the Principal Civil Medical Officer considers that it should be reserved for plague contacts from Colombo. I suggest that this question be considered at the next meeting of the Plague Committee.

3. There are no buildings on the Military land. It is proposed to utilize this site for a police station.

I am, &c.,
H. W. BRODHURST,
Acting Government Agent.

## No. 6.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER and INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.

Colonial Secretary's Office.
No. 1,170. Colombo, September 27, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 1,305 of the 21st August, 1905, and previous correspondence regarding a proposal for relief of the congestion which is now reputed to exist in the General Hospital—

2. I am to state that unless the scheme can be strictly confined to the establishment of a hospital for the care and maintenance of the incurable and indigent sick, it cannot proceed.

3. The buildings at Ragama proposed by you for the purpose do not appear to be available, and under the circumstances I am to inquire whether you have any further proposals to make.

I am, &c.,

F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

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## No. 7.

The PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER and INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 1,590.

Civil Medical Department (Ceylon),
Colombo, October 4, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 1,170 (016,902) of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that it was my intention to confine the scheme to the establishment of a hospital for the care and maintenance of the incurable and indigent sick.

2. With regard to paragraph 3 of your letter under reference I submit for your favourable consideration that the site formerly used for the Military camp at Ragama be selected for the erection of inexpensive buildings to accommodate 100 patients, with the necessary outhouses, kitchens, latrines, attendants' rooms, and apothecary's quarters, and that the Director of Public Works be asked to make plans and estimates for the same in concert with myself.

I am, &c.,

A. PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

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## No. 8.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Ceylon, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Straits Settlements.

No. 24,193.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, October 25, 1905.

SIR,—I AM directed to request that you will be good enough to supply me with information as to the hospital accommodation, &c., provided by your Government for the shelter and treatment of old and infirm paupers and for those chronic cases which in Europe would be accommodated in workhouse infirmaries.

2. On the last occasion the Hon. Mr. Penny passed through Colombo he spoke to the Principal Civil Medical Officer of this Colony on your system of providing hospitals for the poor, and I should feel obliged if you would let me have a plan of such a building with particulars as to its construction and the materials of which it is built, also the approximate cost of diets, whether the patients are kept in these hospitals until they die, or are discharged when relieved, only to be readmitted subsequently; whether your Government supports these institutions entirely, or if the Municipalities and Local Boards contribute to their cost, the strength of the Medical and subordinate staff employed, and how the nursing is done.

3. The Government of this Colony desires to check the abuse of hospitals through the admission into them of chronic invalids and indigent persons, and to make some special provision for this class of cases without establishing anything comparable to an English "workhouse."

I am, &c.,

F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

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## No. 9.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Straits Settlements, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Ceylon.

*Colonies.*—8,814/05.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Singapore, December 11, 1905.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 24,193 of the 25th October last, I am directed to forward for your information the enclosed copy of a minute by the Principal Civil Medical Officer regarding the accommodation provided by this Government for the shelter and treatment of old and infirm paupers.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 of Dr. McDowell's minute, I am to state that Tan Tock Seng's Hospital was originally established by a wealthy Chinese merchant of Singapore, and subscriptions towards its maintenance and the provision of additional accommodation are occasionally received from the Chinese inhabitants of this town. This hospital was incorporated by Ordinance VII. of 1880, which also contains provision for its management.

3. Plans of the new Tan Tock Seng's Hospital buildings now in course of erection and of a new Beri-beri Hospital are being forwarded to your address under separate cover.

4. A bill to provide for the establishment of houses of detention for vagrants is now in course of preparation, and copies of the measure will be forwarded to you as soon as they are available.

I have, &c.,

E. L. BROOKMAN,
Acting Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements.

Enclosure in No. 9.

MINUTE by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements.

1. Plans of Singapore hospitals herewith.

2. *Singapore* (Tan Tock Seng's Hospital).—The sum expended in 1904 on diets and medical comforts was $47,758. Other expenses for medicines, clothing, &c., amount to $3,500 annually.

3. The Government grant in 1904, exclusive of cost of medicine, clothing, &c., was $48,000; other receipts amounted to $9,054, of which $2,671 was interest on investments. The Municipality pay nothing.

4. The Staff of the Hospital is as follows :—

Resident Medical Officer (European) 1, assistant surgeons 3, dressers 18, attendants (ward boys) 35, lamplighters 2, gardeners 6, cooks 7, grave diggers 5, dhobies 4, steward 1, clerk 1. The total cost of the staff is $22,200, of which $15,120 is paid by Government in addition to the grant.

5. A large number of the patients are permanent inmates—blind, or suffering from old age, paralytic, or some other chronic ailments. A number of patients discharged relieved present themselves for re-admission.

6. The nursing is carried out by the 18 dressers.

7. The total number treated in 1904 was 7,098 with a daily average of 571·27.

8. In addition to the above there is a lock hospital and pauper female ward with 60 and 30 beds respectively.

The staff of this hospital consists of 1 assistant surgeon, 1 matron, 3 nurse probationers, 2 ayahs, and 8 attendants and servants, whose salaries amount to $6,000 annually. Diets and contingencies and medical comforts cost $3,100 and medicines, &c., $1,800, all paid by Government.

9. The average daily number of patients in 1904 was 43·40.

10. *Penang Pauper Hospital.*—The staff consists of 1 resident medical officer, 2 assistant surgeons, 13 dressers, 31 attendants, 2 ayahs, 5 cooks, 1 lamplighter, 2 gardeners, 2 gatekeepers, 4 toties, 2 drain sweepers, 2 dhobies, 1 barber. Total cost $15,744, borne by Government.

11. Diet and contingencies cost $23,325; other expenses $1,200, borne by Government.

12. The number of patients treated in 1904 was 4,010; average daily sick 392·02.

13. *Malacca Pauper Hospital.*—The staff consists of 2 assistant surgeons, 3 dressers, and 23 native servants of various denominations, costing $7,108, paid by Government.

14. Diets and medical comforts cost $10,930 and other expenses about $700—all borne by Government.

15. Number of patients treated in 1904 was 2,452; average daily sick 199·18.

16. *Leper Asylum, Pulau Jerejek.*—Staff: 1 assistant surgeon, 5 dressers, 14 attendants, 41 other servants. Total cost $9,032. Diets and other charges $17,750. All borne by Government.

Average daily number of lepers 311.

December 5, 1905. D. K. Mc. DOWELL.

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## No. 10.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Straits Settlements, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Ceylon.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
*Colonies*—8,814/05. Singapore, December 20, 1905.

SIR,—IN continuation of my letter of even number, dated the 11th instant, I am directed to forward the enclosed copies of a Bill for the establishment of houses of detention for vagrants, which is about to be introduced into the Legislative Council of this Colony.

I have, &c.,

G. B. STRATTON,
for Acting Colonial Secretary,
Straits Settlements.

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Enclosure in No. 10.

## A Bill intituled an Ordinance for the establishment of Houses of Detention for Vagrants.

IT is hereby enacted by the Governor of the Straits Settlements, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

1 This Ordinance may be cited as "The Vagrancy Ordinance, 1905." — Short title.

2 In this Ordinance the word "vagrant" means any person found asking for alms or without employment and having no visible means of subsistence. — Definition.

3 (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor to provide houses of detention at such places at he shall think proper within the Colony for the reception of vagrants. — The Governor may establish houses of detention.

(2) The Governor may from time to time appoint such Superintendents and Medical and other Officers for the management of such houses of detention as he may think fit, and may from time to time at his pleasure dismiss or remove any such Superintendent or Officer.

(3) Every such Superintendent and Officer shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code.

Vagrants may be detained on order of Police Court.

4 (1) When any person has been convicted of any offence by a Police Court under its summary jurisdiction, if after due inquiry it is of opinion that the person so convicted is a vagrant within the meaning of this Ordinance, the Court may in addition or in substitution for any punishment the Court has power to inflict order such person to be detained in a house of detention. Any such order shall declare that the person against whom it is made is a vagrant, and shall also, if practicable, state any prior date from which in the opinion of the Court such person has been in the Colony a vagrant as defined by this Ordinance. Such order shall be a sufficient authority to the police for keeping in custody such person on the way to the house of detention and the Superintendent for receiving and detaining him there.

(2) Every person detained in a house of detention under this section shall be detained until work has been found for him or until he is removed or discharged as hereinafter mentioned.

(3) Every person so detained shall be put to any labour of which the Medical Officer shall certify him to be capable.

Persons detained may be sent to hospital.

5 Any person detained in a house of detention may, if the Medical Officer considers it necessary, be sent to a hospital for treatment, but shall be deemed while in hospital to be still an inmate of the house of detention.

Regulations management of houses of detention.

6 It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to make regulations for the management of houses of detention. Such regulations may include among other things rules for—

(*a*) The search of the person and clothing of any person admitted to the house;
(*b*) The custody or destruction of the clothing and effects;
(*c*) The diet, dress, and accommodation of the inmates;
(*d*) Personal cleanliness, hours, meals, labour, and general conduct;

and may prescribe punishments for disobedience to such rules to be inflicted by the Superintendent not exceeding one week's confinement or one week's reduced diet (the nature of such confinement and of such reduced diet to be prescribed by the rules) or both such punishments.

Superintendent to endeavour to find employment for vagrants.

7 (1) The Superintendent of any house of detention shall forward weekly to the Master Attendant or Harbour Master a list of such vagrants under his charge as are seamen, and shall otherwise use his best endeavours to obtain suitable employments outside the house for the vagrants admitted thereto.

Penalty for refusing employment.

(2) When any such employment is obtained any vagrant who refuses or neglects to avail himself thereof shall be liable to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding one month.

Agreements to leave the Colony.

8 (1) Any vagrant detained in a house of detention may enter into an agreement in writing with the Colonial Secretary or a Resident Councillor binding himself to embark on such ship and at such time as the Superintendent of the house of detention may direct for the purpose of being removed from the Colony at the expense (if any) of the Government of the Colony and not to return to the Colony within five years.

(2) Every such agreement shall be exempt from stamp duty and shall be in the form in the Schedule to this Ordinance or to a like effect.

Enforcement of agreement.

(3) When a vagrant has entered into such agreement, unless in the opinion of the Superintendent of the house of detention suitable employment is likely to be speedily found for such vagrant, the Superintendent may enforce such agreement and cause such vagrant to be removed from the Colony, and if he deems it desirable may call in the assistance of the Police to place such vagrant on board ship, and such vagrant may be detained on board and shall be deemed in lawful custody while the ship is within the jurisdiction of the Colony.

9 (1) If no suitable employment is obtainable for a vagrant detained in the house of detention within a year from the date when he was committed to such house, and such vagrant not being a British subject born in the Colony has not entered into such agreement as hereinbefore mentioned, the Governor in Council may order him to be repatriated, and he shall be repatried accordingly; and any person returning to the Colony after having been repatriated under this Ordinance shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had unlawfully returned from banishment.

Removal of vagrants from Colony.

(2) The Governor may at any time order any person detained in a house of detention to be discharged.

Discharge of vagrants.

10 (1) Whenever any person other than a native of the Straits Settlements arrives in the Colony under an engagement to serve any person or body of persons in any capacity; and

(2) Whenever a non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Army leaves that army in the Colony under such an engagement; and

(3) Whenever any seaman not being a native of the Colony is discharged from his ship in the Colony without the certificate of the Master Attendant or Harbour Master and without reasonable provision having been made for his subsistence, or not being a deserter is wrongfully left behind in the Colony, and within a period of six months from such arrival, leaving the Army, or discharge, such person, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or seaman as the case may be becomes chargeable to the Colony under this Ordinance, then in the cases (1) and (2) the person or body of persons with whom such engagement was made and in case (3) the master of the ship from which such seaman has been so discharged or by whom he shall have been so left behind, shall respectively be liable to repay the Government all costs and charges incurred by the Colony on his behalf and the cost of his removal under this Ordinance. The Police Court before whom such person is brought shall declare at what date such person became chargeable to the Colony.

Liability of certain persons to pay costs incurred by Government in respect of vagrants.

11 The Master of any ship British or foreign which brings into the Colony any person other than a native of the Colony who has not been shipwrecked, and who within two months from the time of his arrival has become chargeable to the Colony under this Ordinance, shall be liable in addition to any other penalty which he may have incurred to repay to the Government of the Colony all costs and charges incurred by the Colony on behalf of such person, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that such person at the time of his arrival was under such an agreement as in the last preceding section mentioned or was in possession of not less than fifty dollars.

Liability of shipmaster bringing indigent persons.

12 In the absence of the master of the ship, or if the master departs from the Colony without paying any costs and charges which he may be liable to pay under the last two preceding sections, the owner, agent, and consignee of the ship at the time when the person landed, or in the case of a seaman discharged or left behind at the time of his discharge, or of his so being left behind, shall be liable to repay such costs and charges to the Government.

Liability of owner in absence of master.

13 All such costs and charges shall be recoverable in a summary manner before a Police Court in the same manner as a fine.

Recovery of costs and charges.

14 (1) The order of a Police Court declaring any person to be a vagrant shall be *primâ facie* evidence that he was a vagrant from the date mentioned in such order.

Evidence.

(2) A written statement signed or purporting to be signed by the Colonial Secretary or Resident Councillor shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the amount of any costs and charges incurred by the Government on behalf of any vagrant.

15 Any person who being apparently a vagrant refuses or fails to accompany a Police Officer or to appear before a Police Court when required to do so for the purposes of this Ordinance may be arrested without warrant and shall on conviction before a Police Court be liable to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding three months.

Arrest without warrant of vagrant refusing to appear before Police Court.

16 Any vagrant who escapes from the Police while committed to their charge under this Ordinance, or who leaves a house of detention without permission of the Superintendent,

Penalty on vagrant for escape.

or who having with such permission left a house of detention for a limited time or a specified purpose fails to return at the expiration of such time, or when such purpose has been accomplished or proves to be impracticable, shall on conviction before a Police Court be liable to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding three months.

Breach of agreement under section 8.

17 Every vagrant who enters into an argeement under section 8 hereof and violates that agreement in any respect shall on conviction before a Police Court be liable to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding six months and may then be dealt with under section 9 hereof.

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## SCHEDULE.

### FORM OF AGREEMENT TO LEAVE THE COLONY.

(*Section* 9.)

Exempt from stamp duty.

Articles of Agreement made this ——— day of ———, 19——, between the Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements of the one part and A B of [the vagrant] of the other part. Each of the parties hereto (so far as relates to the acts on his own part to be performed) hereby agrees with the other of them as follows :—

1 The said A B shall embark on board such ship and at such time as the Superintendent of the house of detention shall direct.

Here insert name of port to which A B agrees to go.

2. The said A B shall remain on board such ship until such ship shall have arrived at the port of ———

3. The said A B shall not return to the Straits Settlements until five years shall have elapsed from the date of such embarkation, unless he shall be specially permitted to return by the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

4. The said Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements shall contract with the owner of such ship or his agent for the passage of the said A B on board such ship, and for his subsistence during the voyage for which he shall embark as aforesaid.

In witness whereof the said Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements and the said A B have hereunto set their hands the day of and year first above written.

(Signed) ———

Colonial Secretary.

A B.

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*Objects and Reasons.*

1. For a long time it has been a question whether any and what steps should be taken to deal with the increasing number of decrepit beggars and persons unable to make a living in Singapore.

2. At present the only means of dealing with such cases are (1) under Act No. XLI. of 1850 (for the exclusion of decrepit beggars brought by sea); (2) under the provisions of the Summary Criminal Jurisdiction Ordinance for the punishment of vagrants.

3. The Banishment Ordinance may in some cases be properly used, but it is obvious that poverty and decrepitude are not in themselves satisfactory grounds for banishment.

4. The desired object is to get rid so far as possible of useless members of society, to help so far as possible blameless decrepitude, and in cases where the decrepitude or the inability to work is of a temporary nature to restore to health and enable the patient to regain the habit of self-support.

5. This Bill, which is taken in a great measure from the Vagrancy Ordinance of Hong Kong, empowers the Governor to establish houses of detention for the reception of vagrants. To the Magistrates powers are given to commit persons whom they find to be vagrants to a house of detention (clause 4).

6. At the house of detention the vagrant is detained until work is found for him. Meantime he is put to such work as he is fit for, or if he is ill he is sent for treatment to a hospital (clause 5). Rules for the management of houses of detention are to be framed by the Governor in Council (clause 6).

7. Every effort is to be made to secure employment for the inmates of the house; and refusal on the part of a vagrant to accept employment subjects him to the punishment of a month's imprisonment (clause 7).

8. Any vagrant detained in a house of detention may enter into an agreement with the Colonial Secretary to leave the Colony (clause 8), and such agreement may be summarily enforced if work cannot be found for the vagrant. If no suitable employment can be obtained for a vagrant within a year from his detention, such vagrant, if not a British subject born in the Colony, may be repatriated. If he returns to the Colony afterwards he may be punished in the same way as if he had unlawfully returned from banishment (clause 9).

9. The Governor may at any time discharge a vagrant from detention.

10. Clauses 10, 11, 12, and 13 provide for the recovery of costs incurred by the Government from the persons responsible for bringing the vagrant into the Colony.

11. Clause 14 gives necessary rules of evidence. Clauses 15 and 16 deal with the arrest of vagrants and punishment for escape.

12. Clause 17 renders every vagrant who enters into an agreement under clause 8 liable to three months' imprisonment for any breach of such agreement.

Attorney-General's Chambers,
Singapore, 24th November, 1905.

W. R. COLLYER,
Attorney-General, Straits Settlements.

## No. 11.

REPORT of the PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER on a reference to him of Nos. 9 and 10 above.

IN my opinion these "houses of detention" are admirable, and we want the same thing here with a Vagrants' Ordinance.

The type of building I approve, but I should rather have the sides of "uralite" instead of wood.

The site of the old Military Camp at Ragama would be a good one.

A. PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

April 6, 1906.

# PAUPERS IN COLOMBO.

## No. 1.

Mr. FRANCIS L. DANIEL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

"The Grove," Madampitiya,
Colombo, January 11, 1906.

No. 963.

SIR,—IN pursuance of the interview I have already been accorded at your office, I beg to place the following figures before you, showing the number of deaths among South Indian paupers in Colombo during the last five years. The figures refer only to those deaths in which inquests had been held by me. Such deaths have also taken place in hospitals, where inquests are not necessarily held. The figures are as far as possible correct, for the five years, if anything they fall short of the exact figures, for they do not include deaths which had taken place during my absence from Colombo.

2. The figures such as I send will speak for themselves and will bear out my contention in the report I have already submitted and in the details I have had the kind opportunity to lay before you. Speaking from my extended experience of Colombo, I feel convinced there is a floating population of South Indians in this town, who have no habitat and who cannot be less than 5,000 in number.

3. The Municipal Council carry out through its Inspectors a surprise night inspection of likely crowded houses in the city in connection with the overcrowding question. I would submit that these officers are best able to give some definite estimate of this floating population. The Police Inspectors too have it as part of their duty to make nightly visits round their respective divisions, and would naturally have much first-hand information to give. Trusting to my own observation, however, I would venture to say that the larger number of these vagrants are in the Pettah division, and the next larger in Maradana and Kotahena. There are none in the Fort.

4. As to the origin of this floating population, judging from the evidence as has come before me at inquests, I feel convinced that they are from the cooly population brought over to Ceylon for the labour market. As far as I have been able to ascertain in the course of the inquiries, such coolies as are unfit for labour or who have run away from estates form the nucleus of this floating population. In this connection I would suggest that you would call for inquest No. 2,119 from the Police Magistrate, held on the 30th ultimo, where evidence is given by such a labourer, and who in course of time, I feel assured, would drift into this number of homeless vagrants.

5. These vagrants are in the vast majority of cases incapacitated from labour owing to some temporary ailment and consequent physical debility; they cannot therefore *be condemned as being unfit for our labour market.*

6. I will be glad to be of further service in this connection if you will kindly indicate the nature of the information wanted.

I have, &c.,
FRANCIS L. DANIEL,
Inquirer.

*Summary.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | Inquests held | 162 | 1904 | Inquests held | 151 |
| | Pauper cases (coolies) | 28 | | Pauper cases | 16 |
| 1902 | Inquests held | 175 | | | |
| | Pauper cases | 33 | 1905 | Inquests held | 185 |
| 1903 | Inquests held | 187 | | Pauper cases | 40 |
| | Pauper cases | 34 | | | |

1905.

Returns showing Pauper Deaths in Colombo from January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1905.

| No. | Date. | Where Inquest held. | Name. | Cause of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,943 | January 16 | Maradana Police Station | Unknown (pauper) | Inflammation of lungs |
| 1,971 | March 18 | do. | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,982 | April 7 | do. | do. | Drowning |
| 1,986 | April 26 | do. | do. | Anæmia |
| 1,990 | April 28 | do. | do. | Heart disease |
| 1,996 | May 8 | do. | Yasudasan | Pneumonia |

| No. | Date. | Where Inquest held. | Name. | Cause of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,004 | May 31 | Maradana Police Station | Unknown | Pneumonia |
| 2,007 | June 5 | do. | do. | do. |
| 2,010 | June 14 | General Hospital | do. | Enteric fever |
| 2,017 | June 22 | Maradana Police Station | do. | Pneumonia |
| 2,026 | July 13 | do. | Menika | do. |
| 2,027 | Do. | do. | Unknown (pauper) | do. |
| 2,028 | July 14 | do. | do. | do. |
| 2,040 | August 2 | do. | do. | do. |
| 2,047 | August 28 | do. | do. | do. |
| 2,051 | August 31 | do. | do. | Consumption |
| 2,055 | September 6 | do. | Pakeer Banai | Pneumonia |
| 2,057 | September 8 | Harbour Railway Station | Unknown | Rupture of liver |
| 2,066 | September 30 | Ward Place, Borella | do. | Pneumonia |
| 2,072 | October 10 | Maradana Police Station | Unknown (pauper) | do. |
| 2,073 | Do. | do. | do. | Abscess on lung |
| 2,074 | Do. | do. | do. | General debility |
| 2,077 | October 17 | General Hospital | do. | Starvation |
| 2,078 | Do. | Fort Breakwater | do. | Drowning |
| 2,086 | November 8 | Maradana Police Station | do. | Pleurisy |
| 2,087 | November 10 | do. | do. | Pneumonia |
| 2,091 | November 18 | do. | do. | Anæmia |
| 2,095 | November 22 | General Hospital | do. | Inflammation of brain |
| 2,098 | November 26 | Maradana Police Station | Suma Amma | Starvation |
| 2,101 | December 3 | General Hospital | Unknown (pauper) | Heart disease |
| 2,105 | December 9 | Maradana Police Station | do. | Pneumonia |
| 2,106 | December 10 | Breakwater (Fort) | do. | Drowning |
| 2,107 | December 11 | Maradana Police Station | do. | Starvation |
| 2,111 | December 14 | do. | do. | Drowning |
| 2,112 | Do. | do. | do. | Pneumonia |
| *2,113 | December 17 | do. | Perumal | do. |
| *2,114 | December 25 | General Hospital | Unknown | do. |
| 2,117 | December 26 | Maradana Police Station | do. | do. |
| 2,118 | Do. | do. | do. | do. |
| 2,120 | December 31 | do. | do. | do. |

Total number of inquests for the year .. 185
Pauper cases .. .. .. 40

* Between the 17th and 25th December, 1905, five inquests were held by another, owing to my absence, on paupers.—F. L. D.

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## 1904.

### Returns showing Pauper Deaths in Colombo from January, 1904, to December, 1904.

| No. | Date. | Where Inquest held. | Name. | Cause of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,807 | February 12 | Fort Breakwater | Unknown | Drowning, suicide |
| 1,812 | February 19 | Maradana Police Station | Govinden | Pneumonia |
| 1,825 | March 15 | do. | Unknown | do. |
| 1,842 | April 27 | do. | do. | Pericarditis |
| 1,870 | July 13 | Wharf Station | do. | Heart disease |
| 1,876 | July 20 | Maradana Police Station | do. | Consumption |
| 1,877 | July 27 | do. | do. | Drowning |
| 1,879 | August 2 | General Hospital | do. | Injuries of a fall |
| 1,880 | August 7 | Maradana Police Station | do. | Anæmia |
| 1,886 | August 22 | General Hospital | do. | Poverty of blood |
| 1,895 | September 11 | Maradana Police Station | do. | Anæmia |
| 1,904 | September 26 | General Hospital | Karuppen | Pneumonia |
| 1,906 | October 9 | Maradana Police Station | Jabel Deen | do. |
| 1,920 | November 4 | do. | Unknown | Heart disease |
| 1,927 | December 2 | do. | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,930 | December 14 | do. | do. | do. |

Total deaths for the year .. .. 151
Pauper cases .. .. .. 16

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## 1903.

### Returns showing Deaths in Colombo from January, 1903, to December, 1903.

| No. | Date. | Where Inquest held. | Name. | Cause of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,602 | January 4 | Maradana Police Station | Unknown | Pneumonia |
| 1,611 | January 20 | do. | do. | Pleurisy |
| 1,616 | January 28 | do | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,622 | February 9 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,625 | February 17 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,626 | February 17 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,629 | February 24 | do. | Sandaka | do. |
| 1,636 | March 2 | do. | Unknown | do. |
| 1,638 | March 8 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,639 | Do. | do. | do. | Pleurisy |
| 1,648 | March 20 | do. | Pitche | Pneumonia |
| 1,655 | March 28 | do. | Unknown | Heart disease |
| 1,661 | April 2 | do. | do. | Pneumonia |

| No. | Date. | Where Inquest held. | Name. | Cause of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,662 | April 3 | General Hospital | Meenachi | Pneumonia |
| 1,672 | April 19 | Maradana Police Station | Unknown | Starvation |
| 1,675 | April 21 | General Hospital | do. | Heart disease |
| 1,678 | April 23 | Maradana Police Station | do. | Anky lostana |
| 1,681 | May 19 | General Hospital | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,682 | May 20 | Grandpass Docks | Minia | do. |
| 1,697 | June 12 | Armour street | T. Amma | do. |
| 1,702 | June 22 | Maradana Police Station | Unknown | do. |
| 1,703 | June 24 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,705 | June 28 | Prince's Gate | Ayanam | do. |
| 1,713 | July 14 | Maradana Police Station | Unknown | do. |
| 1,726 | August 18 | do. | Andi | do. |
| 1,731 | August 23 | do. | Unknown | do. |
| 1,733 | August 23 | do. | Thyla Amma | Pleurisy |
| 1,734 | August 26 | do. | Unknown | Heart disease |
| 1,738 | September 5 | do. | do. | Pleurisy |
| 1,755 | October 21 | do. | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,761 | November 1 | do. | William | do. |
| 1,771 | November 30 | do. | Unknown | Apoplexy |
| 1,773 | December 3 | Mutwal Police Station | do. | Asphyxia |
| 1,784 | December 30 | Maradana Police Station | Thun Appu | Pneumonia |

Total number of deaths for the year .. 187
Pauper cases .. .. .. 34

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1902.

Returns showing Deaths in Colombo from January, 1902, to December, 1902.

| No. | Date. | Where Inquest held. | Name. | Cause of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,432 | January 22 | Maradana Police Station | Unknown | Pnuemonia |
| 1,441 | February 9 | do. | do. | Drowning |
| 1,442 | February 10 | do. | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,444 | February 15 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,447 | February 26 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,448 | February 28 | General Hospital | Peria Amma | Injuries by carriage accident |
| 1,455 | March 13 | Maradana Police Station | Unknown | Heart disease |
| 1,458 | March 10 | do. | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,459 | March 18 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,463 | March 23 | do. | do. | Jaundice |
| 1,464 | Do. | do. | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,468 | April 1 | Alutmawatta | do. | do. |
| 1,476 | April 15 | Cooly Depôt | do. | Heart disease |
| 1,483 | May 1 | Maradana Police Station | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,497 | May 19 | do. | do. | Kidney disease |
| 1,550 | May 21 | do. | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,503 | May 22 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,505 | May 24 | do. | do. | Peritonitis |
| 1,509 | June 14 | do. | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,510 | Do. | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,517 | June 30 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,522 | July 8 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,525 | July 10 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,547 | August 25 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,555 | September 6 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,565 | October 6 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,569 | October 14 | No. 9, Grandpass road | do. | do. |
| 1,582 | November 24 | General Hospital | Kally | do. |
| 1,584 | November 29 | Maradana Police Station | Unknown | do. |
| 1,594 | December 20 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,596 | December 26 | do. | do. | Phthisis |
| 1,597 | December 26 | do. | do. | Anchylostomiasis |

Total number of deaths for the year .. 175
Pauper cases .. .. 33

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1901.

Returns showing Deaths in Colombo from January, 1901, to December, 1901.

| No. | Date. | Where Inquest held. | Name. | Cause of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,261 | January 1 | Maradana Police Station | Unknown | Pneumonia |
| 1,262 | Do. | do. | Leechemey | do. |
| 1,280 | February 23 | do. | Unknown | Consumption |
| 1,284 | March 5 | do. | do. | Heart disease |
| 1,290 | March 16 | do. | do. | Consumption |
| 1,297 | April 6 | do. | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,306 | April 20 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,315 | May 9 | Kudabutgama | do. | Old age and sickness |

| No. | Date. | Where Inquest held. | Name. | Cause of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,318 | May 13 | Maradana Police Station | Unknown | General debility, starvation |
| 1,322 | June 5 | do. | do. | Dropsy |
| 1,330 | June 22 | do. | do. | Anæmia |
| 1,334 | June 25 | do. | do. | Diarhœa |
| 1,341 | July 8 | do. | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,343 | July 9 | do. | do. | Heart disease |
| 1,345 | July 11 | do. | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,346 | July 23 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,357 | August 15 | Madampitiya | do. | Dropsy |
| 1,370 | August 30 | Maradana Police Station | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,379 | September 19 | General Hospital | do. | do. |
| 1,381 | September 25 | Maradana Police Station | do. | do. |
| 1,386 | October 7 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,390 | October 10 | do. | Arie | do. |
| 1,395 | October 27 | do. | Unknown | Anæmia |
| 1,403 | November 11 | do. | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,410 | December 5 | do. | do. | Congestion of lungs |
| 1,411 | December 7 | do. | do. | Pneumonia |
| 1,414 | December 12 | do. | do. | do. |
| 1,421 | December 22 | do. | do. | Motagen |

Total number of deaths for the year .. .. 162
Pauper cases .. .. .. 28

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## No. 2.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE and CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
No. 39. Colombo, February 1, 1906.

SIR,—I AM directed to inform you that representations have been made to Government that there is in parts of Colombo a large population of houseless vagrants, mostly immigrant Tamils, who have no regular occupation, who when ill throng the pauper wards of the hospital, fall into chronic bad health, and die many of them of starvation or diseases originating in bad food and want of shelter.

2. The Governor will be glad if you can furnish any information as to the numbers and mode of livelihood of these people, and any information or remarks calculated to throw light on their origin and condition, or any suggestions as to how it would be prudent to deal with them, if in fact they exist in the numbers represented.

I have, &c.,
F. J. SMITH,
for Colonial Secretary.

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## No. 3.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
No. 134. Colombo, March 9, 1906.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 39 dated the 1st February, 1906, I have the honour to report that there are about 700 vagrants in Colombo.

2. The majority of them are Tamils who have been brought over to work on to the coffee estates, but have through laziness or ill-health lost their employment up-country and have wandered down to Colombo picking up some sort of livelihood on the way.

3. Most of them have their regular beats in Colombo, where they visit every day, and in accordance with the usual custom in the East receive, at any rate, enough to keep body and soul together. They sleep in verandahs or in the roads, in fact, wherever they wish. They are quite comfortable, indeed I believe that some of them are even fairly well off; Mr. Dowbiggin instances a case wherein one of them was stabbed for demanding the repayment of a loan of Rs. 30. I may add that they are a considerable expense to Government: removal of sick paupers to hospital cost last year Rs. 488·32; there were 35 inquests, fees for which and for post-mortem came to some Rs. 700; their medicines and attendance too must have cost Government Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

4. The question of how to deal with them presents great difficulty. Mr. Daniel suggests a system of night shelters, baths, and medical attendance free. Mr. Dowbiggin boldly suggests that the totally helpless, aged, and infirm be repatriated at Government expense on condition that no attempt be made to return to Ceylon; (2) that those able to do light work be given shelter, food, and medical attendance in return for work done, a small amount being credited to them until a passage to Tuticorin is earned when they should be shipped off on condition that they should never return; (3) that the young and strong be vigorously prosecuted and forced to find work.

5. Mr. Daniel's suggestion will be expensive, and does nothing towards stopping the objectionable practice. Mr. Dowbiggin's suggestions are more practical, but it will be expensive to send back the aged and infirm to Tuticorin; secondly, Government agency will have to be used until they are actually put on board the steamers; and thirdly, as far as I can see, there can be no sure method of ensuring that

they will not return. And this I think they will do. I know well the class from which they come. All their relations are very poor and have given them up for dead long ago; they are not wanted at home and will very soon find their way back. They do not all come from Tinnevelly, and they will soon try to steal back from Tuticorin to their comfortable beggardom in Colombo in preference to trudging some hundreds of miles to a village where they are forgotten and where their presence is undesirable. His second suggestion means the eatablishment of a regular workhouse, to which the beggar would not go unless he is forced, and which is therefore not likely to be a success. The present expense of Rs. 1,300 is likely to be far less than the expenditure on a workhouse. With his third suggestion I am in entire accord.

6. It seems to me that the presence of these beggars in Colombo is a necessary corollary to the existence of a large imported labour force. The strong and able go back home and the weak and infirm are left here, where they find a moderately comfortable existence. The "Sundowner" in Australia has, I am told, been crushed out of existence by a refusal on the part of the squatters to feed him, but it would be impossible in the first place and undesirable in the second to attempt to stop charity amongst the Buddhists and Hindus.

7. There are of course different grades of beggars, and I would class them as follows:—

(1) The really old and infirm or blind.
(2) Those who exhibit deformities, wounds, or loathsome diseases.
(3) The religious mendicant.
(4) The sturdy or ablebodied beggar.

With classes 1 and 3 one would not wish to interfere. The religious mendicant here is not a nuisance, and a few old beggars must exist everywhere; but what is required is that the ablebodied vagrant should be driven to work, and that the deformed or diseased vagrant should cease to make money out of his infirmities. To this end it ought to be possible to devise some method by which only those who by reason of their infirmities are precluded from earning their livelihood should be allowed to live upon their neighbours, but while the existing system of "Dhanes" lasts when 20, 50, or even 200 beggars are collected and fed nearly every day, it is extremely difficult to suggest anything but a scheme of licensing, which seems open to objection.

8. I have tried to find any Sinhalese institution answering in any way to the Charity Organization Society, but have not been able to do so. If approved I will issue orders for the Vagrants Ordinance to be vigorously applied to ablebodied beggars. As I am unable to suggest any further method of abating the nuisance, Mr. Dowbiggin's idea of repatriating old and infirm beggars might be tried. Some twenty might be selected, and if willing given tickets to India and escorted on to the British India Steamer. Their description would be carefully taken by the Harbour Police, who would be responsible for watching for their return.

I am, &c.

C. C. LONGDEN,
Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon.

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## No. 4.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 1,882/65 S.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, March 10(12), 1906.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 23/1,099 of 25th January last, I have the honour to annex copy of a report No. 139 dated 20th ultimo by the Medical Officer of Health on the subject and of the statements annexed thereto.

2. I concur in the view expressed by the Medical Officer of Health that action in regard to vagrants is in the public interests desirable.

I am, &c.,

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Chairman, Municipal Council,
and Mayor of Colombo.

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Enclosure in No. 4

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, Municipal Office, to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

No. 139.

Municipal Office, Public Health Department,
Colombo, February 20, 1906.

SIR,—WITH reference to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's letter No. 23/1,099 of 25th January, 1906, I have the honour to submit the following report:—

1. As these people are on the move by daybreak, I visited the localities most frequented by them for sleeping before daylight on the morning of the 16th February.

I found them sleeping in verandahs, in the public markets, on pavements, on doorsteps, in the public parks, in the Harbour Works grounds, and in some cases on the roadways. I saw little children with little or no clothing on them sleeping beside their mothers on the pavements.

In Cheku street alone I counted nearly 200 of these outcasts. Their clothing, such as it was, was filthy, and numbers of them looked ill-fed, sickly, and miserable. There were so many of them that it was evident something of the nature of a census was necessary to enable me to give even a rough estimate of their numbers.

2. Arrangements were accordingly made and a rough census was taken on the night of the 16th between the hours of 12 midnight and 3 A.M. All the streets and places known to be habitually frequented by these people were visited, with the result shown in tabular form in Statements 1 and 2.

3. Prior to taking this census I went into the question of the mortality amongst Tamils generally in Colombo during the year 1905, with the results shown in Statements 3 and 4. No mortality statistics dealing separately with the vagrant class of the population are available; but I think the method I have adopted of applying roughly to this class the mortality statistics available in regard to Tamils generally is justified in view of the facts disclosed by the annexed statements.

4. *Number and distribution of vagrants* (vide *Statements* 1 *and* 2).—Six hundred and seventy-five of these homeless vagrants were found on the night of the 16th sleeping in situations such as I have described in paragraph 1. These were all, with 12 exceptions, noted as Tamils; 11 Sinhalese and 1 Moorman were found. No doubt there are many more equally destitute who were hidden away in holes and corners.

Out of the total number reported 573 or 84 per cent. were found in St. Paul's Ward, and of these 252 or 37 per cent. of the total were found in Cheku street.

Cheku street may well be described as the headquarters of these miserables. The reason why this street is so popular is, I believe, because it is conveniently situated in the centre of the Tamil quarter and has broad pavements, raised well above the roadway, which afford a roomy and convenient, if an exposed and dirty resting place. In dry weather the exposure is of little consequence, but in wet weather there is very little protection here.

The total of 675 includes 59 children, of whom 46 were found in St. Paul's Ward, 32 being in Cheku street alone. I have not got complete figures of the distribution according to sexes, but a large majority were males. These people do their cooking in the open. In addition to these, numbers were found in chatrams in Gintupitiya street and Kochchikade. These are religious mendicants who come from different parts of India. They beg during the day and are allowed to sleep in the chatrams at night free of charge. They are a dirty lot.

5. *History given.*—The story of the majority was that they were brought over from India as estate coolies, and were either discharged as physically unfit, and after being dumped by their kanganies in Colombo were left sick, penniless, and helpless to fend for themselves, or in some cases they admitted having deserted from the estates. What little money they make is frequently stolen from them at night, they say. As to the exact nature of ailment which rendered them unfit for service no proper investigation could under the circumstances be made. Such ailments as leg ulcers, anæmia, debility, diarrhœa (probably frequently associated with dochmius duodenalis), and respiratory diseases are noted. Many of them suffer from skin diseases and probably all are vermin infested.

6. *Mortality statistics.*—As stated, the only method whereby one can form an estimate of the ultimate fate of these people is by an examination of the mortality statistics of Tamils generally.

The conditions which are chiefly concerned in keeping up the mortality curve amongst Tamils generally are undoubtedly operating with even greater severity amongst these outcasts. That this is so can be seen by a reference to Statement 5, which shows an unmistakable connection between the distribution of vagrants and of deaths amongst Tamils generally.

It will be seen that out of 1,326 deaths amongst Tamils in Colombo during 1905, 339 were referred to St. Paul's Ward, and 380 occurred in hospitals, no address being given. St. Paul's Ward contains a large Tamil housed population, and one may therefore roughly set off these 339 deaths against the housed population, and I think a large part if not all of the 380 hospital deaths may be set off against the vagrant population.

Turning now to Statement 4, which shows the details of the mortality amongst Tamils arranged by months, it will be seen that the diseases which were responsible for more than half the total number of Tamils deaths generally are, in a marked degree, those in which the conditions to which these vagrants are peculiarly exposed act as predisposing causes, viz., exposure, improper and insufficient food, and general bad hygenic conditions.

If the figures given in Statement 4 be applied to the meteorological chart (copy annexed, *vide* red curves*), it will be seen that the mortality from diarrhœal diseases and respiratory diseases bears a very marked relation to the climatic conditions, more noticeable in the case of diarrhœal diseases which tend to be more rapidly fatal than the respiratory diseases, and consequently show a quicker rise and fall accompanying the rains and cold winds of October. The bad food conditions as might be expected tell more markedly upon the diarrhœa curve than upon the respiratory curve.

7. In view of all these facts one may therefore state that there is a large population of houseless vagrants—almost entirely immigrant Tamils—who for the most part owing to physical unfitness have been discharged from estates, and have been dumped in Colombo penniless, houseless, sick, and helpless. The more fortunate find refuge in verandahs, public markets, &c., but the less fortunate—probably the weaker—sleep in the open.

In their ill-nourished sickly condition they are ill-able to withstand the exposure to rain and wind and filth, and readily fall victims to respiratory, diarrhœal, and other diseases.

When no longer able even to beg, these unfortunates find their way into the hospitals, where they overcrowd the pauper wards and die in large numbers, thereby taxing the resources of the hospital authorities and raising the general death-rate of Colombo.

8. *Suggestions.*—It appears to me that the first measure required to deal with this problem is legislation empowering the local authority to impound all vagrants. This is done in England, if my memory serves me aright, by a "Vagrants' Act;" but I have no book of reference which deals with this point. Powers should be granted to enable the police to sweep the streets of all these people, including the noisy, aggressive, roadside beggars.

Before such powers could be put in operation, however, it would be necessary to provide a place in which to impound them. This should be somewhat on the lines of workhouses provided by the parochial unions in England. These are, I believe, supported by a poor's rate. They are a combination of hospital and home.

In the meanwhile, however, it would appear to be desirable that further inquiry should be made into the circumstances which make it possible for kanganies to cast these unfortunates adrift so far from their own country. If their story is true the mischief should be stopped either at the port of entry in the case of those already unfit for service before they arrive here, or at the estate in the case of those who become unfit after they have arrived.

* Not reproduced.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the conditions governing imported labour to offer any remarks on this point. Once they have been dumped in Colombo we have practically no control over them at present. A poors'-house for the whole Island and a "Vagrants' Act" would deal with them once they have been allowed to land, while an "Immigration Act" forbidding the landing of coolies physically unfit for labour would relieve the Island of the tax of supporting such.

I am, &c.,
W. MARSHALL PHILIP,
Medical Officer of Health.

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STATEMENT 1.

Census of Vagrants, February 17, 1906, 12 to 3 A.M.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fort | — | — | — |
| Pettah | 21 | — | 21 |
| St. Sebastian | 30 | 9 | 39 |
| St. Paul's | 527 | 46 | 573 |
| New Bazaar | 1 | — | 1 |
| Kotahena | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Maradana | 6 | — | 6 |
| Slave Island | 15 | — | 15 |
| Kollupitiya | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| | 616 | 59 | 675 |

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STATEMENT 2.

Vagrants found in St. Paul's Ward on February 17, 1906.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cheku street | 220 | 32 | 252 |
| Brassfounder street | 89 | 11 | 100 |
| Sea street | 96 | — | 96 |
| Harbour grounds | 90 | 3 | 93 |
| Andival street | 17 | — | 17 |
| Gintupitiya street | 11 | — | 11 |
| Seabeach road | 4 | — | 4 |
| | 527 | 46 | 573 |

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STATEMENT 3.

Tamil Deaths, 1905. Distribution by Wards, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fort | 1 |
| Pettah | 46 |
| St. Sebastian | 37 |
| St. Paul's | 339 |
| New Bazaar | 80 |
| Kotahena | 129 |
| Maradana | 133* |
| Hospitals | 380 |
| Slave Island | 112 |
| Kollupitiya | 78 |
| | 1,326 |

* Does not include deaths in hospitals, except in cases where the home address was mentioned as Maradana

NOTE.—The figures for Statements 3, 4, and 5 were taken out separately and without a laborious process of checking, which would much delay the report; cannot be got to balance. The difference is so slight it does not affect the conclusions.

W. M. P

STATEMENT 4

Details of Tamil Deaths, 1905.

| Disease. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diarrhœal diseases .. .. | 24 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 22 | 13 | 24 | 18 | 27 | 53 | 43 | 36 | 303 |
| Respiratory diseases .. .. | 15 | 14 | 13 | 18 | 24 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 30 | 25 | 203 |
| Pulmonary tuberculosis .. .. | 10 | 13 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 16 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 114 |
| Debility .. .. | 7 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 16 | 10 | 14 | 95 |
| Convulsions .. .. | 12 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 97 |
| Tetanus .. .. | 11 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 61 |
| Old age .. .. | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | — | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 37 |
| Heart disease .. .. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | — | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 35 |
| Malaria .. .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 45 |
| Anchylostomiasis .. .. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 5 | — | 7 | 4 | — | 4 | 46 |
| Puerperal septicæmia .. .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 3 | 18 |
| Enteric fever .. .. | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 9 |
| Marasmus .. .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 16 |
| Childbirths .. .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 3 |
| Anæmia .. .. | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | 11 |
| Whooping cough .. .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Acute rheumatism .. .. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 |
| Nephritis .. .. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 17 |
| Malnutrition .. .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| Septicæmia and pyæmia .. .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 7 |
| Worms .. .. | 1 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 14 |
| Ulcer and abscess .. .. | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| Intestinal obstruction .. .. | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| Fever .. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 6 |
| Puerperal eclampsia .. .. | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Cerebral Hæmorrhage and emboliam .. | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | 23 |
| Violence .. .. | — | 4 | 2 | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| Surgical kidney .. .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Strangulated hernia .. .. | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Asceitis .. .. | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 6 |
| Measles .. .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 3 |
| Peritonitis .. .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Premature births .. .. | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Cancer .. .. | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| Eczema .. .. | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Influenza .. .. | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Hæmorrhage .. .. | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Cellutitis .. .. | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 7 |
| Alcoholic poisoning .. .. | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Cirrhosis of liver .. .. | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 6 |
| Syphilis .. .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Epilepsy .. .. | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 5 |
| Post-mortem hæmorrhage .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Meningitis .. .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| Parangi .. .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Erysipelas .. .. | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 4 |
| Gastritis .. .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Stomalitis .. .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Diabitis .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Tumor .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Thrombosis .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Unspecified .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Tubercular (non-Paulmon) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Starvation .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Ovaritis .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Prostatitis .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Monthly Total .. | 103 | 102 | 83 | 85 | 115 | 89 | 115 | 76 | 101 | 150 | 151 | 130 | 1,300 |

STATEMENT 5.

Comparative Statement and Tamil Mortality and Incidence of Vagrants.

| | Tamil Deaths. | Vagrants, February 17, 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Fort .. .. .. | 1 | — |
| Pettah .. .. .. | 46 | 21 |
| St. Sebastian .. .. .. | 37 | 39 |
| St. Paul's .. .. .. | 339 | 573 |
| New Bazaar .. .. .. | 80 | 1 |
| Kotahena .. .. .. | 129 | 7 |
| Maradana .. .. .. | 133 | 6 |
| Hospitals .. .. .. | 380 | — |
| Slave Island .. .. .. | 112 | 15 |
| Kollupitiya .. .. .. | 78 | 13 |
| | 1,335 | 675 |

## REPORT.

THE Commission met on three occasions. At the first meeting the papers received from Government, which dealt with the question of paupers in Colombo, were considered, and it was resolved that the Inspector-General of Police should be asked to have a careful census taken of homeless vagrants in Colombo, dividing them into four classes :—

(*a*) Incapacitated and blind.
(*b*) Exhibiting sores and diseases.
(*c*) Able-bodied beggars.
(*d*) Religious mendicants.

2. The Inspector-General of Police in response to this resolution furnished a very interesting and valuable report giving the result of this census. This report is annexed hereto. It will be seen therefrom that practically the whole of the homeless vagrant class in Colombo are immigrant Tamils. There are of course many Sinhalese who beg in the streets of Colombo, but they are not apparently homeless, and do not therefore come directly within the scope of this report.

3. The daily average of homeless vagrants in Colombo is estimated both by Mr. Daniel, the City Coroner, and the Inspector-General of Police in the papers received from the Colonial Secretary at about 700. The number examined by the officers deputed by the Inspector-General of Police to make the requisite inquiry was 459, a sufficiently large proportion to enable us to determine the character and nationality of the vagrant population of Colombo.

4. The 459 persons examined were all Tamil immigrants, and of this number 450 had been employed on estates in various parts of the Island, and had then drifted back to Colombo. The largest percentage of these wastrels came from the Kelani Valley, which is perhaps not surprising, considering the proximity to Colombo and the comparative unhealthiness of the district.

5. About 20 per cent. of the vagrants were able-bodied and capable of earning their own livelihood. The number of religious mendicants was trifling, and amounted to under 3 per cent. No interference with this class is politic or necessary.

6. The year 1905 showed a large increase in the number of stranded cases of European and other foreign nationalities. From a return furnished by the Friend-in-Need Society the following is the number of applications from persons stranded in Ceylon for relief to that Society :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 .. .. | 298 | 1904 .. .. | 305 |
| 1902 .. .. | 355 | 1905 .. .. | 709 |
| 1903 .. .. | 407 | | |

The figures for the first six months of 1906 were 174. These cases are, however, rarely houseless. The Salvation Army gives shelter to a large proportion of these people, and it is but seldom that vagrant Europeans are found lying in street verandahs, on door steps, &c., at night, as is the case with the Tamil immigrants. It is suggested that the abnormal increase of applications in 1905 was due to an influx of sailors and others from the Far East who had been engaged for the voyage out to Japan, and had there been discharged on the completion of their engagement.

7. The measures which should be adopted to arrest and mitigate the evil which exists have been carefully considered. The provision of a special pauper hospital at Ragama has just been undertaken by Government, and should prove most useful.

8. In view of the character of the vagrant population, consisting as it does entirely of Tamil immigrants, we are of opinion that the Planters' Associations should be asked to co-operate with Government in regard to the question of coolies who are incapacitated for work, and on being found useless are sent away by the kanganies, and to make suggestions as to the manner in which the evil should be dealt with. Such cases usually find their way to Colombo or the nearest large town, where they swell the vagrant population.

9. The Bill for the establishment of houses of detention for vagrants, which has recently been brought into force in the Straits Settlements, has been fully considered, and we are in favour of the principle embodied in this Bill. The Ordinance has been adapted from a similar measure in force in Hong Kong, where it is understood to have worked well. In various details, which need not be specified, the Singapore Act would have to be modified to suit local conditions, but the establishment of houses of detention for vagrants, whether European loafers or other able-bodied mendicants, is advisable. The number of these should be materially reduced by the adoption of measures to prevent the landing of undesirables.

10. Section 4 of the Singapore Ordinance appears to apply only to criminal vagrants, but the general intention of the Bill, as shown in the objects and reasons set out at the end of the Ordinance, is to deal with vagrants generally, and not merely with those of the criminal class, and we are of opinion that there should be no such limitation to criminals.

11. In the event of the establishment of a house of detention, the majority of members suggested that it should be situated at Welikada, adjoining the existing jail, whilst others favoured Ragama as the best site. This is, however, a matter of detail which can be left to the Executive Government to determine. The questions of liability for costs incurred by Government, which are dealt with in sections 10 to 13 of the Singapore Bill, require very careful consideration, and might be the subject of reference to the Chamber of Commerce.

12. The execution of agreements to leave the Colony, as set out in sections 8 to 17, has, we understand, been suggested in connection with proposed legislation for the exclusion of undesirables.

13. In conclusion, we are of opinion that by (*a*) the establishment of houses of detention; (*b*) the provision of a special pauper hospital at Ragama; and (*c*) the co-operation of the Planters' Associations in regard to coolies who are incapacitated for labour, so as to secure their proper care and in some cases repatriation to India, the evil of vagrant mendicancy in Colombo, which has become so serious a question, may be greatly mitigated.

H. L. CRAWFORD,
Government Agent, Western Province.
L. W. BOOTH,
Principal Collector of Customs.
C. C. LONGDEN,
Inspector-General of Police.
H. HORSBURGH,*
Chairman, Municipal Council, and Mayor.
W. W. MITCHELL,
S. C. OBEYESEKERE,
FRANCIS BEVEN,
H. TIRUVILANGAM,
FRANCIS L. DANIEL,
W. R. PEACOCK,
Hon. Secretary, F. I. N. S.
CHAS. KNOTT,
Chief Secretary for Salvation Army in Ceylon.

* I regret I was unable to attend the meetings.

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*Annexure.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE to the HON. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Colombo, August 1, 1906.

No. 419.

*Vagrancy Commission.*

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to report that the officers selected for questioning the Tamil beggars have examined 459 persons, of whom 450 are estate coolies, 5 came over to seek work; 2 became too ill to go up-country, 1 came over as a cook, and 1 as a Public Works Department cooly.

2. They vary in age as shown below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Over 30 | 109 |
| Between 20 and 30 | 176 |
| Between 15 and 20 | 107 |
| Under 15 | 67 |
| | 459 |

It is, I think, noteworthy that the beggars are on the whole so young, the reason being, I presume, that they die fairly young.

3. They came from the following districts in India :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trichinopoly | 77 | Tinnevelly | 30 |
| Chingleput | 74 | Tanjore | 19 |
| Salem | 73 | North Arcot | 17 |
| Madura | 66 | | |
| Other districts | 61 | | 459 |
| South Arcot | 42 | | |

4. A good many of them have been some time in the Island, as the following table will show :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arrived in Ceylon previous to 1900 | 25 | In 1905 | 197 |
| In 1900 | 7 | In 1906 | 76 |
| In 1901 | 7 | | |
| In 1902 | 20 | | 459 |
| In 1903 | 42 | | |
| In 1904 | 85 | | |

The large number in 1905 is noteworthy.

5. They came from the following localities in Ceylon :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | The Kelani Valley | 140 |
| 2. | Hatton, Dimbula, Dikoya, Maskeliya, Norwood, and Watawala | 86 |
| 3. | Nawalapitiya and Gampola | 70 |
| 4. | Other districts, such as Ambalangoda, Kalutara, Kurunegala, Polgahawela, Morawak Korale, Deniyaya, &c. | 50 |
| 5. | Kandy, Matale, and Kadugannawa | 44 |
| 6. | Badulla and Haputale | 30 |
| 7. | Ratnapura and Kegalla | 20 |
| 8. | Nuwara Eliya | 10 |
| | | 450 |

and nine who did not go up-country.

For the purpose of investigation beggars were classed as—

(*a*) Incapacitated or blind.
(*b*) Exhibiting loathsome sores or diseases.
(*c*) Religious beggars.
(*d*) Able-bodied beggars.

In class (*a*) were found 13, in class (*b*) 342, in class (*c*) 13, and in class (*d*) 91. Of course the personal equation enters largely into the classification, but it shows that there is a large class who could be restored to health and usefulness by proper feeding and medicine.

7. All beggars questioned are willing to be repatriated, or say that they are.

I am, &c.,

C. C. LONGDEN,
Inspector-General of Police.

L.—1906.

# REPORT

OF THE

# CENTRAL IRRIGATION BOARD FOR 1905,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

# THE PROVINCIAL REPORTS ON MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

*(Prepared in pursuance of Section 4 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1901.)*

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY H. M. RICHARDS, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price Re. 1.40 cents.

1906.

REPORT OF

# THE CENTRAL IRRIGATION BOARD FOR 1905.

*President.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (SIR H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.) AND HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR (SIR A. M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G.).

*Members.*

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (SIR A. M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G., AND THE HON. MR. G. M. FOWLER, C.M.G., *Acting*).
THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (HON. MR. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.).
THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL (MR. P. D. WARREN).
MR. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNE.
MR. P. COOMARASWAMY.
THE HON. MR. S. C. OBEYESEKERE, M.L.C.
THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION (MR. H. T. S. WARD).

*Secretary*, MR. F. J. TOTHILL.

THE business of the Board during the year was transacted by minutes on papers circulated to the members, no special meetings being held.

In Appendix A will be found a record of the business transacted by the Board during 1905.

In Appendix B extracts from the reports of the Government Agents regarding minor irrigation works are given.

In Appendix C is given a list of the irrigation staff at the end of the year.

*Staff.*—The following changes took place :—

1. Mr. R. W. Smith assumed duties as Irrigation Assistant from 1st January, 1905, and relieved Mr. J. H. W. Park, Irrigation Engineer, who was acting.

2. Mr. Park relieved Mr. C. F. S. Baker of the duties of the Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works, Colombo, and Mr. Baker proceeded to take up duties as Irrigation Engineer, Deduru-oya Works.

3. Mr. J. H. Fraser, Irrigation Engineer, went to England on three months' leave on the 5th January, 1905, and resumed duties at Amparai on his return in April.

4. Mr. N. M. Walker proceeded from Karachchi Works to Trincomalee on the 8th January, and was succeeded by Mr. Emerson, Irrigation Engineer from Minneri.

5. Mr. M. Sanmukam took up duties as Chief Irrigation Inspector, North-Western Province, on the 18th January, and Mr. Goonewardane, Chief Irrigation Inspector, North-Western Province, retired from the service from April, 1905, after three months' full-pay leave.

6. Mr. W. Ferguson, Chief Irrigation Inspector, Northern Province, left the Department on the 6th February, and the post was abolished.

7. Mr. A. R. Scott, Irrigation Engineer, on the stoppage of work at Mahagalkadawala, North-Central Province, proceeded to Rugam anicuts on the 8th February under the Irrigation Engineer, Unnichchai.

8. Mr. F. Booth, Additional Chief Irrigation Inspector, North-Central Province, took up duties as Chief Irrigation Inspector, Northern Province, on 21st March, from which date also Mr. Balfour was placed in executive charge of all improvements and repairs to minor works carried out by the Government Agent.

9. Mr. R. F. Morris, Irrigation Engineer, Unnichchai, went on one year's leave on the 29th March, and Mr. C. F. S. Baker took charge of the works at Unnichchai and Rugam, while Mr. J. P. Tolland from the Kandalama survey took up duties as Irrigation Engineer, Deduru-oya.

10. Mr. R. W. Smith, Irrigation Assistant, went home on nine months' leave on the 10th August. Mr. J. H. W. Park, Irrigation Engineer, acted for him.

11. Mr. C. Zanetti from Sangilikanadarawa took up duties at Nuwarawewa under the Irrigation Engineer, Anuradhapura, in August.

12. Mr. B. G. Meaden joined the Department on the 9th October, and remained to assist Mr. Park as Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works.

13. Mr. B. C. Fruhling joined the Department as Irrigation Engineer from the Cape on the 1st November.

14. Mr. O. W. Henman, Irrigation Engineer, Vakaneri, went home on four months' and twenty-two days' leave on the 19th November, and Mr. C. Harward, Irrigation Engineer, acted for him.

15. Mr. A. Vallipuram was appointed Assistant Irrigation Surveyor in January, and was placed to work under the Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works.

16. Mr. Vale Murukesu, Assistant Surveyor, was sent from Colombo in January to work under the Irrigation Engineer, Karachchi. He returned to Colombo in August, and his services were discontinued in October.

17. Mr. C. A. Anthonisz, Assistant Surveyor, Colombo, was sent in January to Minipe-ela, Central Province, for surveys under the Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works. He returned to the Head Office in October to plot his work.

18. Mr. V. Saravanamuttu, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, who had been on sick leave since December, 1904, was discontinued in February, 1905.

19. Mr. P. Murukesu, Assistant Surveyor, from Kanthalai, was sent to work under the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, in January in place of Sub-Inspector Mr. Nellalingam, who was on leave. He returned to Kanthalai on 7th February and completed the sections of the bund. Thereafter he proceeded to Allai and was employed under the Irrigation Engineer, Trincomalee. On the 17th July he was granted six weeks' leave, and on his return was sent to work under the Irrigation Engineer, Amparai.

20. Mr. L. E. de Silva, Assistant Irrigation Surveyor, Colombo, was sent to work under the Irrigation Engineer, Unnichchai, on the 29th January and returned to Colombo in ill-health in May.

21. Mr. B. C. Somanader, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Unnichchai, came to the Head Office in February, 1905, and was transferred in May to work under the Irrigation Engineer, Giant's Tank.

22. Mr. C. A. Leembruggen, Assistant Surveyor, from Kandalama surveys, returned to the Head Office on 23rd March, and after plotting his work proceeded in November to Tissa, where he took over the duties of the Guardian.

23. Mr. Berwick, Irrigation Surveyor, who was at Diyatalawa engaged on plans connected with Badagiriya surveys, was transferred to Okkampitiya in March to take up the Kumbukkan-oya surveys. On the completion of these in July he was sent to Vakaneri to survey the land irrigable from the new works there.

24. Messrs. G. W. Selvadurai, E. J. Meurling, and W. Keil, Irrigation Sub-Inspectors (First Class), were promoted as Irrigation Inspectors on Rs. 1,200 per annum from 1st April, 1905.

Messrs. J. F. Ratnayake and S. Cartigesu, Irrigation Sub-Inspectors (Second Class), were promoted as First Class Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 1,000 per annum from 1st April, 1905.

25. Mr. A. J. Capper was appointed Assistant Irrigation Surveyor in May, 1905, and sent to work under the Irrigation Engineer, Trincomalee, in connection with surveys of Allai supply channel. He returned to Colombo in December on the completion of the surveys.

26. Mr. W. Speldewinde was appointed as Irrigation Sub-Inspector on 22nd May and sent to work under the Irrigation Engineer, Unnichchai. He resigned his appointment on 10th June, 1905.

27. Mr. L. Misso, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, from Kandalama surveys, returned to the Head Office in April, 1905, to plot his work, and was transferred in June, 1905, to work under the Irrigation Engineer, Deduru-oya, on the surveys of minor channels and irrigable lands.

28. Mr. J. L. Caspersz, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Dambulla, was transferred to Matara in July, and Mr. F. P. van Houten from that station went to Matale.

29. Mr. H. A. E. de Vos, Assistant Surveyor, from Tissa, relieved Mr. Selvadurai as Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Wariyapola, North-Western Province, on the 14th July, when Mr. Selvadurai proceeded to Badulla and took charge of the works in Upper Uva from Mr. Byrde, Assistant Engineer, who proceeded to Vavuniya to relieve Mr. Booth, who went home on leave on 1st August. Mr. Byrde proceeded to Amparai, Eastern Province, on the return of Mr. Booth in December.

30. Mr. B. Vixseboxse was appointed an Assistant Irrigation Engineer on Rs. 1,800 per annum from 12th July, 1905. He was discontinued in December, 1905.

31. Mr. C. V. Lyford was appointed as an Assistant Irrigation Surveyor and reported at the Head Office on 14th August. He was sent to Batticaloa in November, 1905, for work under the Government Agent in place of Mr. De Hoedt, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, who was interdicted from duties for misconduct and was dismissed from the service on the 23rd November.

32. Mr. W. A. Collette was appointed as a Second Class Sub-Inspector and sent to work under the Irrigation Engineer, Unnichchai, on the 6th September.

33. Mr. G. Sampanthan was appointed as a Second Class Sub-Inspector on probation on 4th October and sent to work under the Irrigation Engineer, Karachchi.

34. Mr. C. L. van Rooyen was appointed a Second Class Sub-Inspector on 16th October, 1905, and was sent to Battulu-oya under the Government Agent, North-Western Province, in place of Mr. W. H. Solomons, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, who was brought to the Head Office.

35. Mr. A. W. Kirthisinghe, Assistant Irrigation Surveyor, who was employed under Mr. Zanetti, Irrigation Engineer, at Mahagalkadawala and Sangilikanadarawa, North-Central Province, was sent in May to Kandy to act for Mr. Lucas, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, who went on leave. On the return of Mr. Lucas Mr. Kirthisinghe took charge of the Minipe-ela surveys, Central Province, and on their completion in October, 1905, took up the surveys of Horaborawewa under the Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works.

36. Mr. J. D. Phillips, the Guardian of Giant's tank, was appointed Irrigation Superintendent, Giant's Tank, in November, and Mr. B. C. Somanader, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, was appointed to act as Guardian.

37. Mr. B. de Silva, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Hambantota, was appointed Irrigation Superintendent, Tissa, 1st December, 1905.

Mr. V. Mutturasa, Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, Northern Province, was appointed a Second Class Irrigation Sub-Inspector on probation and sent to relieve Mr. Silva.

38. Mr. E. J. Toussaint was appointed Second Draughtsman in July and was transferred to the Railway Department in December.

39. Mr. T. Allegacone was appointed as Assistant Surveyor in December and sent to work under the Irrigation Engineer, Trincomalee, in connection with the surveys of the lands benefited by Allai tank and new supply channel.

40. Mr. S. Paramanathan, Assistant Surveyor, from Kadukkamunai, returned to the Head Office on 18th December, 1905.

41. Mr. C. Muttuvelu, Irrigation Inspector, from Nuwarawewa surveys, North-Central Province, returned to the Head Office on 19th December, 1905.

42. The following additions and alterations to the staff were authorized by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to take effect from 1st January, 1906 :—

The appointment of two additional Irrigation Engineers to take charge of irrigation works in the Northern and Southern sections of the Eastern Province (*vide* Colonial Secretary's letter No. 372/017523 of 3rd October, 1905).

Two appointments of Assistant Engineers on Rs. 1,800 per annum each were abolished, and the appointment of one Irrigation Engineer at Rs. 4,000 per annum was sanctioned (*vide* Colonial Secretary's letter No. 333/015178 of 31st August, 1905).

The appointment of one Assistant Engineer on Rs. 1,800 per annum was abolished, and the appointment of an Irrigation Sub-Inspector (First Class) on Rs. 1,000 and another of Sub-Inspector (Second Class) on Rs. 720 per annum instead was sanctioned by Government (*vide* Colonial Secretary's letter No. 489/022492 of 23rd December, 1905).

The ten appointments of Assistant Irrigation Surveyors on Rs. 720 per annum were added to the appointments as Irrigation Sub-Inspectors (Second Class) so as to form one class (*vide* Colonial Secretary's letter No. 484/022488 of 20th December, 1905).

43. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 933,194·13; the services for which it was appropriated, compared with the four previous years, were as follows :—

| | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Works in charge of the Director of Irrigation .. .. | 390,194 42 | 381,247 18 | 414,591 25 | 544,528 36 | 513,945 50 |
| Repairs to irrigation works .. | 29,970 45 | 25,337 19 | 14,655 62 | 9,299 51 | 9,691 66 |
| Total on works of construction and improvement .. | 420,164 87 | 406,584 37 | 429,246 87 | 553,827 87 | 523,637 16 |
| Repairs .. .. | 10,231 26 | 23,190 22 | 20,896 43 | 15,424 46 | 5,379 82 |
| Maintenance .. .. | 68,502 7 | 76,806 10 | 82,699 3 | 88,081 10 | 89,464 35 |
| Surveys .. .. | 29,811 30 | 24,038 66 | 21,144 56 | 17,960 68 | 15,676 40 |
| Establishment: Personal Emoluments (including salaries and allowances) .. | 207,164 68 | 219,805 83 | 218,873 79 | 226,330 44 | 231,600 78 |
| Miscellaneous: Tools, &c. .. | 31,971 5 | 29,289 46 | 23,076 25 | 81,164 55 | 67,435 62* |
| Total .. | 767,845 23 | 779,714 64 | 795,936 93 | 982,789 10 | 933,194 13 |

* Includes a sum of Rs. 39,190·59 for proportionate interest on loan of £1,400,000 chargeable to Irrigation Fund, which has been debited by the Treasurer in the accounts of 1904.

*Distribution of Expenditure.*

| | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Western Province .. .. | 397 22 | 1,115 38 | 398 17 | 388 79 | 840 79 |
| Central Province .. .. | 2,874 1 | 3,850 14 | 7,836 61 | 6,370 1 | 9,322 60 |
| Northern Province .. .. | 154,482 25 | 113,733 61 | 96,592 39 | 74,056 25 | 127,574 69 |
| Southern Province .. .. | 45,929 40 | 69,281 67 | 55,079 47 | 44,570 59 | 38,404 6 |
| Eastern Province .. .. | 122,856 31 | 126,836 87 | 156,415 4 | 217,277 89 | 200,501 64 |
| North-Western Province .. .. | 46,077 19 | 52,182 14 | 59,087 47 | 35,538 67 | 22,047 45 |
| North-Central Province ... .. | 176,882 72 | 179,429 22 | 194,542 21 | 313,731 37 | 253,960 80 |
| Province of Uva .. .. | 9,067 25 | 11,228 20 | 10,506 30 | 8,994 58 | 8,218 48 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa .. | 4,741 2 | 5,340 89 | 4,398 53 | 4,779 61 | 4,000 82 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 35,637 31 | 29,289 46 | 23,076 25 | 81,164 55 | 67,435 62 |
| Headquarters (salaries and allowances) .. | 10,946 49 | 14,467 12 | 10,970 0 | 13,885 6 | 11,740 89 |
| | 609,891 17 | 606,754 70 | 618,902 44 | 800,757 37 | 744,047 84 |
| Establishment : Personal Emoluments .. | 157,954 6 | 172,959 94 | 177,034 49 | 182,031 73 | 189,146 29 |
| Total .. | 767,845 23 | 779,714 64 | 795,936 93 | 982,789 10 | 933,194 13 |

*Statement of Expenditure and Balances of Estimates.*

| | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| (1) Personal Emoluments .. | 190,993 26 | 196,729 0 | 197,129 0 | 212,183 0 | 213,131 16 |
| (2) Balances of estimates brought forward from previous years .. | 112,136 68 | 76,983 71 | 113,703 25 | 95,048 35 | 48,283 16 |
| (3) Estimates sanctioned on apportionment .. .. | 611,328 57 | 645,260 19 | 644,735 31 | 781,719 25 | 876,104 25 |
| Total .. | 914,458 51 | 918,972 90 | 955,567 56 | 1,088,950 60 | *1,137,518 57 |
| Expenditure during the year .. | 765,845 23 | 779,714 64 | 795,936 93 | 982,789 10 | 933,194 13 |
| Balance unexpended .. | 146,613 28 | 139,258 26 | 159,630 63 | 106,161 50 | 204,324 44 |
| Percentage of Total ... | 16·3 | 15·1 | 16·7 | 10·2 | 18·0 |

* For 1905 the amounts of estimates sanctioned are the amounts allowed in the Supplementary Supply Bill; in previous years actual expenditures on large works and not estimated expenditures were included.

*Expenditure on Works of Construction and Improvement in charge of the Director of Irrigation.*

| | 1901. Rs. c. | 1902. Rs. c. | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Central Province.* | | | | | |
| Lamasuriyagama-ela | — | — | —* | —† | 4,147 22 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | |
| Akattimurippu scheme | — | — | — | 1,105 42 | 2,839 9 |
| Giant's tank | 114,423 2 | 59,113 99 | 3,087 63 | 487 62 | — |
| Kanukkeni | 22,268 17 | 16,570 83 | 12,336 92 | 1,141 49 | 250 10 |
| Karachchi scheme | — | 18,478 86 | 59,246 77 | 54,687 14 | 108,454 66 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | |
| Walawe-ganga | 15,297 37 | 3,784 86 | 1,261 70 | 1,024 55 | 667 53 |
| Kirinde-oya | — | 37,983 62 | 27,646 93 | 14,870 63 | 6,435 6 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | |
| Allai supply channel | — | — | — | 1,702 60 | 177 25 |
| Andankulam | — | — | 542 50 | — | — |
| Kanthalai | 1,918 49 | 5,580 62 | 7,485 98 | 1,317 83 | — |
| Pattipolai-aru scheme (Konda-vaddavan-Amparai) | 2,834 45 | 3,678 91 | 2,766 34 | 40,779 71 | 29,898 52 |
| Periyakulam | — | — | 545 0 | — | — |
| Rugam anicuts | 13,647 80 | 22,739 42 | 20,548 16 | 17,769 14 | 8,394 11 |
| Sakamam scheme | 13,900 8 | 11,950 97 | 12,057 61 | 8,318 40 | 5,989 51 |
| Tempitiya tank | 4,910 32 | 5,147 21 | 6,284 24 | 257 94 | — |
| Unnichchai | 6,699 63 | 11,480 11 | 44,292 4 | 63,861 11 | 66,480 47 |
| Vakaneri | 50,223 34 | 35,321 53 | 41,752 11 | 58,291 50 | 63,062 22 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | |
| Deduru-oya works | 14,013 51 | 14,183 60 | 18,577 99 | 5,257 15 | 692 48 |
| Maha-uswewa | — | — | — | — | 137 63 |
| Tinipitiwewa | — | — | 11,615 87 | 6,397 23 | 289 17 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | |
| Bassawakulam | — | — | 77 64 | 147 0 | 1 39 |
| Giritale | — | — | — | 10,053 60 | 816 11 |
| Kalawewa-Yoda-ela | 68,179 37 | 46,756 83 | 33,544 74 | 29,442 50 | — |
| Mahagalkadawela | — | 94 92 | 818 45 | 24,699 52 | 8,021 97 |
| Maha Illuppallama | 15,772 2 | 18,083 24 | 12,141 9 | 5,254 52 | — |
| Manankettiya | — | 964 7 | 12,542 66 | 4,087 98 | 218 71 |
| Minneri | 46,106 85 | 69,247 59 | 54,228 7 | 1,357 34 | 500 66 |
| Nachchaduwa | — | 60 0 | 26,228 41 | 155,970 16 | 179,627 0 |
| Nuwarawewa | — | — | 284 8 | — | 17,129 50 |
| Sangilikanadarawa | — | — | 4,524 24 | 35,783 11 | 9,715 14 |
| Tissawewa | — | — | 154 8 | 463 17 | — |
| Total—Rs. | 390,194 42 | 381,227 18 | 414,591 25 | 544,528 36 | 513,945 50 |

* Rs. 531·41; expended in 1903 shown under Government Agent's works.
† Rs. 235·62; expended in 1904 shown under Government Agent's works.

No work of construction was undertaken in the Western Province, while in the Central Province the only work of any magnitude was the extension of the Lamasuriyagama-ela, which was practically completed.

In the Northern Province work at Akattimurippu was stopped by order of Government. At Karachchi fair progress was made, and the earthwork on the main bund can now be completed from the excavation of the sluice channels. Three miles of main channel were also cut.

In the Southern Province the improvement works at both Tissa and Walawe were practically completed, only small details now remaining to be done.

In the Eastern Province some jungle clearing was done on the Allai improvements, but work is deferred pending further investigation. On the Pattipolai-aar works good progress was made on Vellattipatti bund, which was almost completed. At Rugam the Kidaviddipalam anicut is still unfinished. The Sakamam and Vammiyadi works were completed. At Unnichchai good progress was made, the work being confined to the bund, and at Vakaneri only the anicut and inlet channel remain to be finished.

In the North-Western Province the expenditure consisted of small improvements to existing works.

In the North-Central Province the work at Mahagalkadawala was stopped by Government, and the expenditure on most of the other works was on small improvements.

At Nachchaduwa excellent progress was made and the breach in the ancient bund closed. Only the spill sluices and outlet channel towards Kalawewa remain to be completed. The improvements at Nuwarawewa were begun and the restoration of Sangilikanadarawa completed.

Surveys were made of a portion of the old Minipe-ela in the Central Province. The surveys in connection with the scheme for connecting the Dambulla-oya and Mahakanadarawa were completed, and surveys for the preparation or checking of specifications of irrigable lands under existing irrigation works were taken in hand at Giant's tank, Allai, Vakaneri, Deduru-oya, Tissa, Walawe, Kanthalai, Puluganawa, Sagamam, and Kalawewa.

Surveys for improvements at Giant's tank, Horaborawewa, and Kumbukkan, together with about a dozen minor surveys, were completed.

Plans and estimates for improvements at Allai, Tissa, Deduru-oya, and Giant's tank were prepared and submitted to Government.

A list of the tanks so far restored or maintained by Government is given in Appendix D.

Tabulated statements of expenditure are given in Appendices E and F.

A detailed statement of cost of the maintenance of works in charge of the Director of Irrigation is given in Appendix G.

Appendix H is the General Irrigation Return corrected up to 31st December, 1905.

JAMES H. W. PARK,
Acting Director of Irrigation.

Colombo, May 17, 1906.

APPENDIX A.

---

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

OF

# THE CENTRAL IRRIGATION BOARD, 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (SIR H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.), *President.*
THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (HON. MR. A. M. ASHMORE, C.M.G.).
THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (HON. MR. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.).
THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL (MR. P. D. WARREN).
MR. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNE.
MR. P. COOMARASWAMY.
THE HON. MR. S. C. OBEYESEKERE, M.L.C.
THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION (MR. H. T. S. WARD).

*Secretary*, MR. F. J. TOTHILL.

Ref. No. THE Papers dealt with by circulation among the Members between the **1st January and 31st March, 1905**, are recorded as follows :—

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

9 **House allowance to Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Kandy.**—Memorandum dated 31st January, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation stating that the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Kandy, Mr. W. E. Lucas, is willing to undertake to receive stores safely and forward to their destinations all tools and materials that may be sent up for use on irrigation works supplied through Kandy station, whether in the Kandy or adjoining district, and required for irrigation works under the supervision of either the Sub-Inspector or Irrigation Engineers, and recommending the payment of a sum of Rs. 15 a month on account of rent of a store in Kandy for the Irrigation Sub-Inspector. The cost to be met from Transport Fund.

Approved.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

107/04 **Nuwarawewa.**—Memorandum dated the 20th December, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate of Rs. 50,066·18 for completing the construction of Nuwarawewa.

States that when the restoration of Nuwarawewa was undertaken about twelve years ago the water was held up only to the level of the breach at the spill water, and the spill wall, which has been carried away by flood, was not rebuilt.

2. The completion of the Northern Railway may be anticipated to cause an increased demand for irrigable land in the immediate neighbourhood of the railway at Anuradhapura, and as the whole of this land lies under Nuwarawewa it is now proposed to complete the restoration of the tank by repairing the bund and rebuilding the spill water and insert a sluice and open 1½ mile of channel for irrigating land through which the railway passes on the south side of the tank and to build a regulator for passing water onward to the north down an existing Yoda-ela as yet unrestored.

Recent surveys have shown Nuwarawewa to be larger than was supposed, and the alterations now proposed will increase the capacity of the tank from 900 million cubic feet to 1,645 million cubic feet, and will, therefore, provide for the irrigation of one crop on the whole of the 12,000 acres of land available on the right bank of the Malwatta-oya, with some additional storage for a second crop.

The drainage area of the tank itself is only some 27 square miles, and the water supply is quite insufficient to fill it, but the balance of the supply required will be obtained from Nachchaduwa through an ancient channel which is now being specially restored for the purpose.

The work provided for in the estimate submitted is a portion of that included in the sum of Rs. 407,000 mentioned in paragraph 7 of the memorandum which accompanied the estimate for Nachchaduwa tank, which has already been approved by the Central Irrigation Board. Nuwarawewa is an essential link in the project for irrigating the lands along the side of the Northern Railway, as it will supply all the tract near Anuradhapura on the right bank of the Malwatta-oya, and without the works now proposed in completion of the original design it can never fulfil its object, excepting in the case of a very limited area.

Ref. No.

The revenue to be derived from Nuwarawewa should in future be credited to the Nachchaduwa scheme, of which it will become a part.

With the exception of the existing fields, which pay a rate of Re. 1 per acre, the land to be directly irrigated belongs to the Crown. The proprietors of fields under any village tanks which may be supplied from the Northern Yoda-ela will be permitted to receive water from Nuwarawewa only on condition they agree to pay an irrigation rate over their irrigable lands, or the supply can be cut off.

There is thus no reason for holding a meeting of proprietors affected by this scheme, who would in any case be insignificant in number.

Now that Kalawewa and the Yoda-ela improvements are finished, labour is available to start this work, and it is desirable that the estimate should be sanctioned with as little delay as possible.

Approved.

18 **Kalawewa-Yoda-ela surveys.**—Memorandum dated the 24th February, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation submitting an estimate of Rs. 1,500 for tracing and surveying a channel from the 5th mile of the Kalawewa-Yoda-ela to enable a large tract of excellent land to be irrigated.

The work will be supervised by Mr. Balfour, who is now in charge of the Yoda-ela.

The order of the Lieutenant-Governor, which is endorsed by the President, is—

(1) I think this should wait.
(2) Your Excellency's policy is to first develop existing works.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

15 **Allowance to Mr. L. Herat.**—Memorandum dated 21st February, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation stating that the tank guardian at Kurunegala, Mr. L. Herat, has charge in addition to Kurunegala tank of a number of other works, viz., Kospotu-oya anicut, Wenoruwewa, Bu-ela anicuts &c. His salary is only Rs. 30 per mensem. In addition to the above his services are required as a receiving and forwarding agent for stores, &c., for a number of other works in different localities, and authority is requested to pay him an allowance of Rs. 10 per month from the Transport Fund as remuneration for this extra work and responsibility.

Authorized by Central Irrigation Board.

1/05 **Draughtsmen employed in the Head Office.**—The Director of Irrigation submits a list of the amounts of salaries drawn on estimates No. 4 and 91 of 1904, by the draughtsmen employed in the Office of the Director of Irrigation during the quarter ended December 31, 1904.

89/04 **Maintenance, 1905** (Vote Rs. 92,900).—The Director of Irrigation submits statement of amounts required for maintenance of irrigation works during 1905.

Authorized to submit detailed estimates providing for the maintenance of the irrigation work, shown in the following list for the amounts given, the excess Rs. 30 to be met from savings in the Vote :—

| Name of Work. | District. | Estimate for 1905. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NORTHERN PROVINCE. | | | |
| Kanakarayankulam ... | Government Agent, N. P., Vavuniya | 200 | 0 |
| Iratperiyakulam ... | do. do. | | |
| Vavuniya ... | do. do. | | |
| Mamadu ... | do. do. | 1,200 | 0 |
| Mandukkoddai ... | do. do. | | |
| Maha Rambaikulam ... | do. do. | | |
| Vengalachcheddikulam ... | do. do. | | |
| Periya Olukkulam ... | do. do. | 500 | 0 |
| Sluiced Village Tanks ... | do. do. | 500 | 0 |
| Periyakulam ... | Director of Irrigation, Mullaittivu | 200 | 0 |
| Kanukkeni Tank ... | do. do. | 1,400 | 0 |
| Giant's Tank ... | do. do. | 5,000 | 0 |
| Dri-aru ... | do. do. | 500 | 0 |
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | |
| Waggalmodara and Timbirimodara Flood Outlet ... | Director of Irrigation, Galle | 413 | 0 |
| Dedduwe Channel ... | do. do. | 969 | 0 |
| *Gangaboda Pattu System.* | | | |
| Hali-ela and three miles of Channel ... | Director of Irrigation, Matara | | |
| Urapola Anicut and Channel ... | do. do. | | |
| Sapugoda and Head Sluices ... | do. do. | | |
| Elawa Anicut and Channels, 2½ miles ... | do. do. | 3,860 | 0 |
| Homeragoda Channel ... | do. do. | | |
| Pettera Anicut and Channel ... | do. do. | | |
| Dandeniya Tank and Channel ... | do. do. | 850 | 0 |
| Denagama Weangwewa ... | do. do. | 781 | 0 |
| Kekanadura Tank and Channel ... | do. do. | 1,000 | 0 |
| Urubokka Dam ... | do. do. | 850 | 0 |
| Udukiriwila Tank and Channels ... | do. do. | 1,440 | 0 |
| *Kirama System.* | | | |
| Elpitiya Anicut and Arachchi Amuna ... | Director of Irrigation, Galle | 1,260 | 0 |
| Kirinde-oya Scheme ... | do. Hambantota | 4,550 | 0*a* |
| Walawe-ganga Works ... | do. do. | 4,620 | 0 |
| | Carried over ... | 30,093 | 0 |

*a* The increase of Rs. 1,000 is required for the additional expenditure on the upkeep of new works completed in 1904.

| Name of Work. | District. | Estimate for 1905. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward ... | 30,093 | 0 |
| **EASTERN PROVINCE.** | | | |
| Hakgalawewa ... | Government Agent, E. P., Batticaloa ... | 33 | 0 |
| Maha-oya Tank ... | do. do. ... | 114 | 0 |
| Pullumalai Tank ... | Director of Irrigation, E. P., Batticaloa ... | 120 | 0 |
| Rugama Tank ... | do do. ... | 1,000 | 0 |
| Rugama Anicut ... | do. do. ... | 750 | 0 |
| Kadukkamunai Tank ... | do. do. ... | 1,172 | 0 |
| Manalpiddi-aru Anicut ... | do. do. ... | | |
| Pulukunavi Tank ... | do. do. ... | | |
| Divulana Tank ... | do. do. ... | 1,119 | 0 |
| Tumpankeni Tank ... | do. do. ... | | |
| Chadayantalawa Tank ... | do. Kalmunai ... | 900 | 0 |
| Viragoda Tank ... | do. do. ... | | |
| Naulla Tank; Panama Tank; Rotawewa Tank; Lahugalla Tank — Panama pattu works... | Director of Irrigation, Kalmunai ... | 1,760 | 0 *a* |
| Pattipolai-aru Scheme (Amparai, Irrakkamam and Anicuts) ... | do. do. ... | 3,535 | 0 |
| Sakamam Works ... | do. do. ... | 1,845 | 0 *b* |
| Ilakkantai Tank ... | do. Trincomalee ... | 1,320 | 0 |
| Allai Tank ... | do. do. ... | | |
| Peruveli Tank ... | do. do. ... | | |
| Andankulam ... | do. do. ... | 1,030 | 0 |
| Periyakulam ... | do. do. ... | | |
| Kantalay ... | do. do. ... | 1,050 | 0 |
| Tempitiya ... | do. Batticaloa ... | 630 | 0 *c* |
| **WESTERN PROVINCE.** | | | |
| Polgaha Tank ... | Government Agent, W. P., Colombo ... | 200 | 0 |
| Kadurugaha Tank ... | do. do. ... | | |
| Dikmaga Ihala Tank ... | do. do. ... | | |
| Dikmaga Pahala Tank ... | do. do. ... | | |
| Attidiya Sluice ... | do. do. ... | 33 | 0 |
| Nikatu Ela Sluice ... | do. do. ... | 136 | 0 |
| Padukada Dam and Boralesgamuwa ... | do. do. ... | 50 | 0 |
| **CENTRAL PROVINCE.** | | | |
| Ma-ela ... | Government Agent, C. P., Kandy ... | 400 | 0 |
| Waduwawala-ela ... | do. Nuwara Eliya... | 400 | 0 |
| Bodi-ela ... | do. do. ... | 400 | 0 |
| Lemasuriyagama-ela and Guardian's Bungalow ... | do. do. ... | 350 | 0 |
| Barrack Plain Reservoir ... | do. do. ... | — *d* | |
| Karawilahena Tank ... | do. Matale ... | 50 | 0 |
| Nadeniya Amuna ... | do. do. ... | 20 | 0 |
| Elahera Head Sluice ... | do. do. ... | 25 | 0 |
| Village Tank Sluice ... | do. do. ... | 250 | 0 |
| Village labour supervision ... | do. do. ... | 375 | 0 *e* |
| Bowatenna Channel ... | do. do. ... | 120 | 0 *f* |
| Wiragahapellessa ... | do. do. ... | 10 | 0 |
| Eraulla Tank ... | do. do. ... | 35 | 0 |
| Nicol-oya Upper Ela ... | do. do. ... | 25 | 0 |
| Kurukulayage Amuna ... | do. do. ... | 50 | 0 |
| Pelwehera Tank ... | do. do. ... | 50 | 0 |
| **NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.** | | | |
| Talawa-ela Anicut ... | Government Agent, N.C. P., Anuradhapura ... | 200 | 0 |
| Village Tanks ... | do. do. ... | 3,000 | 0 *g* |
| Five Irrigation Bungalows ... | do. do. ... | 250 | 0 |
| Kalawewa and Balaluwewa Tanks and Channels, Kalawewa Yoda-ela, and Maha Illuppallama ... | Director of Irrigation, Anuradhapura ... | 10,550 | 0 *h* |
| Tissawewa Irrigation Works ... | do. do. ... | 6,804 | 0 *i* |
| Bassawakulam Irrigation Works ... | do. do. ... | | |
| Nuwarawewa Irrigation Works ... | do. do. ... | | |
| Channels under Nuwarawewa ... | do. do. ... | | |
| Minneri ... | do. do. ... | 3,000 | 0 |
| Maha Madawachchiya ... | do. do. ... | 180 | 0 |
| Manankettiya ... | do. do. ... | 150 | 0 |
| | Carried over ... | 73,584 | 0 |

*a* The maintenance vote for these works will be withdrawn from this year.
*b* The increase of Rs. 500 is required for additional expenditure on upkeep of works completed in 1904.
*c* New estimate for maintenance was sanctioned during 1904.
*d* It is not an irrigation work. The Government Agent did not apply.
*e* The Government Agent applied for Rs. 720, viz., increase of Rs. 345, which is not recommended because the work was supervised over 160 village tanks during 1904 and 10 are proposed to be added to the list in 1905.
*f* The Government Agent applied for Rs. 240, viz., increase Rs. 120, which is not recommended as the amount recovered in rates is only Rs. 97·46.
*g* The Government Agent asked for Rs. 4,000, viz., Rs 1,000 increase, which is not recommended as no similar increase has been asked for in other Provinces.
*h* Revised estimate Rs. 11,550, viz., Rs. 1,000 added to provide for maintenance of Maha Illuppalama tank and channels.
*i* Revised estimate is Rs. 6,000.

| Name of Work. | District. | Estimate for 1905. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward ... | 73,584 | 0 |
| **NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.** | | | |
| Paragoda Anicut ... | Government Agent, N.W. P., Kurunegala ... | 35 | 0 |
| Meddekettiya Tank ... | do. do. ... ... | 300 | 0 |
| Magallawewa ... | do. do. ... ... | 1,100 | 0 |
| Maha Uswewa Tank ... | do. Puttalam ... ... | 780 | 0 *a* |
| Tinapitiya Tank ... | do. Chilaw ... ... | 470 | 0 |
| Sluiced Village Tanks ... | do. do. ... ... | 1,000 | 0 |
| Four Irrigation Bungalows ... | do. ... ... | 160 | 0 *b* |
| Kurunegala Tank and Sluice ... | Director of Irrigation, Kurunegala ... ... | 1,750 | 0 |
| Wenoruwewa Tank ... | do. do. ... ... | | |
| Bu-ela Anicut ... | do. do. ... ... | | |
| Kospotu-oya Anicut ... | do. do. ... ... | 80 | 0 |
| Mediyawe Tank ... | do. do. ... ... | 858 | 0 |
| Galgomuwa Tank ... | do. do. ... ... | | |
| Deduru-oya Channels ... | do. do. ... ... | 5,500 | 0 |
| **PROVINCE OF UVA.** | | | |
| Horaborawewa and Kudawewa Tanks .. | Government Agent, Uva ... ... | 520 | 0 |
| Sudupanawila Anicut, pay of Guardian ... | do. ... ... | 180 | 0 |
| Hambegamuwa Tank, pay of Guardian ... | do. ... ... | | |
| Okkampitiya-Yodi-ela (Kumbukkan-oya Works) ... | do. ... ... | 1,988 | 0 |
| Gal-oya Anicut, pay of Cooly ... | do. ... ... | 120 | 0 |
| Pay of two Earthwork Overseers ... | do. ... ... | 720 | 0 |
| Alut-ela ... | do. ... ... | 250 | 0 |
| **PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.** | | | |
| Kolonna Korale Irrigation Works ... | Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa ... ... | 1,500 | 0 |
| Batugedara Irrigation Works ... | do. do. ... ... | 260 | 0 |
| Openake Aqueduct .. ... | do. do. ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| Kinchigune Anicut ... ... | do. do. ... ... | 180 | 0 |
| Mulgama Tank ... ... | do. do. ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Malwatta Irrigation Works ... | do. do. ... ... | 165 | 0 |
| Uggalkaltota Irrigation Works ... | do. do. ... ... | 500 | 0 |
| Rakwana-ganga Irrigation Works ... | do. do. ... ... | 500 | 0 |
| Three Irrigation Bungalows ... | do. do. ... ... | 360 | 0 |
| Tunkama Irrigation Bungalow Works ... | do. do. ... ... | — *c* | |
| | Total ... | 92,930 | 0 |

91/04 **Proposed Works for 1905.**—Memorandum dated 22nd October, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation submitting statement of proposed works and proposed apportionment of funds for 1905.

Colonial Secretary's letter of 21st December, 1904, states that next year all votes on account of irrigation works, whether for maintenance or for construction, are to be shown on the Annual Estimates, like other Extraordinary Public Works.

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## Proposed Apportionment of Funds for 1905.

### Vote Rs. 962,960.

| Province :— | Apportionment for 1904. Rs. | c. | Proposed to be allotted for 1905. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northern ... ... ... | 187,100 | 0 | 154,000 | 0 |
| Southern ... ... ... | 83,000 | 0 | 21,000 | 0 |
| Eastern ... ... ... | 217,500 | 0 | 259,500 | 0 |
| Western ... ... ... | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 |
| Central ... ... ... | 33,000 | 0 | 33,000 | 0 |
| North-Central ... ... ... | 187,500 | 0 | 275,160 | 0 |
| North-Western ... ... ... | 46,500 | 0 | 7,500 | 0 |
| Uva ... ... ... | 4,250 | 0 | 33,750 | 0 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... ... ... | 3,750 | 0 | 3,250 | 0 |
| Special apportionment... ... ... | 2,500 | 0 | 11,500 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 33,900 | 0 | 36,300 | 0 |
| Balance to be apportioned ... ... | — | | 127,000 | 0 |
| Total ... | 800,000 | 0 | 962,960 | 0 |

| Name of Work. | Estimated Cost. Rs. | c. | Anticipated Expenditure, 1905. Rs. | c. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NORTHERN PROVINCE.** | | | | | |
| Balances on estimates brought forward from previous years ... ... ... | — | ... | 1,500 | 0 ... | — |
| Karachchi scheme ... ... | 1,105,714 | 0 ... | 75,000 | 0 ... | — |
| Akattimurippu scheme ... ... | 379,214 | 0 ... | 75,000 | 0 ... | — |
| Surveys ... ... ... | — | ... | 1,500 | 0 ... | — |
| Minor works ... ... ... | — | ... | 1,000 | 0 ... | — |

*a* The Government Agent asked for Rs. 780, viz., Rs. 120 increase, which is recommended as the present allowance has been found insufficient.

*b* The Government Agent, applied for Rs. 167·50, viz., Rs. 7·50 increase, which is not recommended as no reason has been given for the increase.

*c* This bungalow has been handed over to the Public Works Department.

| Name of Work. | Estimated Cost. Rs. c. | Anticipated Expenditure, 1905. Rs. c. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SOUTHERN PROVINCE.** | | | |
| Balances on estimates brought forward from previous years ... ... | — ... | 1,000 0 ... | — |
| Tissa scheme ... ... | 91,559 0 ... | 7,000 0 ... | — |
| Walawe scheme ... ... | 362,508 47 ... | 10,000 0 ... | — |
| Minor works... ... ... | — ... | 3,000 0 ... | — |
| **EASTERN PROVINCE.** | | | |
| Balances on estimates brought forward from previous years ... ... | — ... | 1,000 0 ... | — |
| Sakamam-Vammiyadi ... ... | 59,058 0 ... | 6,000 0 ... | — |
| Rugam ... ... ... | 87,376 0 ... | 15,000 0 ... | — |
| Vakaneri ... ... ... | 353,654 0 ... | 35,000 0 ... | — |
| Unnichchai ... ... ... | 777,100 0 ... | 75,000 0 ... | — |
| Pattipolai-aru ... ... | 429,436 0 ... | 75,000 0 ... | — |
| Minor anicuts ... ... | — ... | 15,000 0 ... | — |
| Minor works... ... ... | — ... | 2,500 0 ... | — |
| Construction of Allai supply channel ... | 39,517 0 ... | 35,000 0 ... | — |
| **WESTERN PROVINCE.** | | | |
| Balances on estimates brought forward from previous years ... ... | — ... | — ... | — |
| Minor works ... ... ... | — ... | 1,000 0 ... | — |
| **CENTRAL PROVINCE.** | | | |
| Balances on estimates brought forward from previous years ... ... | — ... | 2,500 0 ... | — |
| Dewahuwa ... ... ... | — ... | 25,000 0 ... | — |
| Surveys ... ... ... | — ... | 2,500 0 ... | — |
| Minor works ... ... ... | — ... | 3,000 0 ... | — |
| **NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.** | | | |
| Balances on estimates brought forward from previous years ... ... | — ... | 1,000 0 ... | — |
| Nachchaduwa ... ... | 450,735 0 ... | 150,000 0 ... | — |
| Mahagalkadawala ... ... | 415,161 0 ... | 60,000 0 ... | — |
| Sangilikanadarawa ... ... | 51,418 0 ... | 5,000 0 ... | — |
| Surveys ... ... ... | — ... | 2,500 0 ... | — |
| Minor works... ... ... | — ... | 1,500 0 ... | — |
| Nuwarawewa ... ... | — ... | 55,160 0 ... | — |
| **NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.** | | | |
| Balances on estimates brought forward from previous years ... ... | — ... | 3,000 0 ... | — |
| Minor works ... ... ... | — ... | 4,500 0 ... | — |
| **PROVINCE OF UVA.** | | | |
| Balances on estimates brought forward from previous years ... ... | — ... | 1,000 0 ... | — |
| Works of construction ... ... | — ... | 2,500 0 ... | — |
| Minor works... ... ... | — ... | 250 0 ... | — |
| Etimolawewa ... ... | — ... | 30,000 0 ... | — |
| **PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.** | | | |
| Balances on estimates brought forward from previous years ... ... | — ... | 500 0 ... | — |
| Works of construction ... ... | — ... | 2,500 0 ... | — |
| Minor works ... ... ... | — ... | 250 0 ... | — |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Balances on estimates brought forward from previous years ... ... | — ... | 3,500 0 ... | — |
| Minor surveys ... ... | — ... | 4,500 0 ... | — |
| Urgent minor works (special apportionment) | — ... | 2,500 0 ... | — |
| Instruments and office requisites ... | — ... | 2,000 0 ... | — |
| Stationery ... ... ... | — ... | 1,500 0 ... | — |
| Office contingencies ... ... | — ... | 300 0 ... | — |
| Office furniture ... ... | — ... | 500 0 ... | — |
| Special sick allowances ... ... | — ... | 1,000 0 ... | — |
| House rent to Irrigation Officers ... | — ... | 1,000 0 ... | — |
| Purchase of tents ... ... | — ... | 1,000 0 ... | — |
| Purchase of tools and plant ... ... | — ... | 20,000 0 ... | — |
| Purchase of pioneer clothing... ... | — ... | 1,000 0 ... | — |
| Minor works (special apportionment) ... | — ... | 9,000 0 ... | — |

Ref. No.

2 **Minor appointments.**—Memorandum dated the 6th January, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting for the approval of the Central Irrigation Board the following moves and appointments to vacancies in the Irrigation Department :—

(1) Mr. B. de Silva, Guardian, Tissa Tank, to be an Irrigation Sub-Inspector on Rs. 720 per annum (in place of Mr. W. H. L. Amaresekera, discontinued) on probation for twelve months, subject to his passing the examination of the Surveyor-General in surveying and levelling.

(2) Mr. G. R. Spittell, a passed student of the Technical College, to be Irrigation Sub-Inspector on Rs. 720 per annum on probation for twelve months. Mr. Spittell will act as Guardian, Tissa Tank.

Both these appointments to take effect from the 22nd December, 1904.

(3) Mr. G. B. Honter, a passed student of the Technical College, to be Irrigation Sub-Inspector on Rs. 720 per annum on probation for twelve months. Mr. Honter has been sent to work under the Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa, and his appointment is to take effect from the 16th December, 1904.

Ref. No.

(4) Mr. A. Vallipuram to be an Assistant Irrigation Surveyor on a salary of Rs. 720 per annum on probation for twelve months, subject to his passing the examination of the Surveyor-General in surveying and levelling. Mr. Vallipuram will work under the Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works in connection with the surveys of Aswedduma-amuna, Central Province, and his appointment will take effect from 1st January, 1905.

Approved by the Board.

The appointments are reported to the Colonial Secretary for the covering sanction of Government.

Sanctioned by Colonial Secretary's lettter No. 50 of 13th February, 1905.

11/05 **Promotions.**—Memorandum dated 6th February, 1905, from the Director, stating that there are at present three vacancies in the Grade of Irrigation Inspectors, and the following promotions are recommended for the approval of the Board to take effect from 1st February, 1905 :—

(1) Messrs. W. Keil, G. W. Selvadurai, and E. J. Meurling, Irrigation Sub-Inspectors, 1st Class, on Rs. 1,000 per annum, to be Irrigation Inspectors on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per annum.

(2) Messrs. J. F. Ratnayaka and S. Cartigasu, Irrigation Sub-Inspectors, 2nd Class, on Rs. 720 per annum, to be promoted as Irrigation Sub-Inspectors, 1st Class, on Rs. 1,000 per annum, to fill two of the vacancies caused above.

Approved by the Board.

The appointments are reported to the Colonial Secretary for the covering sanction of Government.

Approved by Colonial Secretary's letter No. 137 of 15th April, 1905, and promotions take effect from 1st April, 1905.

## ESTIMATES.

The following estimates submitted by the Government Agents and the Director of Irrigation have received the sanction of the Central Irrigation Board :—

| | | Rs. | c. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Southern Province.* | | | |
| 13/05 | **Tissawewa**, for repairing breach in the bund of Tissawewa near the western high-level sluice ... | 2,600 | 0 | Apportionment, 1905 |
| | *Eastern Province.* | | | |
| 22 | **Pattipolai-aar works**, for certain repairs to the anicuts and sluices of the Pattipolai-aar scheme ... | 490 | 0 | Apportionment, 1905 |
| | *Western Province.* | | | |
| 16 | **Nikatu-ela**, for repairing and fitting of the rod of the Nikatu-ela sluice ... ... ... | 50 | 0 | Apportionment, 1905 |
| | *Central Province.* | | | |
| 77/04 | **Minipe-ela**, for preparing sections of a portion of the Minipe-ela up to Weeragama ... ... | 1,500 | 0 | Apportionment, 1905 |
| 80/04 | **Galabawa-amuna**, for repairs to head work (sanctioned by the Colonial Secretary from Irrigation fines in deposit on condition that the cultivators refund the amount) ... ... ... | 276 | 76 | Irrigation Fine Fund ; the cultivators to refund the amount |
| 19/05 | **Waluganwewa**, for completion of the repairs to the Waluganwewa sluice ... ... | 56 | 8 | do. |
| 23 | **Weerapitiya Maha-ela**, for repairs ... | 64 | 0 | do. |
| | *North-Central Province.* | | | |
| 4 | **Giritale tank**, for extending the outlet of Giritale sluice ... ... ... ... | 500 | 0 | Apportionment, 1905 |
| 17 | **Nuwarawewa-Mahagalkadawela channel trace**, for further investigation and final determination of the trace of the ancient Yoda-ela (supplementary) ... ... ... | 800 | 0 | do. |
| 2 | **Kandalama tank and anicut Yoda-ela**, for surveys and levels in the North-Central Province and Central Province (supplementary) ... ... | 500 | 0 | do. |
| | *North-Western Province.* | | | |
| 14 | **Deduru-oya works**, for surveys in connection with the Deduru-oya scheme ... ... | 1,500 | 0 | do. |
| 106/04 | **Cement concrete pipes**, for removing cement pipes from the factory at Kurunegala to the Guardian's quarters, Kurunegala ... ... ... | 43 | 0 | do |
| | *Province of Uva.* | | | |
| 8 | **Kendela-ela**, for constructing a masonry wall in concrete ... ... ... | 142 | 31 | do. |
| 6 | **Maintenance of irrigation works**, for cost of maintenance of irrigation works in Upper Uva ... | 100 | 0 | Maintenance savings, 1904 |
| | *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | |
| 5 | **Uggalkaltota**, for repairing spill at Uggalkaltota channel ... ... ... | 658 | 30 | Against savings on vote for maintenance |

| Ref. No. | *Miscellaneous.* | Rs. | c. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | **For the pay of temporary draughtsmen** employed in the Office of the Director of Irrigation ... | 1,500 | 0 | ... | Miscellaneous |
| 12 | **Clerk to the Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works,** for the pay of the Clerk for 1905 ... | 480 | 0 | ... | do. |
| 25 | **Office accommodation** for certain repairs to temporary irrigation office, Colombo ... ... | 400 | 0 | ... | do. |
| | **For minor irrigation surveys** ... | 4,500 | 0 | ... | do. |
| | **For urgent minor works** ... ... | 2,500 | 0 | ... | do. |
| | **For purchase of stationery** for the use of the Irrigation Department ... ... | 1,500 | 0 | ... | do. |
| | **For miscellaneous expenses** (office contingencies) ... ... ... | 300 | 0 | ... | do. |
| | **For the purchase of furniture** for the use of the Irrigation Department ... ... | 500 | 0 | ... | do. |
| | **For paying special allowance** to officers ... | 1,000 | 0 | ... | do. |
| | **For paying house rent** to officers ... | 1,500 | 0 | ... | do. |
| | **For the purchase of tents** ... ... | 1,000 | 0 | ... | do. |
| | **For travelling allowances** and expenses ... | 11,000 | 0 | ... | Allowance vote, 1905 |
| | **For the allowance of irrigation officers** ... ... ... | 39,950 | 0 | ... | do. |
| | **For minor irrigation Works** ... | 9,000 | 0 | ... | Miscellaneous |

MODE OF REPAYMENT, OR CONDITIONS.

*a.—Repayment to be made in annual instalments.*

*b.—Rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment.*

*c.—Gratuitous. No payment to be made in respect of this expenditure.*

H. A. BLAKE,
President.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (SIR H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.), *President.*
THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (HON. MR. A. M. ASHMORE, C.M.G.).
THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (HON. MR. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.).
THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL (MR. P. D. WARREN).
MR. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNE.
MR. P. COOMARASWAMY.
THE HON. MR. S. C. OBEYESEKERE, M.L.C.
THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION (MR. H. T. S. WARD).

*Secretary,* MR. F. J. TOTHILL.

THE Papers dealt with by circulation among the Members between the **1st April** and **30th June, 1905,** are recorded as follows :—

GENERAL.

104/04 **Purchase of Carts and Bulls.**—Memorandum from the Director of Irrigation stating that the same difficulty is experienced at Vakaneri, Eastern Province, and other large works in obtaining carts and bulls when required as has previously been experienced at Minneri, &c., and the authority of the Central Irrigation Board is therefore requested for the purchase of carts and bulls when their purchase will be advantageous to the carrying on of any work, the cost being charged to the estimates for the construction of the irrigation works on which they are required.

Similar authority has already been given by the Central Irrigation Board for the purchase of carts and bulls for other works in charge of the Director of Irrigation, *e.g.*, Minneri, Kalawewa Yodaela, Rugam, &c., and a general authority is now asked for.

Authorized. Special applications for authority to be made in each case.

28 **Minutes of Proceedings of the Central Irrigation Board.**—1st January to 31st March, 1905. Approved and sent to Printer to be printed.

31 **Draughtsmen employed in the Head Office.**—The Director of Irrigation submits a list of the amounts of salaries drawn on estimate No. 5 of 1905 by the draughtsmen employed temporarily in his office during the quarter ending 31st March, 1905.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

24 **Beminiyanwila Channel (Drainage Channel.)**—Memorandum dated 21st March 1905, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate for Rs. 5,600 for the enlargement of the Beminiyanwila drainage channel.

States that over 175 acres of land at Beminiyanwila are flooded by the surplus water. If the excessive issue of water is curtailed and only sufficient water issued for cultivation, it is probable that the flooding can be effectually dealt with by the proposed works.

The estimate is sanctioned (*vide* Colonial Secretary's letter of 27th May, 1905), and the Director of Irrigation is to take the measures suggested by him to regulate and stop the waste of water from the channels specified in his memorandum, and the question of extension and sale of land referred to is to be separately dealt with.

Ref. No.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

3 **Allai Tank.**—Memorandum dated 10th January, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate of Rs. 41,763·90 for the construction of a supply channel from the Virgal-aar for a distance of 2 miles and 37 chains towards Allai tank, with a regulator and flood bank at its lower end for the partial control of the water and regulation of the floods.

States that the Central Irrigation Board in 1902 sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 39,517 for the construction of a channel from the Virgal-aar to the Kal-aru, which is the supplying stream for Allai tank.

Before the work was begun the topographical map of the district was published, and after visiting the place he decided that further information was desirable. This has now been obtained, and he finds that in February, 1903, a flood rose to a level of 44·10 ft. above mean sea level, that practically the whole country through which the proposed channel was to have passed was at that time under water, and that very extensive works would be required to keep floods which rise above a level of forty out of Allai tank.

For these reasons the scheme has been re-designed. The present scheme is preferable to that already sanctioned, and for which the landowners have agreed to pay a rate in perpetuity, and it is therefore now submitted for the approval of the Central Irrigation Board.

The papers under which the estimate was originally sanctioned and the Minutes of the meeting of the proprietors are attached for reference with a plan showing the previous scheme and that now submitted.

It is ordered that a specification of the allotments of land likely to be benefited by the proposed work, and the names, so far as they can be ascertained, of the proprietors of such allotments, be obtained.

39/05 An estimate of Rs. 1,300 for the survey and taking of levels in connection with the proposed scheme for a supply channel to Allai tank, including also Tumparai tank and the lands under it; also contour levels for portion of the ground has been sanctioned.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

105/04 **Tantirigama Channel.**—Memorandum dated 16th December, 1904, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate for Rs. 7,610·45 for constructing Tantirigama channel.

States that this channel is a main distributing channel and follows a ridge dividing two tributaries of the Deduru-oya, and its construction will enable 1,000 acres of land to be added to the irrigated area at a cost of Rs. 7 per acre. The Government Agent has expressed his opinion that the land under it would be speedily taken up.

The Director of Irrigation states that the whole matter should be investigated by an Irrigation Engineer before the estimate is sanctioned, and he considers that one should be detailed for that purpose.

The Director of Irrigation is requested to name an Irrigation Engineer to make the inquiry which the Board advises.

The Director of Irrigation states that Mr. Baker has been sent to Deduru-oya, as per the Colonial Secretary's letter of the 21st January, 1905, and that he will tell him to take up the question of the Tantirigama channel at once, and that he may be able to report in about a month.

The papers are sent to the Government Agent, North-Western Province, for his perusal, and are returned.

35 Memorandum dated 8th June, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting a report by the Irrigation Engineer, Mr. Tolland, on the proposed Tantirigama channel, a main branch from the Dolukandu main channel, Deduru-oya scheme.

The area of Crown and private land respectively is estimated at 1,076 and 1,422 acres. This, however, is subject to amendment when the land is settled.

If there are 1,074 acres of private land paying Re. 1 per acre and Rs. 500 are allowed for the upkeep of the channel, the balance Rs. 576 is sufficient to justify the expenditure required to make the channel.

The surveys disclose that 2,500 acres of land in all will ultimately be watered by this channel and its branches, which is considerably in excess of what was expected, and the channel should therefore be made somewhat larger or sufficient to pass water ultimately to irrigate it all, and the estimate will be increased to about Rs. 9,000 to construct a channel 8 ft. wide at the upper end instead of 5 ft. as estimated for. Amended estimate for Rs. 9,000 is attached.

The estimate is approved. (As soon as the amended trace is run and approved the work is to be begun.)

15 **Allowance to Mr Herat.**—Memorandum dated 21st February, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation, stating that the Tank Guardian at Kurunegala, Mr. L. Herat, has charge, in addition to Kurunegala, of a number of other works, viz., Kospotu-oya anicut, Wenoruwewa, Bu-ela anicut, &c. His salary is only Rs. 30.

In addition to the above his services are required as a receiving and forwarding agent for stores, &c., for a number of other works in different localities, and authority is requested to pay him an allowance of Rs. 10 per month from Transport Fund as remuneration for this extra work and responsibility.

Authorized.

ESTIMATES.

The following estimates submitted by the Government Agents and the Director of Irrigation have received the sanction of the Central Irrigation Board :—

| | *Northern Province.* | Amount. Rs. c. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34/05 | **Kanakarayankulam Bungalow**, for repairs to the roof of the irrigation bungalow at Kanakarayankulam ... ... ... | 72 0 ... | Supplementary Supply Bill, 1905. |

| Ref. No. | | Amount. Rs. c. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Eastern Province.* | | |
| 92/04 | **Kivulakadawa tank**, for providing a door to the bisokotuwa at Kivulakadawa ... ... | 166 0 ... | Irrigation Fines Fund. |
| | *North-Central Province.* | | |
| | **Mihintale tank**, for repairs to the spill ... | 392 0 ... | Sanctioned by Colonial Secretary, Supplementary Supply Bill, 1905. |
| 107/04 | **Nuwarawewa**, for improvements ... ... | 50,066 18 ... | Supplementary Supply Bill, 1905. |
| 36 | **Channels under the Anuradhapura tanks**, for building two distribution blocks in channels, one under Nuwarawewa and one under Bassawakulam... | 92 78 ... | do. |
| | *North-Western Province.* | | |
| 26 | **Meddeketiya tank**, for urgent repairs ... | 199 0 ... | Supplementary Supply Bill, 1905. |
| | *Province of Uva.* | | |
| 27 | **Sudupanawila-ela**, for repairs to the amuna and channel troughs ... ... ... | 30 50 ... | Maintenance Vote. Supplementary Supply Bill, 1905. |
| 29 | **Hingurugama anicut**, for repairs of sill of amuna and retaining wall ... ... ... | 190 12 ... | Supplementary Supply Bill, 1905. |
| 33 | **Kumbukkanoya**, for surveys ... ... | 770 0 ... | do. |
| | *Miscellaneous.* | | |
| 7 | **For binding charges** of the accounts of the Irrigation Department in the Audit Office ... | 75 0 ... | Miscellaneous, Supplementary Supply Bill, 1905. |

MODE OF REPAYMENT, OR CONDITIONS.

*a.—Repayment to be made in annual instalments.*

*b.—Rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment.*

*c.—Gratuitous. No payment is to be made in respect of this expenditure.*

H. A. BLAKE,
President.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (SIR H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.), and

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR (HON. MR. A. M. ASHMORE, C.M.G.), *Presidents.*

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (HON. MR. A. M. ASHMORE, C.M.G., and HON. MR. G. M. FOWLER, *Acting*).

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (HON. MR. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.).

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL (MR. P. D. WARREN).

MR. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNE.

MR. P. COOMARASWAMY.

THE HON. MR. S. C. OBEYESEKERE, M.L.C.

THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION (MR. H. T. S. WARD).

*Secretary*, MR. F. J. TOTHILL.

THE Papers dealt with by circulation among the Members between the **1st July** and **30th September, 1905**, are recorded as follows :—

GENERAL.

45 **Minutes of Proceedings of the Central Irrigation Board.**—1st April to 30th June, 1905. Approved and sent to Printer to be printed.

48 **Draughtsmen employed in the Head Office.**—The Director of Irrigation submits a list of the amounts of salaries drawn on estimate No. 5 of 1905 by the draughtsmen employed temporarily in his office during the quarter ending 30th June, 1905.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

32 **Vakaneri land system.**—Memorandum dated 12th May, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation submitting an estimate for Rs. 2,000 for making a general contour survey of the whole of the Vakaneri land system, including the irrigable lands.

States that a specification of the lands liable for rates can then be made and published.

The President states that the survey by an Irrigation Surveyor will involve a second survey by the Surveyor-General's Department before land can be sold, and inquires whether it will not be better to have it surveyed by the Survey Department at once.

The Director of Irrigation states that the contour survey proposed consists of series of levels (or cross sections) taken on meridian lines (north and south) and at definite distances apart for the purpose of laying down contours.

Ref. No.

The basis of this work will be the existing plans of the Survey Department, which give already sufficient topographical details (land marks) to fix the lines definitely on the maps.

To fix boundaries of private and Crown lands and the making of block surveys for sales is work which will have to be done by the Surveyor-General's Department, and is entirely independent of any question of levels.

Irrigable lands can only be defined by levelling.

The survey is approved of and the paper referred to the Surveyor-General for remarks.

The Surveyor-General states that the work proposed is most desirable, and he would like to see the same scheme carried out under all the important works in the Island.

Sanctioned.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

30 **Nachchaduwa tank.**—Memorandum dated the 6th May, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate for Rs. 2,000 for the survey of lands irrigable from Nachchaduwa tank.

States that it is estimated that approximately 3,000 acres should be irrigable immediately, and it is necessary to run sections for the purpose of ascertaining definitely and mapping the irrigable area. At present there are no such levels available.

Estimate sanctioned.

43 **Hiriwadunne tank.**—Memorandum dated the 24th July, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate for Rs. 5,070 for providing a new masonry spill.

States that this tank was restored by village labour and provided with a masonry spill and a sluice. The sluice still stands, but the spill was destroyed several years back. The earthwork has now been done by the villagers. The cost to be met by a vote in Supplementary Supply Bill for 1905.

Estimate sanctioned.

46 **Kele Halmillewa.**—Memorandum dated the 16th August, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate for Rs. 969·90 for rebuilding the spill of Kele Halmillewa in Kiroluwa korale.

States that the former spill has been destroyed and a new one is necessary. The proposed masonry spill is the cheapest that can be made with due regard to efficiency. The acreage of the fields is about 60 acres.

The Lieutenant-Governor requires an explanation as to the liability of the Government. In reply the Director of Irrigation states that the spill was given under paragraph 11, clause (3), of the Irrigation Manual—"concessions." The spill as built was afterwards destroyed, and it has been the custom to keep masonry works, granted free, in order from public funds.

Estimate sanctioned.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

51 **Badulupitiya-ela.**—Memorandum dated the 9th September, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate for Rs. 350 for repairs to the Badulupitiya-ela.

States that the proprietors are repaying the cost in ten annual instalments, and it has, therefore, to be maintained by Government for ten years. The work to be done consists of replacing an earthen bund which has slipped from the rock foundation on which it was built by a light masonry wall.

Sanctioned.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

41 **Kitulbokka spill.**—Memorandum dated the 8th July, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an amended estimate for Rs. 475 for repairs to the spill in lieu of the original estimate for Rs. 900 for rebuilding the spill. (See Central Irrigation Board papers No. 52 of 1904.)

States that it has been found that this work of rebuilding was not necessary, and that thorough repairs would be sufficient. The original estimate may be cancelled and the expenditure to date charged to the amended estimate.

He further states that a considerable amount of work is now required in clearing the channel which is badly silted, and this is absolutely necessary to restore the *regimen* of the channel. The damage to the spill is largely due to the silted condition of the bed. And as this work of clearing cannot be done on maintenance, he submits an estimate for Rs. 1,100 for putting the Kitulbokka channel in good order.

Sanctioned.

ESTIMATES.

The following estimates submitted by the Government Agents and the Director of Irrigation have received the sanction of the Central Irrigation Board :—

| | Rs. | c. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Western Province.* | | | |
| 47 **Nikatu-ela sluice,** for repairs ... ... | 75 | 0 | ... Supplementary Supply Bill, 1905. |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | |
| 32 **Vakaneri land system,** for a general contour survey of the ... ... ... | 2,000 | 0 | ... Supplementary Supply Bill, 1905. |
| 39 **Allai tank supply channel,** for the survey and taking of levels in connection with the proposed scheme for a supply channel to Allai tank ... | 1,300 | 0 | ... do. |
| 44 **Transport of cement pipe sluices,** for transporting cement concrete pipes from the factory at Batticaloa to Trincomalee ... ... | 91 | 0 | ... do. |
| 49 **Allai supply channel,** for surveys and levels (supplementary) ... ... ... | 500 | 0 | ... do. |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | |
| 101/64 **Maha Uswewa tank,** for opening a branch channel under Maha Uswewa tank ... ... | 1,250 | 0 | ... Supplementary Supply Bill, 1905. |

| Ref. No. | | Rs. | c. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | **Deduru-oya scheme,** for further surveys for ascertaining the boundaries of all lands irrigable from the channels under the Deduru-oya scheme ... | 2,000 | 0 | Supplementary Supply Bill, 1905. |
| | *North-Central Province.* | | | |
| 37 | **Sangilikanadarawa tank and channel,** for maintenance ... ... ... | 1,021 | 0 | Supplementary Supply Bill, 1905. |
| 40 | **Kalawewa scheme and the Yoda-ela,** for the survey of irrigable lands ... ... | 1,000 | 0 | do. |
| | *Province of Uva.* | | | |
| | **Horaborawewa,** for the survey (sanctioned by Colonial Secretary's letter No. 266 of 19th July, 1905, to Director of Irrigation) ... ... | 1,000 | 0 | Supplementary Supply Bill, 1905. |
| 38 | **Irrigation Sub-Inspector's quarters, Bibile,** for repairs ... ... | 75 | 0 | do. |
| | *Miscellaneous.* | | | |
| 53 | **For binding charges** of the accounts of the Irrigation Department in the Audit Office ... | 144 | 0 | Miscellaneous, Supplementary Supply Bill 1905. |

MODE OF REPAYMENT, OR CONDITIONS.

*a.—Repayment to be made in annual instalments.*

*b.—Rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment.*

*c.—Gratuitous. No payment to be made in respect of this expenditure.*

H. A. BLAKE,
President.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (SIR H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.), and
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR (SIR A. M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G.). *Presidents.*
THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (SIR A. M. ASHMORE, K.C.M.G., and HON. MR. G. M. FOWLER, C.M.G., *Acting*).
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THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL (MR. P. D. WARREN).
MR. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNE.
MR. P. COOMARASWAMY.
THE HON. MR. S. C. OBEYESEKERE, M.L.C.
THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION (MR. H. T. S. WARD).

*Secretary,* MR. F. J. TOTHILL

THE Papers dealt with by circulation among the Members between the **1st October** and **31st December, 1905,** are recorded as follows :—

GENERAL.

54 **Draughtsmen employed in the Head Office.**—The Director of Irrigation submits a list of the amounts of salaries drawn on estimate No. 5 of 1905 by the draughtsmen employed temporarily in his office during the quarter ending 30th September, 1905.

55 **Minutes of Proceedings of the Central Irrigation Board.**—1st July to 30th September, 1905. Approved and sent to Printer to be printed.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

42 **Dewahuwa tank.**—Memorandum dated the 24th July, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting a general plan and an estimate for Rs. 140,000 for the restoration of Dewahuwa tank.

States that the tank is situated about 12 miles south-west of Dambulla, and will serve lands in the Kandapola korale of the Central Province and the Kiralawa korale of the North-Central Province. The catchment area of the tank is 26 square miles, and the rainfall may be taken at 70 in. per annum. By Dicken's formula the maximum run off may be 7,000 cub. ft. per second, which requires a spill with a free overfall of 280 ft. and a depth of 3 ft. 10 in. to discharge it. The former spill was only 110 ft. in length.

It is proposed to restore the tank bund to what was probably its original level, and the length of the spill being more than doubled enables the head at the sluice to be raised 3 ft. more than it was formerly.

The breach is a large and deep one and involves a considerable amount of earthwork and puddle wall, and the sluice is of the usual type.

It is estimated that the tank, which when full will cover an area of 453 acres, will irrigate over 1,100 acres of land which have been contoured below it. Its capacity is 3,730 acre feet = 162½ million cubic feet.

In view of the fact that the district is uninhabited, that the cost of the work is about Rs. 127 per acre irrigated, and although the land is Crown property, the Director of Irrigation does not consider that the estimate should be sanctioned.

Ref. No.

The Lieutenant-Governor inquires whether 1,100 acres is the full area irrigable, or whether only so much has yet been found and there may be more.

The Director of Irrigation states that only 1,100 acres were contoured, because it is not certain that the tank will irrigate more. There is more land available, but for the reason given above it has not been contoured.

The Board refuses to sanction the estimate.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

56 **Kospotu-oya anicut.**—Memorandum dated the 10th October, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an estimate for Rs. 742·78 for improvements and repairs to Kospotu-oya anicut.

States that the anicut was damaged by a flood in the month of May, 1905. It was temporarily repaired; but it has been found that permanent repair is necessary.

The Lieutenant-Governor remarks that he does not know why the Government is liable for this repair. In reply the Director of Irrigation states that the anicut was built in 1872 at a cost of Rs. 10,783·34, of which Rs. 9,600 has been repaid in ten annual instalments, and there is a maintenance rate being paid of 6 cents per acre. The anicut has been repaired at three different times at Government expense, and as a maintenance rate is levied he supposes that it must be again repaired.

Sanctioned.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

52 **Maha Illuppallama tank.**—Memorandum dated the 11th September, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an amendment on estimate No. 209 of 21st January, 1904, for Rs. 5,883·20 for opening up irrigation channels under Maha Illuppallama tank.

States that the work has now been completed, but some alterations in the work, as originally designed, have been found necessary.

The amendment is submitted for formal sanction in order to meet any surcharges by Audit.

The amendment is sanctioned.

57 **Kalawewa.**—Memorandum dated the 16th October, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an amendment on estimate No. 176 of the 2nd July, 1901, for Rs. 20,562 for repairs to the main sluice, Kalawewa.

States that certain modifications and alterations in the estimate proved to be necessary and desirable on examining the work previous to commencing operations, and the amendment is therefore submitted for covering sanction to meet the requirements of Audit.

The work is completed and has so far proved successful.

The amendment is sanctioned.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

59 **Batugedara channel.**—Memorandum dated the 9th December, 1905, from the Director of Irrigation, submitting an amendment on estimate No. 161 of the 12th August, 1903, for Rs. 1,300 for repairs to Batugedara channel.

States that some alterations in the work were found necessary. The work has been completed.

The amendment is submitted for covering sanction to meet the requirements of Audit.

The amendment is sanctioned.

ESTIMATES.

The following estimates submitted by the Government Agents and the Director of Irrigation have received the sanction of the Central Irrigation Board :—

| *General.* | Amount. Rs. | c. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58 **Miscellaneous expenses** (office contingencies) ... | 100 | 0 | ... Supplementary Supply Bill, 1905. |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | |
| **Kosiande ela**, for repairs ... ... | 240 | 82 | ... Sanctioned by Colonial Secretary. |

MODE OF REPAYMENT, OR CONDITIONS.

*a.—Repayment to be made in annual instalments.*

*b.—Rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep in lieu of repayment.*

*c.—Gratuitous. No payment to be made in respect of this expenditure.*

H. A. BLAKE,
President.

## APPENDIX B.

## PROVINCIAL REPORTS

ON

# THE MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS, 1905.

### WESTERN PROVINCE.

AMOUNTS apportioned and amounts expended from the funds at the disposal of the Director of Irrigation are shown below :—

| | Amount apportioned. Rs. c. | Amount spent. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Polgaha tank | 50 0 | 193 0 |
| Kadurugaha tank | 50 0 | |
| Dikmaga Ihala tank | 50 0 | |
| Dikmaga Pahala tank | 50 0 | |
| Attidiya sluice | 33 0 | 24 25 |
| Boralesgomuwa tank | 50 0 | 32 97 |
| Nikatu-ela sluice | 135 32 | 100 2 |

2. The work done to the tanks in Alutkuru Korale South consisted in clearing jungle on the bunds, gravelling, putting sods in the bunds, and in repairing the sluices. The channels of the Attidiya sluices were cleared of silt and the sluices were cleared, oiled, and tarred. Minor repairs were effected to the Boralesgomuwa tank by clearing and tarring the sluices, clearing the jungle on the bund, and destroying white ant hills, but there is still a leak in the masonry of the sluice. The expenditure on Nikatu-ela sluice includes tarring and slight repairs to the bund in addition to the pay of the guardian.

3. The total expenditure up to 31st December, 1905, on the above works has been for upkeep and repairs :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Tanks in Alutkuru Korale South | 2,462 35 |
| Attidiya sluices | 753 39 |
| Boralesgomuwa tank | 2,596 62½ |
| Nikatu-ela | 2,993 47 |

4. A sum of Rs. 79·69 was paid from the Irrigation Fine Fund for the construction of a sluice at Dippitigoda in Siyane Korale West.

E. SUETER,
for Government Agent.

The Kachcheri,
Colombo, February 17, 1906.

### CENTRAL PROVINCE.

NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.

*Report of the Irrigation Inspector.*

NECESSARY repairs were effected to retaining walls and sluices, also the jungle and silt have been cleared in the Ma-ela—and the work was satisfactorily carried out by the guardian.

2. Repairs were effected to the masonry work on the Waduwawela-ela, and large leaks were concreted on the first section ; but the whole length of the ela is in very bad order ; the silt should be cleared to true invert level, and the embankment strengthened in several places. The cultivators are very slow in carrying out their works.

3. A retaining wall has been repaired at the Elle-oya on the Bodi-ela, also the silt and jungle have been cleared.

4. A flood outlet sluice was constructed in the Lemasuriagama-ela, and the fencing round the bungalow was effected ; also the continuation and improvement of the ela was carried out and completed during the year on special estimate. I am unable to report on irrigation works in Walapane, as I was unable to visit the district, being solely engaged on Lemasuriagama works during the year.

A. C. BUTTERY,
Irrigation Inspector.

January 13, 1906.

KANDY DISTRICT.

*Report of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector.*

*Construction of new works.*—No new work of any magnitude was taken up during the year in the whole of the Kandy District.

The work of building an anicut across Ganegoda-oya was taken in hand during the latter part of July on behalf of the landowners interested, and the necessary stones required for construction of same were quarried. Further progress of the work was stopped with a view to allow the landowners interested, who had ignorantly cultivated the fields while the preliminary work of building the anicut was fairly progressing, to have the benefit of the maha crop. This work will be taken up again early in March, 1906, after issuing strict orders to the headmen of that village in particular and the landowners in general not to cultivate the lands until all the works have been completed. The estimated amount of the work is Rs. 1,230, towards which Rs. 1,168·99 were contributed by the landowners interested and the balance, Rs. 61·01, is to be met from the Irrigation Fine Fund.

The total amount expended up to end of the year for quarrying stones, &c., was Rs. 212·31, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,017·69 to build up the anicut.

*Repairs to minor irrigation works.*—Repairs to the following anicut situate in Uda Dumbara were carried out at a cost of Rs. 30, which amount was contributed by the landowners interested: Motamure anicut.

Also repairs and improvement work were carried out to the following minor works in the district which required attention, and the cost of such repairs was debited against the Irrigation Fine Fund :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Mawature-ela .. .. .. .. | 29 | 60 |
| Werapitiya Maha-ela .. .. .. | 29 | 56 |
| Gampolawela Raja-ela .. .. .. | 139 | 0 |
| Dambarawewewa (surveys) .. .. .. | 16 | 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 214 | 16 |

*Maintenance of minor irrigation works.*—No apportionment was made during the year for the maintenance of any irrigation work in the whole of the district; but an estimate amounting to Rs. 52 was prepared and submitted by me early in the year, after the inspection of the ela by the Hon. the Government Agent, for the maintenance of Werapitiya Maha-ela from 1906, which, I am glad to be able to report, has been sanctioned by Government.

*Surveys of minor irrigation works.*—On the vote for minor irrigation surveys an amount of Rs. 20 was incurred in connection with the surveys and sections of Palliyawela-ela in Pata Dumbara.

Towards the close of the year the Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works, visited and inspected both Alutwela Wahala-ela and Teldeniya Wahala-ela and recommended a survey of both the elas, which was subsequently sanctioned by the Director of Irrigation :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Alutwela Wahala-ela .. .. .. .. | 75 |
| Teldeniya Wahala-ela .. .. .. .. | 45 |
| Total—Rs.— | 120 |

A commencement of the surveys was made in the month of December, but progress was greatly interfered with rain and subsequently with the Christmas and New Year holidays. Only a sum of Rs. 25·20 was expended for Alutwela Wahala-ela during the month of December, the surveys of which were taken up first. I expect to complete the surveys before the end of January, 1906, and send in the plans before the middle of March.

*Construction (repairs).*—On the vote construction an estimate amounting to Rs. 64 was sanctioned for repairs to Werapitiya Maha-ela during the year, and out of this amount a sum of Rs. 47·64 was expended for effecting the necessary repairs to it, leaving a balance of Rs. 16·36.

*Minor elas.*—The work done during the year on minor elas throughout the district was very satisfactory.

The Vel-muladeniyas were alive to their duties, since they were brought to task repeatedly for neglect of their duties. Those of the Vel-muladeniyas who showed a disinterested face in matters concerning the upkeep of the elas in their charge were promptly recommended for removal, and this had the desired effect among the rest of their colleagues in the district. There are a few more Vel-muladeniyas in the district who, I see, do not take much interest, after all my persuasions, in their work, and steps will be taken in 1906 to see that they either do their work to satisfaction or surrender their posts.

I may as well point out here that the growth of vegetation, &c., along banks of channels and around masonry in this district is phenomenal, which, I regret to say, is a great drawback, since there are no upkeep coolies allotted to any of the elas to weed them out, in keeping them in good order throughout the year, the cultivators attending to this work only twice a year according to the irrigation rules in force. As regards the upkeep of the many important masonry works in the district, such as anicuts, head sluices, spills, iron troughs, &c., I attach copy of my letter No. 16, dated the 30th January, 1906, addressed to the Hon. the Government Agent, Central Province, which clearly represents the necessity of appointing, at an early date, a fixed staff of coolies to be told off for duty on that account, and I trust that early sanction as suggested will be given to me to carry out the much needed repairs stated above :—

Kandy, January 30, 1906.

No. 16. *Minor Irrigation Works.*

SIR,—I BEG to refer you to paragraphs Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 37 of memorandum (enclosed herein) for the guidance of officers in charge of irrigation works, and to inform you that the headmen (Vel-muladeniyas) in charge of all the irrigation works in the Kandy District are unable to do the works

specified therein. I have so far tried my very best to get even the works specified in paragraphs Nos. 13, 23, and 24 done to satisfaction, but without good results, they having recourse to their own old methods of doing work in a slipshod manner, and never for a moment try to fulfil my instructions. I beg, therefore, that you will be good enough to give your sanction to the appointment of two fixed coolies to carry out the whole of the works specified in the above paragraphs throughout the year, in order that all the masonry works of each of the channels in the district may be well looked after and in accordance with the instructions contained in the memorandum. The pay of these two coolies should be Rs. 15 each per mensem. I propose to teach them to do the work of pointing and necessary masonry repairs, as an artificer cannot be got for less than Re. 1·25 per day to work in this district. Either the salaries of these two coolies should be paid from the vote for minor irrigation works or Irrigation Fine Fund, or from a special collection fund from the land-owners interested.

*Minipe-ela surveys.*—During the year in April orders were received to start the surveys and sections of this historic ela from the Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works, and I accordingly undertook to go there and carry out the surveys with an Irrigation Surveyor to assist me in the work. Even the Easter holidays were not availed of, but worked with a determination to complete the surveys early in the year, and the result was that, owing to the unhealthiness of the place, fever of a most virulent type took complete possession of each of us who were told off for duty there, thus rendering it impossible to work. There was no other alternative but to temporarily stop the surveys until we were quite alright.

The Acting Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Kandy, who was sent up by the Director of Irrigation to do the village work during my absence on sick leave, was ordered to take up the surveys by the Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works, but he too fell a victim to the same malady, and had in consequence to leave the place for some time. He subsequently went on leave, and on his return he took timely precautions not to stay in the camp at the headworks—which place is considered even by the villagers living close by to be very sickly and dangerous—but in a temporary camp a few miles off. This had the desired effect, and he was able to complete the surveys with immunity as far as Handagannawa village, strengthened with the assistance of the Irrigation Surveyor originally appointed by the Director of Irrigation.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 200 for improvement work to Dunumadallagolle-ela was prepared and submitted by me after the inspection of the ela towards the close of the year, as also plan of Dambarawewewa, with a view to getting the necessary improvement work done by the villagers.

*Works requiring attention in* 1906.—The following is a list of the works requiring attention in the district during the ensuing year (1906) :—

(1) Udugoda Bandara-ela.
(2) Palliyawela-ela.
(3) Ganegoda-amuna.
(4) Hulu-ganga scheme : Teldeniya and Alutwela Wahala-elas.
(5) Dunumadallagolle-ela.
(6) Amuna across Pelawa-oya.
(7) Galabawa amuna.
(8) Labuwangoda-ela.

WALTER E. LUCAS,
Irrigation Sub-Inspector.

Kandy, February 1, 1906.

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## MATALE DISTRICT.

*Report of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector.*

*Tanks, &c.*—There were during the year 150 village tanks on the list, excluding the Government tanks Pelwehera and Karawilahena. In addition to these works there are also six anicuts and channels under my charge maintained by Government funds.

The Eraula Mahawewa, which is not included above, is also partly kept up by Government.

*Earthwork in tanks.*—The total amount of earthwork done on village tanks in the year under review was 8,660 cubes.

The Vel-muladeniyas were exempted from the year 1905 from the liability of performing earthwork for "paraveni" lands or ancestral property owned by them. This caused a deduction of 349 cubes in earthwork on bunds.

As in previous years, the method of performing earthwork on the bunds in sections was carried out last year too and the completed portions were turfed and fenced in.

The katty kanganies worked well during the year, and in this connection I desire to especially single out the name of Bandi Rala, the katty kangany of Wagapanaha Pallesiya pattu, who all along showed great zeal in his work and tact of managing labour.

He also rendered me much service in dealing with correspondence in Sinhalese. The default in in this pattu was least.

It is a pity that the katty kanganies are only paid for four months in the year, whereas they work all throughout the year. The number of tanks that have to be looked after is annually increasing, and besides they share a certain responsibility in the upkeep of the Government works that are situated in the respective pattus they are in charge of.

*Sluices.*—Two ball and spindle sluices were converted into cement concrete pipe and block types, as the former had reached so bad a state as to render repair prohibitively expensive. Besides, the latter is in the long run cheaper and causes less trouble and expense. It is proposed to convert the remaining defective sluices of the ball and spindle type into pipe sluices with junction blocks. The change in itself is easy and will cost but little.

Where possible the ball and spindle sluices were repaired, and leather washers, new balls, and nuts put in where necessary. It will be necessary to manufacture cement concrete pipes and blocks this year to meet the demands of the various tanks now on the list and also to provide sluices for new ones. An estimate for this is being prepared.

*Damages by floods and other causes.*—I have pleasure to state that there was no damage of any sort to tanks and channels in the year under review. The bund of Pelwehera tank threatened to breach in the early part of the year, but prompt measures were adopted and the bund strengthened and a big leak was stopped.

*Maintenance of Government works.*—The works were well maintained during the year. During the latter part of the year it was found necessary to effect repairs to the sluice of Pelwehera tank and also to clear the bund, which was quite overgrown with jungle, weeds, &c. The estimate for the upkeep of this work being exhausted at the time, I obtained authority to meet the expense from the vote for village labour supervision. I am glad to state that the sluice, which was in a very bad state, is now quite alright and is giving every satisfaction.

The repairs were attended to under my personal supervision.

*Default.*—There were not many defaulters during the year. In all instances where there were, cases were instituted and the offenders prosecuted before the Gansabhawa. A reasonable amount of time was always given to the shareholders for the due performance of earth and turf work, and in some instances an extension too was allowed.

*Urgent works.*—The more prominent works requiring speedy attention are—

(1) The raising of the masonry spill of the Eraula Mahawewa. This tank at present holds only 3 feet of water at the sluice, which is quite insufficient to meet the local demands.

(2) A suitable residence for the Irrigation Officer at Dambulla. In making this suggestion I only reiterate the proposal of my predecessors: This officer at present has to reside in a boutique, the only available premises. The site too is very unfavourable and adds to the malaria of the place owing to its close proximity to the channel from the Dambulla tank, which in its course passes through mostly all the houses of the Padeniya village and brings down all refuse, dirt, &c., from that quarter.

(3) The restoration of Dewahuwa tank.

*Changes in the department.*—In July, 1905, Mr. Caspersz was transferred to Matara and I succeeded him here in charge of the Matale District from the former place.

FRED. VAN HOUTEN,
Irrigation Sub-Inspector.

January 27, 1906.

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## NORTHERN PROVINCE.

*Report of the Chief Irrigation Inspector.*

I TOOK over charge from Mr. Meurling, who was acting for Mr. Ferguson, late Chief Inspector of Irrigation, Northern Province, on the 22nd March, 1905, and handed over to Mr. Byrde on the 31st July, 1905, so that I worked only for four months in the Northern Province. Neither Mr. Ferguson nor Mr. Byrde have made any report on the work done by them, and as there are no records in my office by which I am able to collect this information, I can only report from hearsay.

Work on village tanks in the Northern Province appears to have been rather unsatisfactory for 1905. In the Musali district in Mannar the shareholders only completed 1,751 cubes out of 11,818½ cubes due (they have all been prosecuted and fined), and in Mântai district in Mannar the work was also very poor. The work in Kilakkumulai North, Kilakkumulai South (Tamil division), Kilakkumulai South (Sinhalese division), Chinnacheddikulam East (Tamil division), Chinnacheddikulam East (Sinhalese division), Naducheddikulam and Chinnacheddikulam West seems to have been very satisfactory. But the work in Udaiyaur, Melpattu South, Melpattu North, Melpattu East, Mulliavalai, Putukudiyiruppu Karikkaddumulai North and South, Tunukkai, and Karunavalpattu is very unsatisfactory owing to the want of rain for 1905. There are 498 village tanks in the Northern Province. The annual earthwork was performed during the year, and in the cases of default the defaulters have been prosecuted and fined, with the exception of Jaffna District, where the Government Agent has allowed the villagers time till the 31st May to complete their earthwork for 1905. I attach copies of annual reports from my Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, as I know very little of the district myself, having worked only for four months in it during 1905.

Seven tanks were taken up for restoration by me in 1905 out of Irrigation fines, viz., Nochchimoddai, Pampaimadu, Mahakachchikodiya, Rasentirankulam, Kodalikkallu, Marutamadu, and Mahamaiylankulam. Out of these Nochchimoddai and Kodalikkallu have been completed, and the other five tanks will be completed within the next two months.

There are eight restored tanks in the Mullaittivu District maintained by the Irrigation Department at an annual cost of Rs. 1,900, viz., Kanakarayankulam, Iratperiyakulam, Vavuniya, Mamadu, Madukanda, Maha Rambaikulam, Vengalachcheddikulam, and Periya Olukkulam. A water-rate of Re. 1 per acre is recovered annually from the shareholders under these tanks, except Vavuniya. A six-feet head of water in Vavuniya tank is always reserved for the needs of the town, and on this account the shareholders are allowed to pay an annual rate of 25 cents per acre. An estimate was sanctioned for inserting a double row of planks in Kanakarayankulam in order to raise the head of water and let it flow at different levels. The work was completed in 1905.

A sum of Rs. 918 was sanctioned for providing a spill and making a bund diversion at Olumadu tank in Karunavalpattu, the shareholders agreeing to repay the cost in ten annual instalments when the work was completed. This work will be taken in hand during the month of February.

The iron work of the masonry sluice in Karuval Puliyankulam was repaired in 1905.

F. BOOTH,
Chief Inspector of Irrigation.

Vavuniya, February 12, 1906.

ANNEXURES.

*Report of the Irrigation Inspector, Mantai.*

WORK on tanks in Mantai North and South, Illuppaikadavai, Perunkali, Panankamam, and Metkumulai pattus was done by the shareholders themselves.

| | |
|---|---|
| Earthwork .. .. .. .. .. | 2,873 cubes |
| Turfing .. .. .. .. | 54 squares. |

The following work was done with commutation money :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Earthwork .. .. .. .. | 308 cubes. |
| Turfing .. .. .. .. | 30 squares. |

Work in tanks in my section was stopped in 1904 by order of Government with a view to opening of channels under Giant's tank by the shareholders themselves. The Irrigation Engineer, Giant's tank, was doing the survey, and somehow or other the scheme fell through, and it has now been decided that the Irrigation Engineer himself and his staff should do the work. From the time the work was stopped the shareholders contended that work on their tank bunds was completed and neglected to work, though labour was called out by beat of tom-tom in July or August, 1905, to resume work on their tanks. The number of days' labour in default is 12,543, and this figure clearly shows that the shareholders neglected and did not like to work, and consequently they were prosecuted and fined. Fines are now being recovered. Those who do not pay the fine will be sentenced to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Shareholders of nine tanks in Mantai North and South have applied for exemption on the score that their tanks are complete. I consider no tanks complete without proper slopes and bunds not built to a certain level. Unsightly curves must be made straight on bunds when practicable. These tanks more or less have work still to be done. The shareholders of Pappamoddai applying for exemption is preposterous, as two-thirds of the bund is not yet complete.

Default work of 1904 by shareholders amounting to 1,495 days' labour, equal to 747½ cubes, was purged by the shareholders themselves in the latter part of 1904.

Default work of 1903, viz., 1,755 cubes and 520 squares turfing, was worked by hired labour and paid from irrigation fines, which is now being recovered from shareholders by prosecuting them.

No tanks breached during the year save Palaikuli, which was not serious, and the breach was stopped without any difficulty in a few hours.

Paddy cultivation in Mantai North and South promises to be fairly good, and cultivation in other pattus is far from satisfactory owing to the proverbially long droughts and the little rainfall we have had during the year in the Mannar District.

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Mannar, January 18, 1906.

W. KEIL,
Inspector of Irrigation.

*Report of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Musali, &c.*

THE number of tanks under restoration in Musali and Nanaddan is 70. The whole division was called upon to do earthwork for 1905. In 1904 all the tanks under Giant's tank were exempted from work, but some tanks had started work before the order not to work was received by them. That work was taken into account for 1905. Under the pretext of poverty the villagers put off doing their work, and in consequence only 1,751 cubes of earthwork were done out of 11,818½ cubes. The defaulters in Nanaddan have been prosecuted and fined. In Musali time was allowed till the end of the year to complete the work. Steps are being taken against the defaulters. Work on the Musali tanks is well advanced, the portions now to be worked on are near the vans; 3,446 cubes of earthwork and 861 squares turfing were done on account of default of previous years in 1905.

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Mannar, January 27, 1906.

V. VRASPILLAI,
Irrigation Sub-Inspector.

*Report of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Nedunkeni.*

IN presenting my annual report for 1905, the year in review is very bad as compared with the previous year in all the works of the tanks. This is greatly owing to the failure of crops caused by the scarcity of rain. People who are well-to-do were able to get their works done by hired labour; others who always performed their own works preferred to work for their bread than doing their tank works. Most of the people, and especially those of Udaiyaur, were entirely supported by the railway works for some time. This is the worst of the years after my taking charge of the division with regard to tank works. The greatest amount of default is from the Jaffna District, and more especially from Tunukkai division in that district. The people of this division are always lazy and neglect to do their works, whether they have a good crop or not. The people of Tunukkai always depend on their tobacco cultivation, which never fails. With all this they neglect to do their tank works.

*Bund clearing.*—This work was satisfactory. In Tunukkai ample time was given to finish the work, and after all the works were done.

*Earthwork.*—As I said before, this work is far from satisfactory. The failure of crops may be mentioned as the chief cause for the greatest amount of default in this work. The restoration of some of the tanks in Melpattu East will be finished in a few years.

*Fine-money works.*—This year no works were done for fine money. This is on account of the very useful scheme of spending this money on deserving tanks.

*Abandoned tanks.*—Two permits have been granted to restore abandoned tanks in Melpattu East under the new conditions. As it was late in the year no works were done.

*Breaches used as spills.*—In most of the tanks in my division old breaches are being used as spills, as the bunds are not strong enough to allow the excess of water to go through the Jothian or older spills. On this ground the people are unable to retain sufficient water for cultivating the whole extents of fields under each tank. It is therefore necessary first to strengthen the bunds and then to fill in these breaches.

In some cases it will take many years' earthwork to strengthen the bunds by the slow progress of work done by the small number of shareholders under each tank. Under these circumstances it is desirable to give Government aid to deserving tanks and to get the amount in instalments.

*Spill chenas.*—In places where the present bunds have become strong enough it is necessary to fill in the breaches which have been hitherto used as spills and to clear the portions of the bunds in jungle, and to open the Jothian or older spills. As these are in jungle in most of the cases and require the total number of days which can be called out under the respective tanks for a year, it will be a great relief to the shareholders if they are given spill chenas. And in this case they can do the annual works under such tanks together with the clearing without much difficulty. I have once before written about this.

A. RAJAKARIAR,
Irrigation Sub-Inspector.

January 25, 1906.

*Report of the Irrigation Inspector, Kilakkumulai North and South.*

THE work done in connection with the restoration of village tanks in Kilakkumulai North and Kilakkumulai South, Sinhalese and Tamil divisions, under my supervision in the year under review compares very favourably with the work done during the past three years, and I am glad to be able to record that although the Tamil villagers as a rule do not take kindly to earthwork, a part of this year's work was actually done by them without entirely depending on outside labour to complete their work. Kilakkumulai North, in which there are 36 working tanks and 19 thavadi tanks, and although the people of this division are usually very backward in attending to their tank duties, they have shown better progress this year. However there is room for improvement in this division. In this connection I might mention that an Udaiyar of some means and influence might be able to do some good, and with the assistance of the District Mudaliyar the people might be brought to a sense of their duty.

The people of this division might buy up 2 or 3-acre blocks of land and plant cocoanuts with much advantage, as I have noticed that the soil below some of the tanks is suitable for this purpose, and the existing trees are bearing very well and they look very healthy indeed.

*Kilakkumulai South, Sinhalese division.*—The work done in this division is all that could be desired. Out of 3,529 days' labour called out on different works, only 7 days' labour was in default, and most of the work was done by the shareholders themselves. At the suggestion of Mr. Booth, the Chief Irrigation Inspector, who arrived in this Province early in the year, the restoration of two important village tanks was undertaken in this division. The Korala of this division, who works in the capacity of overseer, did good work, and the Ratemahatmaya as usual rendered valuable assistance.

*Kilakkumulai South, Tamil division.*—There are 33 working tanks and 15 thavadi tanks in this division, and the work done during the year is satisfactory.

The restoration of an important village tank in this division was undertaken and it was completed during the year. The repairs to a village tank in this division that had breached during the year was undertaken and satisfactorily finished during the course of the year. Owing to scarcity of rain in the whole district the tanks received a very poor supply of water, and consequently the cultivation this year was anything but satisfactory and the villagers were in great distress and want.

E. JULIUS MEURLING,
Irrigation Inspector.

*Report of the Irrigation Inspector, Naducheddikulam, &c.*

THIS year is a very progressive one as regards the earthwork, the only object in view being the completion of tank bunds to retain sufficient water in tanks—sufficient to irrigate the fields under the respective tanks, though famine resulting from scarcity of water has affected the earthwork of some parts of my division, viz., Naducheddikulam and Chinnacheddikulam West.

The annual earthwork that had been called out, done, and in default for the last four years is as under-mentioned, viz.:—

| | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cubes. | Cubes. | Cubes. | Cubes. |
| Called out | 3,222 | 4,517½ | 4,539 | 4,372½ |
| Done | 2,131½ | 2,630 | 4,446 | 3,852½ |
| In default | 1,090½ | 1,887½ | 93 | 520 |

So it is evident from the above that the annual earthwork called out during 1905 is in excess of 1902 by 1,150½ cubes and the earthwork done for 1905 is in excess of 1902 by 1,721 cubes of earthwork, November, 1902, being the time I took charge of this division. Of the 520 cubes of earthwork in default for the year under review, 501 cubes are of default in Naducheddikulam and Chinnacheddikulam West, the other 19 cubes being the default in Chinnacheddikulam East (Tamil and Sinhalese divisions). The excess of 166½ cubes of earthwork called out during 1904 over that of 1905 is only owing to double work called out during 1904, the default being that of 1903. So it is evident from above figures that the work carried on during 1904 and 1905 far exceeded those accomplished in any previous years, both in point of quantity, expedition, and quality of work.

*Tank water.*—Owing to scarcity of rain this year there is not sufficient water in tanks for cultivating the fields, and the few fields that had been cultivated have been abandoned for want of water, except in two or three tanks.

*Tank bed cultivation.*—This year beds of twenty-three tanks had been cultivated in my division, and these twenty-three tanks alone would relieve the people of my division to some extent if they produce a good crop. This also appears to be a failure with the exception of five or six tanks which might produce a nominal crop.

*Udaiyars.*—The Udaiyars take very little interest in my division on tank works, especially the Udaiyar of Naducheddikulam and Chinnacheddikulam West and the Udaiyar of Chinnacheddikulam East, Tamil Division, the Korala of Chinnacheddikulam East, Sinhalese division, being the only headman who takes some interest on tank works.

S. CARTIGESU,
Irrigation Inspector.

## SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

THE most important works of the Irrigation Department lie in the Matara and Hambantota Districts. In the Galle and Matara Districts the smaller irrigation works are in charge of a Sub-Inspector.

*Galle District.*—There is a small work known as the Waggalmodara tidal barrier close to Galle, the object of which was to prevent the sea water rising over the fields in flood time and damaging the same.

As far as I can understand the work has been of very little use. While the barrier excluded the sea water it has also prevented the proper escape of flood water.

I understand however that the Dedduwa works in the Bentota-Wallalawiti korale, which are based on the same lines, viz., the exclusion of sea water with an outlet to take off superfluous flood water, have met with entire success. I have not however been long enough in the Province to express any opinion of my own.

The main object of works in this district appears to be the draining away of superfluous water, and not the storage of water for use in the drier seasons of the year.

I annex reports on the more important irrigation works from my Assistants at Matara and Hambantota.

The Kacheheri,
Galle, March 23, 1906.

C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Government Agent.

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*Annexures.*

MATARA DISTRICT.

*Principal works.*—These were maintained in good order and the water-rate was collected without difficulty or default. They are in the immediate charge of the Inspector of Irrigation, who has his headquarters at Hakmana.

*Minor works.*—These are in charge of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Mr. Caspersz, who succeeded Mr. Van Houten, transferred to Dambulla. The revenue of the local Irrigation Committee amounted to Rs. 3,401·63, with which the under-mentioned repairs, additions, and new works were executed :—

| | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Repairs of masonry of Tittamuguna tank | 100 | 0 |
| 2. | Repairs to masonry of Gatara gate | 105 | 0 |
| 3. | Repairs to sea gates at Naimana and Wiraduwa | 95 | 0 |
| 4. | Stop planks for coffer dam of Kamburugamuwa tank | 10 | 50 |
| 5. | Repairs to Nagodawetiya anicut | 159 | 0 |
| 6. | Repairs to Hindeliya tank sluice | 140 | 0 |
| 7. | Repairs to Sultanagoda tank | 95 | 0 |
| 8. | Repairs to masonry of Mahawewa | 70 | 0 |
| 9. | Construction of Mimanadeniya sluice | 518 | 0 |
| 10. | Additions and repairs to Indiwaruwa anicut | 200 | 0 |
| 11. | Repairs to Paraduwa gate | 89 | 0 |
| 12. | Repairs to Maramba tank sluice | 55 | 44 |
| 13. | Repairs to sluice, &c., Yamulla tank | 250 | 0 |
| 14. | Urgent repairs to Rotumba channel | 244 | 71 |
| 15. | Completion of the Galmulla sea gate | 262 | 30 |
| 16. | Repairs to Kumbalgama spill and channel | 120 | 0 |
| 17. | Construction of the Apparekka anicut | 1,023 | 0 |

In addition to these works the following were undertaken and completed from the general fund :—

| | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Repairs to Ginigat amuna | 80 | 0 |
| 2. | Stop planking Indiwaruwa anicut | 89 | 0 |
| 3. | Repairs to and planking Goigoda flood outlet | 98 | 0 |
| 4. | Repairs to Tallala sea gate | 29 | 50 |
| 5. | Repairs to Nupe-ela | 72 | 0 |

An estimate amounting to about Rs. 3,000 was framed for the repair of Borala tank, and after some difficulty the proprietors interested agreed to repay the cost of the work in ten annual instalments. The estimate was referred to the Director of Irrigation, who has decided that a re-survey is necessary, and I understand that an officer of the Department is to be sent for the purpose as soon as one can be spared. The work should not be delayed. Meetings of proprietors were held during the year to consider the desirability of restoring Radawewa and Budugedarawewa in the Morowak korale. Both projects were rejected by the proprietors, but as an alternative scheme to the restoration of Budugedarawewa a proposal is under consideration to construct a new tank at Ginnaliya by building a dam across Liwanawila.

The following works were estimated for during the year, and a selection of them will be undertaken during 1906 :—

| | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Construction of Leewana tank in Morawak korale | 1,357 | 0 |
| 2. | Restoration of Radawewa | 1,552 | 50 |
| 3. | Restoration of Budugedarawewa | 630 | 25 |
| 4. | Construction of Rajagalgoda flood outlet | 847 | 0 |
| 5. | Construction of Anandagama flood outlet | 440 | 0 |
| 6. | Distribution gate for Manamanagahakumbura | 211 | 75 |
| 7. | Distribution gate for Dodampekumbura | 118 | 25 |
| 8. | Improvements to Kumbalgama tank | 120 | 50 |
| 9. | Masonry aqueduct over Batuwita main channel | 268 | 75 |
| 10. | Removing rocks at Kalapumodara outlet | 142 | 0 |
| 11. | Masonry aqueduct at Bamburewewa | 125 | 0 |

| | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12. | Repairs to Polwatumodara canal | 75 | 0 |
| 13. | Constructing new gate at Naimana | 234 | 0 |
| 14. | Constructing anicut for Tibottuwawe fields | 575 | 0 |
| 15. | Distributing gate for Ambilla Kanatte fields | 124 | 50 |
| 16. | Culvert at Doondo embankment | 150 | 0 |
| 17. | Culvert at Deyandera embankment | 90 | 0 |
| 18. | Sluice at Uduwe for Pitawella fields | 125 | 0 |
| 19. | Improvements to Venicula flood outlet | 137 | 0 |
| 20. | Repairs to Sultanagoda tank | 77 | 50 |
| 21. | Repairs to Rotumba anicut and channel | 526 | 0 |
| 22. | Urgent repairs to minor works | 575 | 0 |

A proposal for constructing a feeder channel for Pallagama tank and for restoring the bund will be examined and estimated for as soon as the preliminary survey, the cost of which will be met by one of the proprietors interested in the scheme, has been made.

I annex Mr. Caspersz's report :—

The list of irrigation works remains the same as in 1904. Although the Aparekka anicut and Mimanadeniya tank appeared in last year's list, the works were actually taken up and completed under my supervision during 1905. The former work, which cost Rs. 1,023, was taken up in October and satisfactorily completed by the end of the year, notwithstanding that the work was taken up during the most rainy season. Mimanadeniya tank sluice has also been completed in a very creditable manner. These two were about the largest works that were carried out from the Fund of the Irrigation Committee of Matara during 1905. A new flood outlet to cost Rs. 795 is under construction at present.

Since I took up duties as Irrigation Sub-Inspector in charge of Minor Works of this district in July this year, I have been engaged in inspecting proposed works to be taken up during 1906. I have also inspected and estimated for the survey of the Pallegama scheme in the Morawak korale and surveyed and levelled the bund of Pottewella Pahalawewa for proposed restoration.

*Borala tank.*—It is very necessary that the repairs and improvements to the bund and sluices of this tank should be taken up without any further delay. Estimates for the re-forming of the bund and repairs to the sluices of this tank were forwarded to Government by my predecessor, but I am given to understand that as no complete plans of works necessary are available a resurvey of the works necessary will have to be made. I was informed that an Irrigation Engineer would inspect the tank and give me instructions as to field work necessary for framing fresh estimates required for the restoration of the tank.

*Maintenance of irrigation works.*—In general upkeep of works, such as clearing jungle, weeding, uprooting stumps, &c., on bunds of tanks and along channel banks, there is still much room for improvement. In accordance with present system the tanks and channels are allowed to overgrow with jungle and weeds unless the Assistant Government Agent, the Irrigation Officer, or other Officers of Government notice the overgrowth and compel the field owners to clear the same. With the object of minimizing this state of affairs I submitted to the Irrigation Committee, Matara, a proposal of rules for maintenance under village tanks such as are in force in the Central and North-Central Provinces, but I regret to state that the proposed scheme did not meet with the approval of the Irrigation Committee. It is necessary that clearing jungle, weeding, and uprooting stumps principally along all tank bunds and channels should be regularly carried out at least twice during the year, say before each cultivating season commences, and rules to this effect should be framed and passed as early as possible.

Rainfall was equally distributed throughout the year, and the water supply was fairly ample throughout the district. No complaints were made to me with regard to insufficient water supply.

G. COOKSON,
Assistant Government Agent.

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HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that the next great work that should be undertaken in this district is a channel from Liyangahatota anicut on the left bank of the Walawe-ganga, where there is "unlimited water and practically unlimited land." This work will not, however, be undertaken until all the land irrigable under the highly successful channel on the right bank of the river and under the Tissa tanks has been brought under cultivation. Steady progress in the development of both schemes is being made under the supervision of Mr. R. S. Macphail, Irrigation Engineer, Tissa and Walawe. Under the Walawe scheme the work of draining the Beminiyanwila swamp has been taken in hand, and will when completed enable 200 acres of the most fertile land in the district to be cultivated. The draining of the swamp will unfortunately ruin one of the best places in the Island for teal shooting, for the birds breed here in thousands every year.

The following other works have still to be undertaken to complete the Walawe right bank scheme :—

(*a*) A channel to serve Tawaluwila, where there is a considerable area of Crown land awaiting irrigation.

(*b*) The survey of about 200 acres of irrigable land at Lihiniyanara.

(*c*) A culvert on the main road between the 134th and 135th mileposts. This would enable Hungama tank to be filled with water from the Walawe river, and irrigate about 35 acres of paddy land.

It is estimated that about 1,600 acres of irrigable land still remain uncultivated under the Tissa tanks. About 500 acres of this extent has not been surveyed. Two other blocks of 500 and 200 acres have been surveyed, but not advertised for sale. Four hundred acres were put up for sale but found no bidders at the upset price fixed by the Assistant Government Agent. This land will be re-advertised for sale at an early date.

The bund of Tissa tank breached in January, but was promptly repaired before much damage had been done to the works or crops. In December an Irrigation Superintendent, Mr. B. de Zilva, was appointed, one of his principal duties being to carefully supervise the issue of water and prevent it being wasted by the cultivators.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 70,000 has been sanctioned under the head "Irrigation Extraordinary" for a scheme on the right bank of the Kirinde-oya. The scheme, if found practicable, will, I understand, greatly enlarge the present contour of the tank at Wirawila, and submerge the resthouse

there and part of the road from Wirawila to Tissa. A new and shorter trace for a road has already been surveyed. The question whether Kirinde-oya can supply sufficient water for this scheme in addition to filling the tanks, Tissawewa and Yodawewa, on its left bank, will no doubt receive the careful consideration of the Director of Irrigation. Hitherto the water supply from this river has frequently been found insufficient for the cultivation of the land under those tanks, and the Government Agent of Uva has had to be asked to let down a supply from Sudupanawela anicut to save the dying crops at Tissa.

Mr. De Zilva, Irrigation Superintendent, informs me that an extent of 2,433 acres of land was brought under cultivation for the maha harvest and 2,271 acres for the yala harvest under the tanks mentioned. Fifty-four acres cultivated for maha suffered damage for want of water, and 79 acres in yala were also damaged, apparently owing to the neglect of the cultivators.

The total extent now irrigable under the Tissa tanks is 6,443 acres.

One of the main obstacles to the extension of cultivation is the want of sufficient buffaloes. An effort will be made in August next, in Magam pattu, to kraal a hundred or more wild buffaloes to improve the breed. The arrangements will be made by the local Mudaliyar, Mr. E. R. Wijesinghe.

A statement of the sums recovered as irrigation interest during the past seven years is annexed. There are considerable arrears to be recovered under Tissa and Udukiriwila tanks and the Mandaduwa channel. This is due to recoveries having been delayed pending the preparation of specifications. To avoid further delay I have given instructions for the prompt recovery of these arrears under the old lists or specifications. When the new specifications are completed it is anticipated that a considerable extent of land will be added to that now liable for the payment of irrigation rates. A great part of the increased revenue thus obtained will be a result of the careful attention of the irrigation clerk, Mr. Wickramasuriya.

Irrigation Recoveries.

| Name of Irrigation Work. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Tissa .. | 279 78 | 316 77 | 288 59 | 355 72 | 297 68 | 1,419 37 | 1,124 50 |
| Walawe-ganga .. | 613 74 | 3,113 75 | 244 75 | 1,533 71 | 2,720 82 | 4,820 55 | 5,785 52 |
| Udukiriwila .. .. | 3,399 3 | 2,760 40 | 3,153 60 | 3,069 74 | 3,141 61 | 3,419 68 | 1,605 50 |
| Mandaduwa channel .. | 741 35 | 553 53 | 621 78 | 686 33 | 517 84 | 957 41 | 216 32 |
| Arachchi amuna .. | 211 79 | 142 16 | 142 16 | 141 42 | 141 35 | 145 50 | 142 16 |
| Elpitiya .. .. | 219 49 | 135 49 | 176 12 | 176 4 | 176 96 | 176 96 | 176 96 |
| Total .. | 5,465 18 | 7,022 10 | 4,627 0 | 5,962 96 | 6,996 26 | 10,939 47 | 9,050 96 |

The restoration, improvement, and repair of the village tanks was steadily carried on during the year under the supervision of Mr. E. R. MacDonnell, Chief Irrigation Inspector. That officer's report on the subject is appended :—

*Report of the Chief Irrigation Inspector, Southern Province, on the Hambantota District for the Year* 1905.

In submitting my report on the work done in 1905 I have to report better progress all round. Work was called out on 387 tanks, as against 425 in 1904. Forty-seven tanks were struck off the list for the following reasons :—

26 potawas or field tanks.
8 added to other tanks.
3 no fields under them.
2 private tanks.
1 twice entered.
7 less than one amunam.
9 tanks were added to the list last year.

The following table gives the amount of labour called out and in default in each pattu :—

| | No. of Tanks. | No. of Cubic Yards due. | No. of Cubic Yards done. | Amount of Commutation paid. | No. of Cubic Yards in default. | No. of Cubic Yards done in excess. | Total No. of Cubic Yards done. | Total No. of Cubic Yards in default. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Giruwa pattu | 279 | 21,128 | 6,162 | 6 | 14,966 | 636 | 6,798 | 14,942 |
| Magam pattu | 51 | 10,542 | 3,681 | — | 6,861 | 200 | 3,881 | 6,861 |
| East Giruwa pattu | 57 | 5,444 | 2,573 | — | 2,871 | 832 | 3,405 | 2,871 |
| | 387 | 37,114 | 12,416 | 6 | 24,698 | 1,668 | 14,084 | 24,674 |

In addition to this the following work was done towards wiping off the default work of 1904 :—

*West Giruwa pattu.*

| | | Yards. |
|---|---|---|
| Default of 1904 .. | — | 21,938 |
| By commutation and fines | 9,771 | |
| By earthwork .. | 6,850 | |
| Cancelled .. | 2,858 | |
| | | 19,479 |
| Balance | — | 2,459 |

*East Giruwa pattu.*

| | | Yards. |
|---|---|---|
| Default of 1904 .. | — | 2,472 |
| By commutation and fines | 1,524 | |
| By earthwork .. | 264 | |
| Cancelled | 112 | |
| | | 1,900 |
| Balance .. | — | 572 |

*Magam pattu.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Default of 1904 .. | — | 2,821 |
| By commutation and fines | 786 | |
| By earthwork .. | 702 | |
| | | 1,488 |
| Balance | — | 1,333 |

1903's Default.

The balance outstanding at the end of 1904, 21,112 cubic yards, has been reduced at the end of 1905 to 3,289 cubic yards, and even this would have been wiped off had the cases been promptly attended to.

| The amount of work done in 1905 is therefore— | Cubic yards. |
|---|---|
| For 1903 defaults .. .. .. .. | 17,823 |
| For 1904 defaults .. .. .. .. | 22,867 |
| For 1905 earthwork .. .. .. .. | 14,108 |
| | 54,798 |

*Cases.*—360 earthwork cases were instituted during the year, and of these there are still 64 pending. Twenty-five cases for the default of 1903 are still pending.

One hundred cases were entered during the year under rule No. 19 and Rs. 212·25 recovered. Forty-three cases are still pending. Forty-two cases were entered for minor offences and Rs. 99·25 recovered. Twenty-three cases are still pending.

I must express my surprise at the delay in bringing the irrigation defaulters to trial.

Some of 1903's cases are still pending, and I see very little chance of these ever being taken up. The West Giruwa pattu Mudaliyar first had these cases in hand, but after keeping them for over a year he passed them on to the Muhandiram. The President of the Village Tribunal is the only official who attends to his cases promptly, and he has been of great assistance to me in getting 1904 cases decided. Only 841·39 cubes of earthwork were done during the year by hired labour. I regret that more was not done, but the Sinhalese coolies do not take kindly to earthwork, and we have to do the best we can with them. I hope to be able to report better progress during the current year, as I expect a gang of Tamil coolies later on in the year.

*Vel-vidanes.*—During the year ten Vel-vidanes were dismissed, 1 retired, 1 discontinued, and 8 resigned. These headmen are improving a bit in their duties, but I find that the Vidane Arachchies are rather given to bullying them than is fair and reasonable. They are now called upon by the Vidane Arachchi to furnish lists of chenas cleared, and to do other duties which are the legitimate work of the Vidane Arachchies themselves. This is not as it should be, and I think ought to be stopped. I hope the Assistant Government Agent will notice this as the Vel-vidanes are appointed solely for looking after the cultivation of fields and improvements of the tanks. One or two of the Vel-vidanes have done good work, and I would like to be able to remunerate them in some form or other. The Vidane Arachchies are useless as far as tank work is concerned, and I have had to apply to the Vel-vidanes when correct lists of landowners are required, the lists supplied by the Vidane Arachchies being generally incorrect.

*Overseers.*—These men worked satisfactorily during the year. An extra overseer was allowed me and he has been put in charge of the schemes under the Urubokka and Kirama rivers. There are 62 temporary anicuts under the Kirama and 55 under the Urubokka channels irrigating 3,278½ amunams of land between them.

*Assistants.*—Mr. Ratnayake worked very well during the year. Mr. De Zilva was appointed Irrigation Superintendent of Tissa in November and he was succeeded by Mr. Mutturasah on the 27th November.

J. O'K. MURTY,
Assistant Government Agent.

Hambantota, 1906.

## EASTERN PROVINCE.

THE minor irrigation works of the Eastern Province are in charge of two Sub-Inspectors, Mr. Lyford for Batticaloa and Mr. Nellailingam for Trincomalee District.

The work in the Batticaloa District is far too heavy to be supervised satisfactorily by one officer, and many desirable minor irrigation works are unavoidably put off for lack of the necessary supervision. The matter was mentioned at the Conference of Government Agents in August, and hopes were held out of the appointment of two Irrigation Engineers to this Province to take charge of all completed irrigation works, including the village tanks. These hopes have not yet been realized.

A report by the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, for his district is appended.

2. The annexed returns show the nature and extent of the work done on village tanks during the year :—

Return of Works done on Village Tanks during 1905.

| Pattus. | No. of Tanks undergoing Repairs. | Earthwork. | | | No. of Cement Pipe Sluices supplied. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Quantity required. | Quantity done up to 1904. | Quantity done during 1905. | 12-in. | 9-in. | 6-in. | 4-in. |
| | | Cubes. | Cubes. | Cubes. | | | | |
| *Batticaloa District.* | | | | | | | | |
| Bintenna ... ... | 2 | 975 | — | 746 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Rugam-Eravur ... | 1 | 500 | 290 | 18 | — | — | — | — |
| Koralai ... ... ... | 4 | 1,000 | 400 | 300 | — | — | — | — |
| Manmunai North ... ... | 3 | 600 | 500 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manmunai South ... ... | 4 | 1,400 | 275 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Eruvil-Porativu ... ... | 25 | 2,525 | 887 | — | — | | — | |
| Karaivaku-Nintavur ... ... | 25 | 1,610 | 745 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sammanturai ... ... | 3 | 1,700 | 550 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Akkarai ... ... ... | 33 | 11,000 | 630 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Panama ... ... ... | 5 | 1,180 | 550 | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Trincomalee District.* | | | | | | | | |
| Kaddukkulam Pattu East ... | 11 | 6,473 | 3,161 | 588 | 2 | 3 | 7 | — |
| Kaddukkulam Pattu West ... | 20 | 16,503 | 9,894 | 1,697 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 1 |
| Koddiyar pattu ... ... | 13 | 6,255 | 4,130 | 589 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 3 |
| Total .. | 149 | 51,721 | 22,012 | 3,938 | 10 | 8 | 31 | 4 |

Statement of Expenditure on Repairs, Improvements, &c., on Minor Irrigation Works during 1905.

| No. of Estimate. | Date of Sanction. | Service. | Amount of Estimate or Amount available. | Expenditure. | Balance unexpended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1902. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 17 | Feb. 15 | For the insertion of three kalingulas to village tanks in Eruvil and Akkarai pattus ... | 1,842 0 | 1,791 80 | 50 20 |
| 57 | June 1 | For the manufacture and transport of cement pipe sluices to Galkadawa tank, Trincomalee ... | 110 0 | 4 40 | 105 60 |
| | 1904. | | | | |
| 6/25 | Feb. 20 | For the maintenance of Hagalawewa ... | 33 0 | 31 32 | 1 68 |
| 6/26 | Feb. 20 | For the maintenance of Maha-oya tank ... | 114 0 | 113 68 | 0 32 |
| 30 | April 3 | For providing a door to the bisokotuwa of Kivulakadawa tank ... ... | 166 0 | 158 1 | 7 99 |
| 50 | Aug. 17 | For transporting cement pipes sluices from Batticaloa to Trincomalee ... ... | 91 0 | 90 64 | 0 36 |
| 7/8 | July 19 | For surveying Kurankupanchan tank ... | 107 50 | 105 50 | 2 0 |
| | | Total—Rs. ... | 2,463 50 | 2,295 35 | 168 15 |

Statement of Cement Pipes manufactured and issued during 1905.

| Description of Pipes. | Balance in hand on January 1, 1905. | | | | Manufactured during 1905. | | | | Issued during 1905. | | | | Balance in hand on December 31, 1905. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 12-in. | 9-in. | 6-in. | 4-in. | 12-in. | 9-in. | 6-in. | 4-in. | 12-in. | 9-in | 6-in. | 4-in. | 12-in. | 9-in. | 6-in. | 4-in. |
| *Batticaloa District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horizontal pipes ... | 217 | 254 | 459 | 75 | — | — | — | — | 27 | 102 | 12 | 16 | 190 | 152 | 447 | 59 |
| Vertical pipes ... | 44 | 73 | 149 | 582 | — | — | - | | 3 | 34 | — | — | 41 | 39 | 149 | 582 |
| Junction blocks ... | 7 | 9 | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | 7 | 5 | 20 | — |
| *Trincomalee District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horizontal pipes... | — | — | 6 | 14 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 14 |
| Vertical pipes ... | — | — | 53 | 143 | 3 | 34 | — | — | 3 | 34 | — | — | — | — | 53 | 143 |
| Junction blocks ... | — | 25 | 183 | 357 | 27 | 102 | — | — | 27 | 123 | — | — | — | 4 | 183 | 357 |

Statement of Crown Tanks in the Eastern Province being restored under Circular No. 59 of 5th June, 1901.

| Pattus. | No. of Tanks undergoing Restoration. | The Extent of Land irrigable if restored. | Earthwork. Total Quantity required. | Earthwork. Quantity done up to 1905. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Batticaloa District.* | | Acres. | Cubes. | Cubes. | |
| Akkarai ... ... .. | 1 | 200 | 300 | 50 | — |
| Eravur ... ... ... | 1 | 1,000 | 500 | — | — |
| *Trincomalee District.* | | | | | |
| Koddiar ... ... ... | 4 | 220 | 2,500 | 716 | — |
| Total ... | 6 | 1,420 | 3,300 | 766 | — |

3. The work done under Circular 59 of 5th June, 1901, was practically nil. The truth is that the inhabitants of the "Vannam" and Bintenna, where most of the ruined tanks are found, are unable to do the work of restoration.

4. I have therefore determined to undertake from the balance of the Irrigation Fine Fund the restoration of some of the most useful of these abandoned tanks, and endeavour to settle people under them.

In 1905 two such tanks in Bintenna, Kuda Siyambalagaswewa and Dambawinna, were partially restored at a cost of Rs. 922·35.

I have leased land under Kuda Siyambalagaskandiya to poor Sinhalese at 50 cents an acre, and during my circuit in December I saw a fairly promising crop. I expect this work will be a success.

Unapana, a small tank near Kallodai, which was restored by the Wesleyan Mission for Veddas, has been deserted. I have however received applications from people of Pallegama for the lease of the land, and I expect there will be a small settlement there next year.

The above tanks were mentioned in last year's report.

5. The bund of Puliyankulam in Sammanturai pattu was cleared and an estimate prepared for its restoration. Tenders have been called for the earthwork, and work will commence after the rainy season. This work too is to be paid for from the Irrigation Fine Fund.

Other works undertaken from the Irrigation Fine Fund were :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Three kalingulas in Eruvil pattu .. .. .. | 1,653 | 95 |
| An irrigation sluice in Samanturai pattu .. .. | 339 | 45 |
| Re-building a kalingula at Ammankovilkulam in Manmunai South .. | 146 | 25 |
| A distribution sluice at 33rd mile, South Coast road (work carried out by the Public Works Department .. .. | 1,300 | 0 |

A separate report for Trincomalee District is annexed.

E. F. HOPKINS,
Government Agent.

Batticaloa Kachchéri,
February 3, 1906.

TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.

THE ordinary yearly labour on the 44 village tanks of this district was called out; and out of 3,546 cubes of earthwork due 2,980 cubes were completed, the rest being in arrears. Steps have been taken to prosecute the defaulters.

The following special works have been done during the year towards the improvement of village tanks :—

*Koddiyar pattu : Kirankulam in Anaitivu.*—The end of the bund near the spill is washed off every year by the Verugal-ganga floods and is filled up by the villagers every time to keep in a sufficient quantity of water to irrigate the fields, at a great cost to them, and consequently they feel reluctant to do earthwork on the bund. The matter of effecting an improvement on the tank was brought forward and is under consideration.

Estimates were sanctioned for transport of cement pipes to Naianthaikulam and Maraveddaikulam, and the pipes were transported to the tanks.

*Kaddukulam East.*—Similar estimates were sanctioned for transport of cement pipes to Vadalikulam and Tiriyaikulam, and the pipes transported to the tanks.

*Kaddukulam West.*—Similar estimates were sanctioned and pipes transported to Gomerasankadawa, Eramadu, and Kalkadawa.

An estimate for Rs. 166 for a sluice with stop planks was sanctioned to regulate the flow of water through the bisokotuwa for Kivulakadawa tank, and was constructed by the Irrigation Engineer from irrigation funds at a cost of Rs. 158·01 ; the tank is now in working order.

*Tamblegam pattu : Kurankupanchan tank.*—Application was made to restore the tank. An estimate for Rs. 140 was sanctioned for the survey. The tank was surveyed and levelled and plans and sections were prepared and forwarded to the Director of Irrigation.

F. H. PRICE,
Assistant Government Agent.

Trincomalee Kachcheri,
January 9, 1906.

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*Report on the Restoration of Abandoned Crown Tanks in Trincomalee District for* 1905.

*Maravaddaikulam in Pallikudiyiruppu.*—29 cubes of earthwork has been done during the year. The work due for 1904 was completed, that for 1905 (50 cubes) was in arrears on the date of last inspection in December. The permit-holders since report completion.

*Alankulam in Sampur.*—40 cubes of earthwork was done during the year. The default earthwork for 1904 is completed, 17 cubes of earthwork is credited for work due for 1905, leaving a balance of 133 cubes to be done for the year.

*Naianthaikulam in Sampur.*—The work for 1905 has been completed, 78 cubes of earthwork was done during the year. This is in advance for 1906.

*Mailimalaikulam in Chenaioor.*—150 cubes of earthwork was done in this tank during 1905, 90 cubes of earthwork due for 1905, and 60 cubes being default work of 1904.

F. H. PRICE,
Assistant Government Agent.

Trincomalee Kachcheri,
January 9, 1906.

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NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

I TOOK up duties in the Province on the 18th January, 1905. Almost all the village tanks appear to have been undertaken without the preliminary contours, levels, and surveys required ; it did not matter much where the tanks were situated far apart from each other, but where situated close to one another, as in parts of Hiriyala, Dewamedi, and Katugampola hatpattus, the omission was very serious. Enormous quantities of work were exacted from poor field owners only to find at completion, generally eight or ten years after commencement, that the tank not only submerges the fields of the tanks immediately higher up, but also portions of land sold within the contour of the tanks, now perhaps an estate of cocoanuts eight or ten years old. Petition after petition follows, and no compromise being possible, it results in the lowering of the wana two, three, or more feet, and the tank, after all the work, is rendered almost useless.

2. More than 50 per cent. of the iron sluice gates have worn out and are a source of continual leakage. Pipe sluice horizontals have not always been laid to reach the outer toe of the bunds ; in some cases they stop short by so much as 8 feet, and no masonry is provided to prevent scour at outlet.

3. The charge of Irrigation Sub-Inspector Mr. Schokman was so enormously out of proportion to those of the other three in the Kurunegala District, that I had to re-arrange their charges, by which Mr. Schokman was stationed at Anamaduwa and Mr. Thalayasingham at Hettipola from August.

4. The Irrigation Sub-Inspector at Battulu-oya was found to be making such unsatisfactory progress with the works that he was reported and removed from the Province in October, but I regret to state that the man sent to succeed him was found to be worse than his predecessor, and he too was reported ; and in consequence the progress in this division has been very slow. In reality it is the Gansabhawa that is responsible for progress ; in the Chilaw District especially, unless the Presidents cordially co-operate with the Irrigation Officer, progress cannot be assured. They must report the absence of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector on case days, avoid long postponements, fine defaulters such sums that will rouse them up to work, and get at every absent defaulter.

5. Tanks completed during the year :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Kurunegala District | 11 |
| Chilaw District | 26 |
| Total | 37 |

| | Cubes. |
|---|---|
| Earthwork contributed in Chilaw District | 18,924 |
| Earthwork contributed in Puttalam District | 8,584 |
| Earthwork contributed in Kurunegala District | 7,631 |
| Total | 35,139 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of tanks that breached in Kurunegala District | 3* |
| Number of tanks that breached in Chilaw District | 2 |

* Have been repaired since.

A masonry spill for the Kirindigalle tank was built at the field owners' expense.

Number of tanks provided for the first time with pipe sluices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Kurunegala District | 3 |
| Puttalam District | 12 |
| Total | 15 |

6. The 1,213 completed tanks were fairly maintained as far as funds permitted, as under :—

50 cubes of rock blasted in three tanks ; 4 sluice doors newly cast ; sluice fittings of three tanks repaired ; sluice stop planks, &c., supplied to thirteen tanks ; and masonry of sluices, &c., repaired on eight tanks.

Rs. 241·62 recovered and remitted to Director of Irrigation, being value of pipes issued for broken ones.

*Migalawe.*—Migalawe was visited in March and an estimate for Rs. 5,600 submitted providing for two sluices and a masonry spill wall giving 12 feet head of water, the required earthwork in bund formation and spill cutting to be performed by the villagers free. This work was proposed to be undertaken to assist the villagers, but a survey of the capacity of the tank and the irrigable extent under it being required to be known to arrive at the correct financial probabilities of this work, correspondence passed from May to September to secure an officer to do the job, and failing in the endeavours Irrigation Sub-Inspector Weeraperuma was detailed for the work on the 16th November and has not been completed yet ; and I must not omit to mention that he has not done a stroke of his usual work in the village tanks, and many works are kept back till he completes this survey. It is most imperative that a spare man should be allowed to this Province, as there are heaps of surveys and important schemes kept back year after year for want of such a help.

(1) An estimate for Rs. 555 has been approved for building an anicut across the Kuḍa-oya in Arakiyala in Katugampola hatpattu, on the understanding that the field owners pay half the cost and the rest from irrigation fines, and I believe this is to be undertaken as a minor irrigation work. This work will be put in hand at once.

(2) Galamuna in Amunakole in Dambedeni hatpattu. An estimate for Rs. 820 for an anicut has been prepared and the people are willing to pay for same. Will be put in hand as soon as approved by the Director of Irrigation.

(3) Welakumbura bemma in Katugampola hatpattu. Unlike other anicuts, this is to serve in impounding water to the fields above it and to regulate the depth of water ; with which the people are anxious to combine a bridge for cart traffic. An estimate will shortly be submitted.

(4) Anicut across the Ambara-ela. Estimate amounted to Rs. 4,250 ; greatly in excess of what was expected for the 28 amunams of fields under it, and hence dropped.

(5) Magulagama bemma. Mr. Goonewardene reported that the cost of the bemma or masonry required will be out of all proportion to the benefit derived.

(6) Kaliyawardana Gorakagaha bemma, reported by Mr. Goonewardene as being attended to under the village tank work, and need not therefore be taken up under minor irrigation works.

(7) The amunas required across the Bu-ela stream reported upon by Mr. Goonewardene were dropped, since the people concerned did not want to pay.

I give in the Appendix the following statements :—

(1) Statement of Tanks completed during the year 1905.
(2) Statement of Expenditure during the year 1905.
(3) Statement of Manufacture and Distribution of Cement Pipes during the year 1905.
(4) Statement of Tanks and Channels on December 31, 1905.
(5) Statement of Number of Acres under cultivation in the North-Western Province.

M. SANMUKAM,
Chief Irrigation Inspector.

*Appendix.*

(1) Statement of Number of Tanks completed up to 1904, the Number completed in 1905, and the Tanks remaining to be completed.

| No. | Irrigation Divisions. | Total number of working Tanks. | Number of new Tanks added to the List. | Total. | Number completed up to 1904. | Number completed in 1905. | Total number completed up to date. | Number struck off the List. | Number remaining to be completed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Wanni Hatpattu .. | 562 | 2 | 564 | 557 | — | 557 | 1 | 6 |
| 2 | Dewamedi Hatpattu .. | 252 | — | 252 | 250 | 1 | 251 | — | 1 |
| 3 | Katugampola Hatpattu .. | 130 | — | 130 | 115 | 8 | 123 | — | 7 |
| 4 | Hiriyala Hatpattu .. | 150 | — | 150 | 144 | 2 | 146 | — | 4 |
| 5 | Weudawili Hatpattu .. | 12 | — | 12 | 12 | — | 12 | — | — |
| 6 | Chilaw District .. | 146 | — | 146 | 26 | 26 | 52 | 11 | 83 |
| 7 | Puttalam District .. | 122 | — | 122 | 109 | — | 109 | — | 13 |
| | Total .. | 1,374 | 2 | 1,376 | 1,213 | 37 | 1,250 | 12 | 114 |

(2) Statement showing Estimates sanctioned and Expenditure incurred during the Year 1905.

| No. of Estimate. | Date of Sanction. | Service. | Amount of Balance brought forward from 1904. | Expenditure in 1905. | Balance. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901. | *Balances brought forward from* 1904. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 175 | July 2 | For building three masonry sluices and inserting three cement pipe sluices in village tanks in Kurunegala District ... ... | 257 88 | 31 20 | 226 68 | Completed |
| | 1904. | | | | | |
| 59 | June 14 | For the manufacture of cement pipes to replace those missing and damaged in sluices in village tanks | 588 0 | 577 50 | 10 50 | do. |
| 60 | do. | For the manufacture of cement concrete pipes for sluicing twenty-one village tanks in Puttalam District ... ... | 588 88 | 584 42 | 4 46 | do. |
| 62 | June 18 | For repairing and improving the irrigation channel at Mahauswewa ... ... | 325 0 | 279 50 | 45 50 | do. |
| | | Total | 1,759 76 | 1,472 62 | 287 14 | |
| | | *Estimates sanctioned during the year* 1905. | Amount of Estimate. | | | |
| 3 | 1905. Feb. 6 | For transporting cement pipes from the Factory at Kurunegala to the Guardian's quarters ... | 43 0 | 33 20 | 9 80 | do. |
| 37 | | For certain urgent repairs to Meddeketiya tank... | 199 0 | 181 69 | 17 31 | do. |
| 49 | May 31 Aug. 15 | For opening a branch channel under Mahauswewa ... ... ... | 1,250 0 | 137 63 | 1,112 37 | Work in progress |
| | | Total ... | 1,492 0 | 352 52 | 1,139 48 | |

(3) Statement of the Manufacture and Distribution of Cement Concrete Pipes during the Year 1905.

| Particulars. | 12-in. Junction Blocks. | 12-in. 2-ft. Pipes. | 12-in. 1-ft. Pipes. | 9-in. Junction Blocks. | 9-in. 2-ft. Pipes. | 9-in. 1-ft. Pipes. | 6-in. Junction Blocks. | 6-in. 2-ft. Pipes. | 6-in. 1-ft. Pipes. | 4-in. Junction Blocks | 4-in. 2-ft. Pipes. | 4-in. 1-ft. Pipes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance in stock on January 1, 1905 | 5 | 80 | 175 | 6 | 17 | 150 | 20 | 486 | 359 | — | 73 | 12 |
| Made during the year ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 23 | 1150 | 375 | 2 | 65 | 200 |
| Total ... | 5 | 80 | 175 | 6 | 17 | 150 | 43 | 1636 | 734 | 2 | 138 | 212 |
| Issued to village Tanks during the year | — | 33 | 6 | 3 | — | 13 | 22 | 695 | 686 | — | 11 | 76 |
| Balance in stock on January 1, 1906 | 5 | 47 | 169 | 3 | 17 | 137 | 21 | 941 | 48 | 2 | 127 | 136 |

(4) Statement of Tanks and Channels in charge of the Government Agent, North-Western Province, on December 31, 1905.

| | |
|---|---|
| Works restored and maintained by Government :— | |
| Tanks ... ... ... ... ... | 8 |
| Channels ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Village tanks and channels :— | |
| Tanks (completed) ... ... ... ... | 1,250 |
| Tanks (in hand) ... ... ... ... | 114 |

(5) Statement of the Number of Village Tanks restored or partially restored and the Number of Acres cultivated under them.

| District. | Number of Village Tanks restored or partially restored. | Number of Acres cultivated. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kurunegala ... | 1,107 ... | 85,392 ... | 1 struck out. |
| Puttalam ... | 122 ... | 3,350 ... | — |
| Chilaw ... | 135 ... | 7,873 ... | 1 struck out. |
| Total ... | 1,364 | 96,615 | |

## NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

OPERATIONS under this head are carried out as regards the larger works by the Director of Irrigation and his staff; as regards village works by the Government Agent and a staff of Inspectors, assisted by the advice of a trained officer of the Irrigation Department.

At the beginning of the year the chief works of construction in hand other than mere maintenance were—

(1) Nachchaduwa.
(2) Mahagalkadawala.
(3) Sangilikanadarawa.

Of these, work was stopped on the second early in the year. There is no doubt this was a sound step, since it was waste to lock up money in an expensive work of reconstruction, when those already constructed were not being utilized or required development to make them answer their full purpose.

Sangilikanadarawa was finished during the year and land under it is now available. About 240 acres have been allotted to private individuals as compensation for work done by them. The land is close to the North road and 4 miles from Madawachchiya station.

Nachchaduwa bund has been finished and the spill partially constructed; but it is not intended to hurry completion of the latter, as the bund should settle. When completed it will receive the water of the Malwatu-oya and supply it by a new channel to irrigate land direct and to feed the city tanks of Tissawewa and Basawakkulama through the lower part of the Yoda-ela, and also send a supply to Nuwarawewa, the level of which is being raised.

In addition to the foregoing, considerable progress was made in ascertaining the possibilities of improving the utility of existing works.

A preliminary trace was run from Nuwarawewa to Mahagalkadawala and the feasibility of constructing a channel between these two points ascertained. This channel will start from a new high-level sluice and supply some twenty village tanks, and passing Mankadawala discharge its surplus water into Mahagalkadawala, should work on that tank be again taken up.

An extension of the channels from the existing high-level sluice was also traced, which will enable some 1,300 acres of new land to be irrigated as soon as the Nuwarawewa supply is improved from Nachchaduwa.

A channel from the north end of Sangilikanadarawa was traced to Madawachchiya, so that if the lands under the latter tank are taken up its storage can be supplemented from the former's catchment area.

Nuwarawewa itself is being completed and its capacity increased from 888 million to 1,645 million cubic feet, enough to irrigate an additional 3,500 acres. This tank has an indifferent catchment area and does not fill regularly, but this is being provided for by the connection with Nachchaduwa already referred to.

There is therefore a considerable improvement in the area which can be supplied with water and in which irrigable land is or will be available for cultivation. But for the development of these areas capital and labour are required.

I do not expect to see these lands opened in paddy (though rather that than nothing), as I doubt such a crop having, in these days, much attraction for those who wish to invest largely in an agricultural industry. But both rubber and cocoanuts would probably do well. At Maha-Iluppallama the former is already being grown. The latter can be seen near any tank, growing without any of the care which cultivation on a large scale would secure. Catch crops, while the estate came into bearing, could always be secured with water lands. Labour is, however, a difficulty which must be faced. It cannot be procured locally. The Sinhalese villagers might assist in clearing and do work at odd times, but they could not be depended on when the season for cultivating their own lands come on. There is of course no reason why Tamils should not be utilized as elsewhere. They and Pathans have worked on the construction of the railway and irrigation works. That there would be sickness at first when land was being opened is inevitable. It is not unknown elsewhere. But the conditions would improve each year, and the North-Central Province be no worse than other similar localities in the course of a short time.

During the year the specifications of lands liable to irrigation interest were revised, the general result being an increase of Rs. 1,324·25. It is not possible to arrive at accuracy until the whole of the village lands liable are surveyed—a work involving time and expense, but very desirable. 233 acres 2 roods and 33 perches out of some 8,500 acres paying interest were sold for default, and purchased by the Crown, but the previous owners will in every case be given an opportunity of redemption.

Government decided during the year that the land owners must maintain all the channels under the city tanks except certain important portions, which it preferred to retain in the hands of the Director of Irrigation.

Arrangements were also made to secure for the Yoda-ela in 1906 the labour really due for its maintenance. At the time of its restoration there was no work needed except weeding, and the arrangement by which lands under village tanks benefited should give half the annual labour called out, and those supplied by direct irrigation the whole of their labour, was not acted on. Then when the labour became necessary the right to call it out seems to have been overlooked and the maintenance, other than weeding, left to the Irrigation Department at Government expense. A considerable saving should be effected by these changes, the rough figures being on Yoda-ela Rs. 2,000, under city tanks Rs. 2,000, and for improved specifications Rs. 1,000.

So far I have dealt with works in direct charge of the Irrigation Department. Before passing on to those independent of the large works I may here refer to those village tanks supplied by the Yoda-ela. Of these there are 67, with an irrigable area of 3,070 acres. On account of these tanks and land directly irrigated, 36,935 days' labour was called out, and 34,837 performed (chiefly on the tanks), equivalent to 1,451 mulu katties of work. This however was not all done in earthwork, much of it being labour employed in weeding, gravelling, turfing, &c.

The actual labour called out for earthwork was equivalent to 530½ mulu katties, and of this 504 was performed in addition to 116 arrears of 1904. There has been a great improvement in the default.

The labour contributed does not at first sight compare favourably with that of 1904, but as a matter of fact there was not the same necessity for it. Many tanks are ready for exemption, the earthwork being completed, but before issue of certificate they have to be allowed at least a year to settle.

In connection also with the issue of certificates a question as to the labour on the Yoda-ela might arise, and the villagers might contend that as labour was not called out on the tank beyond what was needed for mere maintenance, no more could be called out on the Yoda-ela. The condition of the latter work should therefore be brought up to the same level as that of the tank bund so that sufficient labour may be available.

Communications between the Yoda-ela and tanks are being quietly improved, and Rs. 1,250 was spent on repairs through the Irrigation Department. There were 102 irrigation cases in the year, of which 95 were disposed of and 15 appeals, of which 10 were affirmed.

There is a great tendency to waste of water on the part of cultivators, a fault which it is most difficult to check. The restoration of the Yoda-ela created a belief that they could have unlimited water when they liked it. As a matter of fact the proper function of Kalawewa is to supplement shortage for one crop. Before it was restored tanks on that side of the Province had to depend on rain, and the "maha" was the usual crop, with perhaps a small and casual "yala." But now, though many tanks get rain enough to cultivate a full maha, the field owners prefer to wait for a yala, which they consider more remunerative, but which involves waste of the rain supply, and its being made good from Kalawewa just when the dry weather begins and there is most wastage. For years the matter was not serious, but with the purchase of new land and consequent increased cultivation, Kalawewa water must be carefully preserved.

I now come to the village tanks which are independent of any Government work. Of these there were 1,421 in addition to those in the Yoda-ela system. The difference from the figures of 1904 is explained by errors detected since, and some additions. Of these, certificates for 397 have been issued, and 265 more are ready for exemption; but certificates will not be issued till the work has finally settled, villagers thinking that a breach of faith is committed if earthwork to raise or make good defects is called out after issue of certificate. As I am most unwilling to have any doubt cast on the *bonâ fides* of the exemption from work other than pure annual maintenance, the certificates must wait till time has shown the sufficiency of the work.

The tanks, being restored on permit under Circular No. 59 of June 5, 1901, are all being carefully examined and the permits closed, by sale of land in compensation where fair work has been done or by absolute cancellation where no satisfactory progress has been made. Out of 212 issued 72 only are now in force, and of these in only about 20 are the holders likely to receive compensation. The tanks which were being treated as village tanks by virtue of a small purchase of Crown lands are also receiving attention and the case of each is being considered. The fact of calling out labour under communal rules creates a communal interest, and it is the rule to allow the community or village (*i.e.*, shareholders) to buy irrigable land under any tank in which they have an interest in perference to any outside villager. It is therefore important that an interest should not be created in large blocks of Crown land, owing to purchase of a small area and the subsequent calling out of labour on the bund, which would affect the disposal of the available Crown land.

Nine thousand eight hundred and fifty mulu katties, equivalent to 470,640 cubic yards, of earthwork were called out, of which 6,147 was contributed and 3,658 was in default. In addition, 3,644 mulu katties were contributed on account of previous defaults, 81½ worked off and paid for from fines, and 67 given in excess, a total of 9,879 mulu katties—a slight increase on 1904.

For other defaults of 1904 not made good in work fines amounting to Rs. 3,977·14 were recovered in the Gansabhawas equivalent to 330 mulu katties. This is a most unsatisfactory item, as it involves the Department having to try to get the work done if the defaulters do not apply to do it, and as the work is scattered all over the country in small quantities, its execution and the supervision of the expenditure are most difficult.

Only seven tanks breached during the year, all being incomplete works newly taken in hand.

Considerable attention was paid to communications from tank to tank in order to secure the surplus water of such as had good catchment for those with defective supplies. This will, as the tanks are completed, be the chief work in the Province, linking up the tanks so as to receive every available drop of water, and naturally following on the completion of the tanks themselves to a condition of security.

Details of these works would be of no special interest, important though they are to the villagers concerned. Where they involve masonry or other works, *e.g.*, bridges being constructed on roads, the work has been paid for from earthwork fine balances.

The very large balances standing in the Kachcheri on account of fines imposed for default of earthwork or breaches of irrigation rules have been taken in hand and provision made to utilize them.

From appropriated fines, *i.e.*, those from which earthwork on tanks has to be paid for, Rs. 1,200 was spent and Rs. 700 is due on agreements. But there is still a balance of some Rs. 10,474·43 under this head.

From unappropriated fines Rs. 3,741 was spent, and votes have been taken which will reduce the balance to Rs. 3,000, of which a portion is needed for transport of pipes. This is the only item in the expenditure I propose to refer to. I found many tanks with defective sluices and had a list of the requirements of all tanks in the Province made. Provision has now been made for making good all deficiencies and keeping a reserve.

In Tamankaduwa some of the tanks are in charge of the Government Agent's irrigation staff, but the Revenue Officer is in charge of 48 so-called tanks. But work is not regularly enforced on some, as they are hardly tanks in the ordinary sense, being rather depressions filled by the overflow of the Mahaweliganga. Work is actually done only on 25, and on these 189 mulu katties was called out and 132 done. These tanks should all be under the Irrigation Sub-Inspectors.

The general position of irrigation in the Province is satisfactory. Every year the condition of the village tanks is improving and the demands on the villager in making good the defects of years of neglect are being reduced. The work which if done in time, would have represented only one or two days a year per man, has accumulated to such an extent that to secure any appreciable result a good many days'

labour must be enforced. Those who have obtained the benefit of their work now see its advantages, but there are tanks which still require a great deal of work, and while every effort is made to consider the conditions of each, and to keep the work within moderation, the shareholders must contribute a considerable amount of annual labour. But this amount will decrease yearly, and with it the need for prosecution until there should be only as a rule maintenance required. If the villagers neglect this they will richly deserve any punishment they get.

C. D. VIGORS,
Government Agent.

Anuradhapura Kachcheri,
March 7, 1906.

## PROVINCE OF UVA.

1. *Small irrigation works.*—A sum of Rs. 1,000 was placed at the disposal of the Government Agent to be expended at his discretion on small irrigation works costing not more than Rs. 100 each. The amount available for expenditure was Rs. 970, a sum of Rs. 30 being deducted for the Transport Fund. The work done during the year under this vote is specified below :—

| No. | Village. | Divisional No. | Works. | Expenditure. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | — | — | Pay of overseer, minor irrigation works | 43 | 22 |
| 2 | Kumbukwela | 33 | Cement pipe sluice, Etanwelawewa | 38 | 0 |
| 3 | Galaniyagama | 37 | Blasting rocks, Damunugahakumbure-ela | 10 | 0 |
| 4 | Gonnekumbura | 52 | Blasting rocks, Gannekumbure-ela | 20 | 0 |
| 5 | Gawaranmana | 49 | Building a masonry wall, Kariyawalla-ela | 20 | 0 |
| 6 | Harakgamakanda | 49 | Blasting and fixing iron rods, Padinawela-ela | 10 | 0 |
| 7 | Do. | 49 | Widening and deepening the channel and fixing round iron, Holmankandure-ela | 15 | 0 |
| 8 | Palugawa town | 50 | Cement pipe sluice, Wilson's School | 9 | 75 |
| 9 | Palugawa | 50 | Cement pipe sluice, Handunbokkewakkada | 9 | 90 |
| 0 | Welimada | 48 | Building a retaining wall, Welimadamaha-ela | 40 | 0 |
| 11 | Kotakitulegama | 60 | Spouting, Yombuatte-ela | 20 | 0 |
| 12 | Pidakumburegawa | 60 | Spouting, Pidakumbure-ela | 20 | 0 |
| 13 | Hingurugamuwa | 60 | Blasting rocks, Uda-oya-ela | 5 | 0 |
| 14 | Mirahawatta | 60 | Blasting rocks, Mirahawatte-ela | 5 | 0 |
| 15 | Nawelagawa | 59 | Blasting rocks, Itawelarawe-ela | 50 | 0 |
| 16 | Palugama | 50 | Building two retaining walls, Agatakumbure-ela | 98 | 76 |
| 17 | Gawaranmana | — | Building a rubble masonry retaining wall, Kande-ela | 40 | 0 |
| 18 | Dimbulava | 38 | Blasting rocks and building a rubble masonry retaining wall, Kumburagedera-ela | 55 | 0 |
| 19 | Ilukwelagawa | 38 | Blasting rocks, Ilukwela-ela | 30 | 0 |
| 20 | Wewegawa | 38 | Blasting rocks, Gamewela-ela | 25 | 0 |
| 21 | Galkotuwa | 38 | Blasting rocks, Galkatuwella | 15 | 0 |
| 22 | Hatkinda | 38 | Blasting rocks and building a rubble masonry retaining wall, Ketakumburearawe-ela | 30 | 0 |
| 23 | Ellegama | 40 | Blasting rocks, Halaba-ela | 10 | 0 |
| 24 | Malwattegama | 39 | Blasting rocks, Malwatte-ela | 15 | 0 |
| 25 | Hatkindagama | 38 | Building a rubble masonry retaining wall, Mulatakumbure-ela | 30 | 0 |
| 26 | Do. | 38 | Blasting rocks and building a rubble masonry retaining wall, Bandarawatte-ela | 29 | 0 |
| 27 | Kindigoda | 38 | Blasting rocks and building a masonry retaining wall in cement, Kirawana-ela | 20 | 0 |
| | | | Total—Rs. | 713 | 63 |

2. *Temple tanks.*—In this Province the relative rights of the temple authorities and of the cultivators under temple tanks do not vary; and all temple tanks at present under restoration are of one class similar to ordinary village tanks. The tenure of land under these tanks and the terms of the cultivation are governed by the entries in the Service Tenures Register. The free grant of a sluice to cultivators under such tanks appears to be in no degree less justifiable than in the case of ordinary village tanks, and it is customary to require villagers to perform earthwork on these tanks in the expectation of getting a sluice free; promise, either expressed or implied, of a sluice free on fulfilment of prescribed conditions is given in every case as a matter of course. The preceding remarks apply only to small temple tanks similar to ordinary village tanks; in the event of the restoration of any large work being undertaken special terms and conditions would have to be considered.

3. A list of the temple tanks at present under restoration is appended :—

| No. | Name of Village. | Divisional Number. | Estimated Area of Bed of Tank. Acres. | Approximate Extent at present irrigated. A. | R. | P. | Further Extent probably irrigable. A. | R. | P. | Year when Restoration began. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tanamalwila | 147 | 25 | 19 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1903 |
| 2. | Komaligama | 147 | 20 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 3. | Bodagama | 147 | 32 | 19 | 2 | 24 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 4. | Migaswewa | 147 | 24 | 17 | 2 | 24 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 5. | Nikawewa | 147 | 20 | 7 | 2 | 24 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 6. | Kudawewa | 147 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1903 |
| 7. | Avariyapelessa | 148 | 20 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1903 |
| 8. | Niyandagala | 148 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 9. | Suriyara | 148 | 15 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 10. | Nika-ara | 148 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1904 |
| 11. | Angunakolapelessa | 148 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 1903 |

| No. | Name of Village. | Divisional Number. | Estimated Area of Bed of Tank. Acres. | Approximate Extent at present irrigated. A. | R. | P. | Further Extent probably irrigable. A. | R. | P. | Year when Restoration began. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. | Kalawelgala | 148 | 25 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 13. | Sinukgala | 148*a* | 35 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 14. | Pandikulam | 148 | 25 | 14 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 1904 |
| 15. | Balinawa | 148 | 22 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1904 |
| 16. | Sittarawa | 147 | 50 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 17. | Ihala Penwewa | 144 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 0 | — | | | 1903 |
| 18. | Pahala Penwewa | 147 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 19. | Karawila | 147 | 70 | 6 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 1904 |
| 20. | Detagamuwa | 147 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1904 |

4. *Village tanks.*—The restoration of village tanks was continued, and some work was done on twenty-three of these tanks (five in Wellassa, three in Buttala, and fifteen in Wellawaya).

5. *Crown (abandoned) tanks.*—A list of these tanks at present under restoration is appended :—

| No. | Village. | Divisional No. | Name of Tank. | Work done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Medabedda | 5 | Olaganwewa | Bund turfed |
| 2 | Miyalagala | 114 | Malalla Eliya | Earthwork |
| 3 | Nilawabedda | 115 | Nungahamandiya | Jungle cleared |
| 4 | Kimbulawela | 128 | Kapukotuwa | do. |
| 5 | Medadiganpelessa | 149 | Medagidanpelessa | Earthwork |
| 6 | Kongahamankada | 149 | Neboda | do. |

6. *Village works.*—The number of channels repaired during the year was 2,420, the number of headmen in control being 446 as follows :—

| | Number of Channels. | Number of Headmen. |
|---|---|---|
| Bintenna | 12 | 20 |
| Viyaluwa | 427 | 42 |
| Udukinda | 625 | 132 |
| Yatikinda | 625 | 84 |
| Wellassa | 421 | 94 |
| Buttala | 124 | 40 |
| Wellawaya | 186 | 34 |
| Total | 2,420 | 446 |

7. *Okkampitiya Yoda-ela.*—The extent of land disposed of under this scheme up to end of 1905 is 811 acres. There is a further extent of about 650 acres of surveyed land which was originally given out on leases but lapsed to the Crown by failure of the lessees to pay instalments. Out of the 650 acres, Government has decided to offer about 550 acres (in one block) for sale, when it is hoped the land will be purchased for rubber cultivation, and to sell the remaining 100 acres (more or less) in small blocks for paddy cultivation. These small blocks are situated in the same tract as the 811 acres already disposed of for paddy cultivation.

8. *Hambegamuwa tank.*—The extent now cultivated under this work is about 140 acres. There is a further extent of about 500 acres of surveyed land, which on Government instructions it is proposed to offer for general sale, reserving only about 30 acres for paddy cultivation.

9. *Horabora tank.*—The extent now cultivated or benefited under this tank is 366 acres. A survey of the further area of land irrigable under this work has just been completed by the Irrigation Department, but the figures are not yet available.

10. *Sudupanawela anicut.*—The extent now cultivated is 203 acres. A further extent of 55 acres has been surveyed on application which will be put up for sale early in 1906.*

Government has decided that this should for the present be the limit of extension of cultivation of land irrigated under this scheme.

11. *Staff.*—The following remarks, with which I fully agree, are repeated from my predecessor's report for 1904 :—

What is wanted is the appointment of an Irrigation Engineer for the Province to take charge of all matters connected with irrigation and to be directly responsible to the Director of Irrigation. There is scope for a great deal of useful work in respect of irrigation throughout Uva, but the present staff under the Government Agent is quite inadequate. In technical matters the Government Agent can do no more than transmit reports to the Director of Irrigation backwards and forwards, and the present staff would be more efficient if they were under the immediate supervision of an Irrigation Engineer on the spot. The works restored and maintained by Government include fifteen tanks and twenty-eight channels ; and there is practically no limit (except money) to the number of further works which might be undertaken under expert advice.

Then there are the village irrigation works, all of them requiring proper supervision and at times skilled repair ; the number of channels alone is 2,420, of an aggregate length of not less than 1,500 miles ; and there are numerous village tanks under restoration. What is required is that the administration of all irrigation matters should be centered in an Irrigation Engineer under the direct control of the Director of Irrigation ; in all questions affecting headmen and the calling out of village labour the Irrigation Engineer would depend on the Government Agent ; in fact, he would have to co-operate with the Government Agent, but he would be responsible to the Director of Irrigation. The volume of work which could be effected under an arrangement of this nature would be considerable ; it would be to the general advantage ; and the expense (the salary of the post would probably be about Rs. 4,000, plus a travelling allowance) would be more than counterbalanced by the benefits accruing.

* The land was put up for sale on 13th February, 1906. Out of 55 acres advertised, 36 acres were sold. The rest found no bidders.

12. *The cement pipe factory* was opened in 1904. In 1905, 176 pipes were manufactured, out of which 92 were issued to different Departments on payment. Seventy-three pipes were issued free for use in irrigation channels. The balance remaining at the end of 1905 was 1,355 pipes. These will be disposed of according to requirements. No further expenditure will be incurred until a considerable quantity of the balance is disposed of. The amount to the credit of the Cement Pipe Fund at the end of 1905 was Rs. 136·68. The factory is in charge of the Irrigation Inspector, Upper Uva, who is responsible for its proper working.

A comparative statement of pipes manufactured and disposed of during 1904 and 1905 is annexed:—

Statement of Pipes manufactured and disposed of in 1904 and 1905.

| | 2 ft. by 2 in. | 2 ft. by 4 in. | 2 ft. by 6 in. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pipes manufactured in 1904 | — | 680 | 664 |
| Pipes manufactured in 1905 | 77 | 99 | — |
| Pipes issued in 1904 | — | — | — |
| Pipes issued in 1905 | 3 | 81 | 81 |

13. *Accounts.*—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,975·55, namely, Rs. 695·84 on works of construction, improvements, and repairs; Rs. 3,509·10 on maintenance; Rs. 23·85 on minor irrigation surveys; and Rs. 2,746·76 on the cost of the staff. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,664·97 was recovered. Details are given in the following statement:—

| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Construction, Improvement, and Repairs.* | | |
| 1. | Cement pipe factory | 292 80 | |
| 2. | Kendala-ela | 108 68 | |
| 3. | Sudupanawela-ela anicut | 30 41 | |
| 4. | Hingurugamuwa-ela | 189 70 | |
| 5. | Irrigation Sub-Inspector's quarters, Bibile | 74 25 | |
| | | | 695 84 |
| | *Maintenance.* | | |
| 1. | Sorabora and Kudawewa | 439 67 | |
| 2. | Sudupanawela-ela anicut | 60 0 | |
| 3. | Hambegamuwawewa | 150 0 | |
| 4. | Okkampitiya Yoda-ela | 1,707 7 | |
| 5. | Gala-oya anicut and elas | 120 0 | |
| 6. | Earthwork Overseer, Upper Uva | 390 0 | |
| 7. | Earthwork Overseer, Lower Uva | 360 0 | |
| 8. | Alut-ela | 282 36 | |
| | | | 3,509 10 |
| | *Minor Surveys.* | | |
| 1. | Hambegamuwawewa | 23 85 | |
| | | | 23 85 |
| | *Salary of Staff.* | | |
| 1. | Irrigation Inspector, Upper Uva | 600 0 | |
| 2. | Messenger | 60 0 | |
| 3. | Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Lower Uva | 692 90 | |
| 4. | Messenger | 120 0 | |
| 5. | Irrigation clerk | 476 66 | |
| 6 | Irrigation clerk (station allowance) | 57 20 | |
| | | | 2,006 76 |
| | *Commuted Allowance.* | | |
| 1. | Irrigation Inspector and Assistant Irrigation Engineer | 500 0 | |
| 2. | Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Lower Uva | 240 0 | |
| | | | 740 0 |
| | | Total—Rs. | 6,975 55 |

14. The recoveries of the year, amounting to Rs. 2,664·97, are included in the particulars given in the appended return of irrigation works, dating from the year 1856, on which Government money has been spent:—

| Name of Work. | Amount recovered during 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| *Bintenna.* | |
| Horaborawewa | 175 39 |
| Udawewa | 34 13 |
| Kudawewa | 64 91 |
| Mahatalawewewa | 14 53 |
| *Wiyaluwa.* | |
| Yapamme-ela | 39 62 |
| Taldena-ela | 35 65 |
| *Yatikinda.* | |
| Yatale-ela | 23 93 |
| Mawela-ela | 4 65 |
| Hingurugamuwe-ela | 53 96 |
| Badulupitiya-ela | 358 8 |
| Alut-ela | 251 74 |
| Kendala-ela | 167 94 |
| Hanwelle-ela | 78 95 |
| Dehigollemaha-ela | 403 39 |
| *Wellassa.* | |
| Gala-oya East ela | 424 64 |
| Gala-oya West ela | 127 84 |
| Nelunwewa | 35 46 |
| Kehellandewewa | 51 15 |
| *Buttala.* | |
| Buttala-ela | 118 79 |
| *Wellawaya.* | |
| Sudupanawela-ela | 199 34 |
| Kalupahana-ela | 0 88 |
| Total—Rs. | 2,664 97 |

Badulla Kachcheri,
March 2, 1906.

L. W. BOOTH,
Government Agent.

## PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

### KOLONNA KORALE WORKS.

THE tanks and channels in this district were maintained and kept in good order during the year. Nothing of a serious character happened during the year, except at Kittulbokke, where a breach of about 22 feet took place during heavy rain. A longitudinal section along the bed of the channel was taken, according to the orders of the Irrigation Engineer, and it was found that this was due to continued siltage; a temporary bund was constructed after a lot of trouble, and water was given to the paddy crops without any delay or loss. It is proposed to have the silt removed this year (1906), which will remove any mishaps of this kind in the future.

*Expenditure on maintenance.*—Out of Rs. 1,500 voted for the works in this district, Rs. 1,339·06 was found necessary.

*Requirements.*—A store for Government articles, such as cement, &c., is urgently required and should be built at Embilipitiya.

### BATUGEDARA CHANNEL.

This channel was maintained and kept in good order during the year. Considerable trouble has been experienced in getting earth for strengthening bunds when necessary, the land owners being reluctant to have earth taken from their lands adjoining the channel. It would therefore be necessary to have a reservation of about 1 chain on both sides of the channel.

*Expenditure on maintenance.*—Out of Rs. 360 allowed for the year, Rs. 202·17 was expended.

### OPENAIKE AQUEDUCT.

Out of Rs. 20 allowed nothing was spent, as this aqueduct is in order.

### KINCHIGUNE CHANNEL.

This channel was maintained and kept in order; a few repairs were done.

*Expenditure on maintenance.*—Rs. 138·90 was spent out of Rs. 180 allowed.

### MULGAMA TANK.

This tank was maintained and kept in order; a few necessary repairs were undertaken.

*Expenditure on maintenance.*—Rs. 17·12 was spent out of Rs. 50 allowed.

### MALWATTE CHANNEL.

This channel was well maintained; the works on this channel are carried out by the land owners.

*Expenditure on maintenance.*—Rs. 130·98 was spent out of Rs. 165 allowed.

### UGGALKALTOTA CHANNEL.

This channel was maintained and kept in order. No damages of a serious nature took place. The guardian of this channel was discharged owing to negligence, and a new man was appointed.

*Expenditure on maintenance.*—Rs. 225·85 was spent out of Rs. 500 allowed.

*Requirements.*—A separate Gansabhawa road is necessary, as the existing road to the villages is along the bund of the channel. Cattle and buffaloes are driven along this bund and over the sluices, which are masonry ones, thereby damaging the masonry of the sluices, which entails a lot of unnecessary expenses.

### RAKWANA-GANGA CHANNEL.

This channel was maintained and kept in order. There were a few breaches owing to heavy rain at Rakwana during the year, which were repaired. The water in this channel does not appear to be enough for its requirements. I believe this will be attended to this year, the Director of Irrigation having visited and inspected the channel.

*Expenditure on maintenance.*—Rs. 229·53 was found necessary for repairs, &c., out of Rs. 500 allowed.

*Requirements.*—This channel runs along the opposite bank of the river, a bridge is urgently required across it. As an instance of its urgency I may mention that on his recent visit the Director had to spend a night in a hut and in wet clothes, not being able to cross owing to the river having suddenly risen owing to heavy rain. This bridge will also be useful to the villagers, of whom a great number live across it.

### IRRIGATION BUNGALOWS.

The three irrigation bungalows were well maintained. The roof of the Uggalkaltota one leaks during heavy rain; the tiles are of a bad sort, and steps will be taken to have them renewed this year.

*Expenditure on maintenance.*—Rs. 273·55 was spent on repairs and salaries during the year out of Rs. 360 allowed.

### HOUSE ALLOWANCE.

Rs. 120 was used for this purpose out of Rs. 120 allowed.

### TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Rs. 360 was spent for this purpose out of Rs. 360 allowed.

### MINOR WORKS DURING THE YEAR.

I was engaged for over five months on special works. The works done during the time are, viz.:—

(1) A few repairs to anicut and aqueduct at Batugedara.
(2) Spill at Kittulbokke.
(3) Bridge over Batugedara channel.
(4) Extension and re-building of spill at Uggalkaltota.

January 3, 1906.

G. B. HONTER,
Irrigation Sub-Inspector.

# APPENDIX C.

## LIST OF THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT STAFF, CEYLON.

| | Station. | Salary. | Allowance. | Date of First Appointment under Government. | Date of Appointment to Present Rank or Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Headquarters.** | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | | |
| H. T. S. Ward, Director of Irrigation... | Colombo ... ... | 12,000 0 | 1,000 0<br>540 0 | May 21, 1876 | May 15, 1900 |
| R. W. Smith, Irrigation Assistant .. | (On leave)... ... | 9,000 0 | — | Sept. 23, 1892 | Jan. 1, 1905 |
| F. J. Tothill, Secretary, Central Irrigation Board and Office Assistant ... | Colombo ... ... | 3,000 0 | — | Oct. 28, 1898 | Jan. 1, 1905 |
| **Irrigation Engineers (20).** | | | | | |
| *Permanent.* | | | | | |
| R. F. Morris ... ... | (On leave) ... | 5,000 0 | 600 0 | Feb. 9, 1900 | March 12, 1903 |
| J. A. Balfour ... ... | Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ... | 5,000 0 | 1,200 0 | Aug. 10, 1900 | Sept. 1, 1903 |
| G. D. Gordon ... ... | Nachchaduwa, N.C. P. ... | 5,000 0 | 600 0 | Nov. 17, 1900 | Nov. 17, 1903 |
| J. H. W. Park (Acting Irrigation Assistant) ... ... | Colombo ... ... | 5,000 0 | 600 0 | Nov. 1, 1900 | Nov. 28, 1903 |
| W. Brown ... ... | Iranamadu, N. P. ... | 5,000 0 | 600 0 | Jan. 10, 1901 | Feb. 5, 1904 |
| G. T. Bradley ... ... | Giant's Tank, N. P. ... | 5,000 0 | 600 0 | Jan. 10, 1901 | Feb. 5, 1904 |
| J. H. Fraser ... ... | Amparai, E. P. ... | 5,000 0 | 600 0 | Jan. 10, 1901 | Feb. 5, 1904 |
| C. F. S. Baker ... ... | Unnichchai, E. P. ... | 5,000 0 | 600 0 | April 26, 1901 | May 22, 1904 |
| N. M. Walker (seconded from Public Works Department) ... | Trincomalee, E. P. ... | 4,000 0 | 600 0 | May 28, 1890 | July 27, 1900 |
| A. Nagamuttu, Crown Tanks, Batticaloa | Sakamam, E. P. ... | 2,500 0 | 600 0<br>540 0 | Jan. 10, 1878 | April 1, 1905 |
| *Temporary.* | | | | | |
| O. W. Henman ... ... | (On leave) ... | 5,500 0 | 600 0 | Dec. 19, 1901 | Jan. 15, 1905 |
| L. P. Emerson ... ... | Iranamadu, N. P. ... | 5,500 0 | 600 0 | Jan. 1, 1899 | Jan. 1, 1905 |
| J. P. Tolland ... ... | Deduru-oya N.W. P. ... | 4,000 0 | 600 0 | Feb. 20, 1903 | Feb. 20, 1903 |
| R. S. MacPhail ... ... | Walawe and Tissa, S. P. ... | 4,000 0 | 600 0 | Feb. 20, 1903 | Feb. 20, 1903 |
| A. R. Scott ... ... | Rugam, E. P. ... | 4,000 0 | 600 0 | Feb. 20, 1903 | Feb. 20, 1903 |
| J. H. W. Gill ... ... | Nachchaduwa, N.C. P. ... | 4,000 0 | 600 0 | Sept. 20, 1904 | Sept. 20, 1904 |
| C. Harward ... ... | Vakaneri, E. P. ... | 4,000 0 | 600 0 | May 6, 1904 | May 6, 1905 |
| B. G. Meaden ... ... | Colombo ... ... | 4,000 0 | 600 0 | Sept. 11, 1905 | Sept. 11, 1905 |
| B. C. Fruhling ... ... | do. ... | 4,000 0 | 600 0 | Nov. 1, 1905 | Nov. 1, 1905 |
| C. Zanetti (Assistant Engineer). ... | Nuwarawewa, N.C. P. ... | 3,000 0 | 600 0 | April 1, 1904 | April 1, 1904 |
| **Irrigation Surveyor.** | | | | | |
| H. C. Berwick ... ... | Vakaneri, E. P. ... | 2,158 40 | 600 0 | July 1, 1884 | July 1, 1900 |
| **Assistant Engineer.** | | | | | |
| A. E. Byrde ... ... | Amparai, E. P. ... | 2,000 0 | 360 0 | Jan. 20, 1902 | Jan. 1, 1905 |
| **Assistant Irrigation Surveyors (10).** | | | | | |
| H. A. E. de Vos ... ... | Wariyapola, N.W.P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | June 1, 1900 | Jan. 1, 1901 |
| P. Murugasoo ... ... | Amparai, E. P ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | July 29, 1901 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| C. A. Leembruggen (Acting Guardian) | Tissa, S. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | July 16, 1902 | Sept. 23, 1902 |
| S. Paramanathan ... ... | Colombo ... ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Sept. 15, 1902 | March 30, 1903 |
| L. E. de Silva ... ... | do. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | April 16, 1903 | Sept. 1, 1903 |
| C. A. Anthonisz ... ... | do. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Oct. 1, 1904 | Oct. 1, 1904 |
| A. Vallipuram ... ... | do. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Aug. 9, 1900 | Jan. 1, 1905 |
| A. J. Capper ... ... | do. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | May 4, 1905 | May 4, 1905 |
| C. V. Lyford ... ... | Batticaloa ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Aug. 14, 1905 | Aug. 14, 1905 |
| T. Allegacone ... ... | Allai, Trincomalee E. P. ... | 720 0 | 240 0 | Dec. 11, 1905 | Dec. 11, 1905 |
| **Chief Irrigation Inspectors (4).** | | | | | |
| E. R. McDonnell (transferred from Public Works Department) ... | Udukiriwila, S. P. ... | 3,360 0 | 1,200 0 | Oct. 11, 1884 | April 1, 1905 |
| F. Booth (transferred from Survey Department) ... ... | Vavuniya, N. P. ... | 3,000 0 | 1,200 0 | Nov. 1, 1888 | Feb. 1, 1900 |
| M. Sanmukam (transferred from Public Works Department) ... | Kurunegala, N.W. P. ... | 3,000 0 | 1,200 0 | Feb. 14, 1867 | April 1, 1905 |
| C. Kanakasuriyam ... ... | Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ... | 2,500 0 | 960 0 | March 1, 1892 | April 1, 1903 |

| | Station. | Salary. | | Allowance. | | Date of First Appointment under Government. | Date of Appointment to Present Rank or Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Irrigation Inspectors (11).** | | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. | | |
| S. Ramalingam ... ... | Iranamadu, N. P. ... | 1,500 | 0 | 480 | 0 | Dec. 1, 1875 | July 25, 1899 |
| A. C. Buttery ... ... | Nuwara Eliya, C. P. ... | 1,500 | 0 | 480 | 0 | June 1, 1883 | Jan. 1, 1900 |
| M. T. Winslow ... ... | Yakalla, N.C. P. ... | 1,500 | 0 | 480 | 0 | Jan. 10, 1878 | Jan. 1, 1901 |
| G. B. de Zilva ... ... | Matara, S. P. ... | 1,500 | 0 | 480 | 0 | Aug. 3, 1901 | Oct. 1, 1902 |
| A. C. Rodrigo ... ... | Tissa, S. P. ... | 1,200 | 0 | 360 | 0 | Aug. 1, 1888 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| C. Muttuvelu ... ... | Colombo ... ... | 1,200 | 0 | 240 | 0 | Nov. 1, 1900 | March 1, 1903 |
| M. A. Vasagam ... ... | Deduru-oya Channels, N.W.P. | 1,200 | 0 | 240 | 0 | Nov. 1, 1900 | March 1, 1903 |
| G. W. Selvadurai ... ... | Badulla Uva ... | 1,200 | 0 | 500 | 0 | Feb. 1, 1891 | April 1, 1905 |
| E. J. Meurling ... ... | Vavuniya, N. P. ... | 1,200 | 0 | 360 | 0 | April 1, 1894 | April 1, 1905 |
| W. Keil ... ... | Chetukulam, N. P. ... | 1,200 | 0 | 360 | 0 | Jan. 23, 1881 | April 1, 1905 |
| (One vacancy) | | | | | | | |
| **Sub-Inspectors.** | | | | | | | |
| FIRST CLASS (13). | | | | | | | |
| G. Hawkins ... ... | Madawachchiya, ... | 1,000 | 0 | 360 | 0 | Dec. 1, 1893 | April 1, 1904 |
| V. Vraspillai, Musali and Nanaddan pattus, N. P. ... ... | Arippu, N. P. ... | 1,000 | 0 | 360 | 0 | Jan. 1, 1871 | June 1, 1896 |
| S. A. Weeraperuma ... ... | Ambanpola, N.W. P. ... | 1,000 | 0 | 360 | 0 | July 1, 1892 | Jan. 1, 1899 |
| J. L. Caspersz ... ... | Matara, S. P. ... | 1,000 | 0 | 360 | 0 | July 1, 1894 | Feb. 10, 1899 |
| P. Siriwardana ... ... | Ratmalagahawewa, N.C. P. | 1,000 | 0 | 360 | 0 | May 20, 1895 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| R. Goonaratnam ... ... | Giant's Tank, N. P. ... | 1,000 | 0 | 360 | 0 | July 4, 1898 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| W. E. Lucas ... ... | Kandy, C. P. ... | 1,000 | 0 | 360 | 0 | May 18, 1896 | Nov. 1, 1903 |
| A. Dirckze ... ... | Nuwarawewa, N.C. P. ... | 1,000 | 0 | 360 | 0 | Aug. 1, 1897 | March 15, 1904 |
| L. Misso ... ... | Deduru-oya Channels, N.W.P | 1,000 | 0 | 360 | 0 | Aug. 1, 1897 | March 15, 1904 |
| J. F. Ratnayake ... ... | Tangalla, S. P. ... | 1,000 | 0 | 360 | 0 | March 3, 1891 | April 1, 1905 |
| S. Cartigesu ... ... | Vavuniya, N. P. ... | 1,000 | 0 | 360 | 0 | March 1, 1899 | April 1, 1905 |
| (Two vacancies) | | | | | | | |
| SECOND CLASS (22). | | | | | | | |
| N. Outschoorn ... ... | Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | April 24, 1899 | April 24, 1899 |
| V. Thalayasingam ... ... | Hettipola, N.W. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | June 1, 1899* | June 1, 1899 |
| A. Rajakariar ... ... | Nedunkeni, N. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | June 15, 1899 | June 15, 1899 |
| W. H. Solomons ... ... | Colombo ... ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | Feb. 1, 1900 | Feb. 1, 1900 |
| V. Nellailingam ... ... | Trincomalee, E. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | March 1, 1900 | March 1, 1900 |
| A. W. Kirthisingha ... ... | Horabora, Uva ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | March 1, 1900 | March 1, 1900 |
| F. S. Muttiah ... ... | Nattandiya, N.W. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | Aug. 22, 1900 | Aug. 22, 1900 |
| P. B. Weerasinghe ... ... | Bibile, Uva ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | Dec. 11, 1900 | Dec. 11, 1900 |
| D. G. Attygalle ... ... | Mihintale, N.C. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | Aug. 1, 1901 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| F. P. Van Houten ... ... | Dambulla, C. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | Aug. 1, 1901 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| G. C. Bartlett ... ... | Unnichchai, E. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | March 1, 1900 | June 1, 1902 |
| C. Schokman ... ... | Anamaduwa, N.W. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | Oct. 1, 1902 | Oct. 1, 1902 |
| P. B. Subramaniam ... ... | Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | Nov. 15, 1902 | Jan. 17, 1903 |
| S. Kylasam ... ... | Mihintale, N.C. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | Feb. 10, 1904 | Feb. 10, 1904 |
| B. C. Somanader ... ... | Giant's Tank, N. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | March 15, 1904 | March 15, 1904 |
| G. B. Honter ... ... | Rakwana, Sabaragamuwa ... | 720 | 0 | 360 | 0 | Dec. 16, 1904 | Dec. 16, 1904 |
| G. K. Spittel (on probation) ... | Colombo ... ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | Dec. 22, 1904 | Dec. 22, 1904 |
| W. A. Collette ( do. ) ... | Unnichchia E. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | Sept. 6, 1905 | Sept. 6, 1905 |
| G. Sampanthan ( do. ) ... | Karachchi, N. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | Oct. 4, 1905 | Oct. 4, 1905 |
| E. L. Van Rooyen ( do. ) ... | Battulu-oya, N.W. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | Oct. 16, 1905 | Oct. 16, 1905 |
| V. Mutturasa ( do. ) ... | Hambantota, S. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | Nov. 1, 1900 | Nov. 25, 1905 |
| **Irrigation Superintendents.** | | | | | | | |
| J. Philips ... ... | Giant's Tank, N. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 360 | 0 | Sept. 1, 1890 | Nov. 1, 1905 |
| B. de Zilva ... ... | Tissa, S. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 240 | 0 | May 1, 1900 | Dec. 1, 1905 |
| **Guardians.** | | | | | | | |
| FIRST CLASS. | | | | | | | |
| R. H. M. Morgan (Sub-Inspector, second class) ... ... | Kalawewa, N.C. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 180 | 0 | June 15, 1899 | Mar. 18, 190 |
| B. C. Somanader (Sub-Inspector, second class acting) ... ... | Giant's Tank, N. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 180 | 0 | — | — |
| G. Devasagayam (Sub-Inspector, second class, Walawe-ganga scheme) | Mamadola, S. P. ... | 720 | 0 | 180 | 0 | Jan. 1, 1893 | June 6, 190 |
| C. A. Lembruggen, Assistant Surveyor, (Acting) ... ... | Tissa, S. P. ... | 720 | 0 | — | | — | — |
| D. Speldewinde (Sub-Inspector, second class, on probation) ... | Deduru-oya channel, Batalagoda, N.W. P. ... | 600 | 0 | 180 | 0 | Sept. 10, 1901 | March 1, 190 |
| A. Ragel ... ... | Irrakkamam, E. P. ... | 600 | 0 | — | | May , 1887 | May , 190 |
| S. E. Scheffer ... ... | City Tanks, Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ... ... | 600 | 0 | — | | April 1, 1904 | April 1, 19 |
| SECOND CLASS. | | | | | | | |
| R. Ludekens ... ... | Hali-ela, S. P. ... | 480 | 0 | — | | Nov. 1, 1890 | July 30, 19 |
| C. Thambipillai ... ... | Kumbukkan-oya, Uva ... | 480 | 0 | — | | Feb. 16, 1901 | June 6, 19 |
| Sergt.-Major Suppiah... ... | Udukiriwila, S. P. ... | 480 | 0 | — | | Dec. 1, 1905 | Dec. 1, 190 |

* Was employed as Overseer and Surveyor, P.W.D., and paid on estimates from July, 1892 † Retired pioneer.

| | Station. | Salary | | Allowance. | | Date of First Appointment under Government. | Date of Appointment to Present Rank or Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Guardians**—*contd.* | | | | | | | |
| SECOND CLASS—*contd.* | | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. | | |
| W. T. de Zilva ... ... | Mediyawa, N.W. P. ... | 360 | 0 | — | | Jan. 1, 1885 | April 15, 1897 |
| D. Roy ... ... ... | Rugam, E. P. ... | 360 | 0 | — | | Jan. 1, 1898 | Dec. 20, 1900 |
| S. Sinnayah ... ... | Allai, E. P. ... | 360 | 0 | — | | April 1, 1891 | Mar. 15, 1901 |
| L. B. Herat ... ... | Kurunegala, N.W. P. ... | 360 | 0 | — | | May 31, 1901 | May 31, 1901 |
| P. Augustine ... ... | Amparai, E. P. ... | 360 | 0 | — | | Sept. 1, 1896 | Feb. 16, 1901 |
| D. S. Ponnampalam ... ... | Tumpankeni, E. P. ... | 360 | 0 | — | | May 1, 1900 | June 1, 1903 |
| V. Naganthirampillai ... ... | Kantalai, E. P. ... | 360 | 0 | — | | June 1, 1901 | June 1, 1903 |
| S. Palaniapper ... ... | Kanukkeni, N. P. ... | 360 | 0 | — | | Sept. 15, 1903 | Sept. 15, 1903 |
| F. Perera ... ... | Sangilikandarawa, N. C. P.... | 360 | 0 | — | | Sept. , 1903 | July 1, 1905 |
| W. S. Johnpulle ... ... | Kirama, S. P. ... | 336 | 0 | — | | Nov. 1, 1901 | Nov. 1, 1901 |
| C. M. Lourensz ... ... | Urubokka, S. P. ... | 336 | 0 | — | | Sept. , 1876 | July 1, 1902 |
| D. N. Samarasinghe ... ... | Dandeniya, S. P. ... | 300 | 0 | — | | July 1, 1878 | Oct. 7, 1891 |
| K. Chellappa ... ... | Kalawewa, N.C. P. ... | 300 | 0 | — | | Feb. 10, 1894 | Oct. 12, 1898 |
| A. Dissanayaka ... ... | Kosgolla, N.W. P. ... | 300 | 0 | — | | April 1, 1902 | April 1, 1902 |
| B. Ratnapillai ... ... | Denegama and Uyanwewa, S. P. ... | 300 | 0 | — | | June 15, 1901 | June 1, 1902 |
| G. B. de Silva ... ... | Ellawela, S. P. ... | 300 | 0 | — | | Jan. 17, 1903 | Jan. 17, 1903 |
| T. Mylvaganam ... ... | Sakamam, E. P. ... | 300 | 0 | — | | Nov. 1, 1904 | Nov. 1, 1904 |
| F. Sinniah ... ... | Puliyadi-irakkam, N. P. ... | 300 | 0 | — | | Nov. 17, 1904 | Nov. 17, 1904 |
| Sergeant Migail ... ... | Kadukkamunai, E. P. ... | 300 | 0 | — | | June 1, 1903 | June 1, 1903 |
| K. Matho ... ... | Kekanadura, S. P. ... | 250 | 0 | — | | July 17, 1894 | Jan. 1, 1899 |
| T. B. C. Dissanayaka ... ... | Dedduwa, S. P. ... | 250 | 0 | — | | Oct. 12, 1894 | Oct. 12, 1894 |
| T. Canapathipillai ... ... | Kaliyodai, E. P. ... | 250 | 0 | — | | March 16, 1880 | May , 1901 |
| T. Stephen ... ... | Sadayantalawa, E. P ... | 250 | 0 | — | | July 17, 1901 | July 17, 1901 |
| S. Wadiwail ... ... | Nikaveratiya, N.W. P. ... | 250 | 0 | — | | June 18, 1901 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| F. Anthonisz ... ... | Periyakulam, E. P. ... | 250 | 0 | — | | Jan. 1, 1898 | June 1, 1903 |
| C. Hirimutugoda ... ... | Batalagoda, N.W. P. ... | 250 | 0 | — | | Jan. 1, 1896 | May 1, 1904 |
| **Clerks.** | | | | | | | |
| G. F. Johnpulle, Chief Clerk ... | Colombo ... | 1,600 | 0 | 300 | 0 | Aug. 16, 1880 | Jan. 1, 1899 |
| A. Cannappa, Clerk, Head Office | do. ... | 1,100 | 0 | — | | Nov. 1, 1875 | Jan. 1, 1903 |
| F. M. Tambyah, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 1,000 | 0 | — | | April 9, 1893 | Jan. 1, 1905 |
| J. N. Saverimutto, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 600 | 0 | — | | Jan. 1, 1897 | Nov. 29, 1902 |
| H. F. de Fonseka, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 600 | 0 | 180 | 0 | Feb. 1, 1876 | Jan. 1, 1905 |
| M. Abubakkar, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 600 | 0 | — | | Aug. 1, 1899 | March 1, 1905 |
| A. Waidyaratne, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 550 | 0 | — | | April 1, 1904 | April 1, 1905 |
| K. Periyatamby, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 480 | 0 | — | | Jan. 27, 1900* | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| J. R. Tamber, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 480 | 0 | — | | July 2, 1900 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| V. Canakasabai, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 480 | 0 | — | | Nov. 15, 1900 | Jan. 1, 1902 |
| P. de Silva, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 480 | 0 | — | | Jan. 4, 1902 | Jan. 4, 1902 |
| T. D. Stephen, Clerk, Head Office ... | do. ... | 480 | 0 | — | | Feb. 25, 1901 | Oct. 23, 1902 |
| C. Muttukumaru (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, N.W. P.) ... ... | Kurunegala, N.W. P. ... | 480 | 0 | — | | Jan. 1, 1887 | Jan. 1, 1887 |
| C. J. Tampoe (Clerk to Government Agent, E. P.) ... ... | Batticaloa, E. P. ... | 480 | 0 | — | | Feb. 1, 1894 | Jan. 1, 1903 |
| M. S. Chellappa (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector ... ... | Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ... | 480 | 0 | — | | Sept. 5, 1900 | Jan. 1, 1903 |
| J. C. D. Goonesekara (Clerk to Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa) ... | Ratnapura, Sabaragamuwa | 480 | 0 | — | | Nov. 15, 1896 | Jan. 1, 1903 |
| K. Theagarasa (Clerk to Irrigation Engineer, Sakamam, E. P.) ... | Batticaloa, E. P. ... | 480 | 0 | — | | Oct. 27, 1899 | July 1, 1904 |
| L. Goonawardana (Clerk to Irrigation Engineer, Anuradhapura) ... | Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ... | 480 | 0 | — | | April 16, 1903 | Jan. 1, 1904 |
| L. C. J. Lankatillaka (Clerk to Government Agent, Uva) ... ... | Badulla, Uva ... | 480 | 0 | 57 | 60 | Dec. 1, 1895 | Feb. 1, 1905 |
| J. G. Kandamby (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, S. P.) ... ... | Udukiriwila, S. P. ... | 360 | 0 | — | | Sept. 10, 1903 | Sept. 10, 1903 |
| A. Ampalavaner (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, Acting) ... ... | Vavuniya, N. P. ... | 480 | 0 | — | | Dec. 5, 1905 | Dec. 5, 1905 |
| J. J. Herat (Irrigation Audit Clerk) ... | Colombo ... | 480 | 0 | — | | Oct. 11, 1896 | Feb. 1, 1903 |
| **Draughtsman.** | | | | | | | |
| J. Perera, Head Office ... ... | Colombo ... | 1,100 | 0 | — | | Jan. 1, 1898 | Jan. 1, 1905 |

* Was employed as an Assistant Clerk, P.W.D., and paid on Estimates from August, 1898.

# APPENDIX D.

List of Tanks restored and maintained by Government.

| | Head at Sluice in Feet. | Area at Spill-level in Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| *Western Province.* | | |
| Boralesgamuwa ... | 9 | 30 |
| Dikmaga Ihalawewa | 6·25 | 7 |
| Dikmaga Pahalawewa | 5·75 | 9 |
| Kadurugahawewa ... | 6·50 | 14 |
| Polgahawewa ... | 7·50 | 4 |
| *Central Province.* | | |
| Eraula ... | 5·50 | 62·5 |
| Karawilahena ... | 8 | 6 |
| Pelwehera ... | 8·50 | 15 |
| Waluganwewa ... | 19·50 | 6·3 |
| *Northern Province.* | | |
| Giant's Tank ... | 10 | 4,425 |
| Iratperiyakulam ... | 16 | 535 |
| Kanakarayankulam | 12 | 174 |
| Kanukkeni ... | 15 | 375 |
| Maha Irambaikulam | 11 | 144 |
| Mamadu ... | 12 | 570 |
| Mandukoddai *alias* Madukanda | 13 | 270 |
| Olukkulam ... | 11·6 | 479 |
| Periyakulam ... | 13 | 119 |
| Vavuniya ... | 12 | 360 |
| Vengalacheddikulam | 10·3 | 156 |
| *Southern Province.* | | |
| Dandeniya ... | 30 | 47 |
| Debarawewa ... | 7 | 130 |
| Denegama ... | 14·10 | 78 |
| Ellawela ... | 30 | 66 |
| Hali-ela ... | 30 | 240 |
| Kongahawewa ... | — | 80 |
| Kekanadura ... | 35·67 | 216 |
| Mutiyammawewa ... | — | 35 |
| Tissawewa ... | 13 | 652 |
| Udukiriwila ... | 12·6 | 650 |
| Uyanwewa ... | 15 | 29 |
| Yodawewa ... | 11 | 1,380 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | |
| Allai ... | 9 | 2,632 |
| Amparai ... | 12 | 816 |
| Andankulam ... | 9 | 182 |
| Divulana ... | 19·50 | 361 |
| Hakgalawewa ... | 7 | 22 |
| Ilakkantai ... | 5·6 | 105 |
| Irakkamam ... | 14 | 1,800 |
| Kadukkamunai ... | 9·0 | 564 |
| Kantalay ... | 25 | 3,486 |
| Kehelulla ... | 5 | 1½ |
| Lahugala ... | 8 | 300 |
| Maha-oya ... | 10 | 18 |
| Naulla ... | 10 | 150 |
| Panama ... | 10 | 300 |
| Periyakulam ... | 8 | 200 |
| Peruvelikulam ... | 6·2 | 352 |
| Pullumalai ... | 7·25 | 45 |
| Pulugannawa ... | 20·50 | 338 |
| Rotawewa ... | 10·6 | 553 |
| Rugama ... | 14·90 | 2,504 |
| Sadayantalawa ... | 12 | 360 |
| Tembittiya ... | 8·75 | 259 |
| Tumpankeni ... | 12 | 145 |
| Viragoda ... | 12 | 296 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | |
| Batalagoda ... | 11·60 | 635 |
| Galgamuwa ... | 22 | 668 |
| Kurunegala ... | 10 | 112 |
| Magallawewa ... | 16·1 | 768 |
| Maha Uswewa ... | 16·2 | — |
| Meddeketiya ... | 9·7 | 85 |
| Mediyawa ... | 12 | 353 |
| Tinapitiya ... | 6·9 | 190 |
| Wenoruwewa ... | 19 | 202 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | |
| Giritala ... | — | — |
| Bassawakkulam ... | 15·33 | 255 |
| Kalawewa ... | 22 | 4,425 |
| Maha Illuppallama ... | 13 | — |
| Maha Madawachchiya | 12 | 177 |
| Minneri ... | 32 | 4,500 |
| Nuwarawewa ... | 17·8 | 2,020 |
| Tissawewa ... | 15·6 | 396 |
| Turuwila ... | — | — |
| Manankettiya ... | 14 | — |

| | Head at Sluice in Feet. | Area at Spill-level in Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| *Province of Uva.* | | |
| Dunumewewa | 5 | 9 |
| Divurunwewa | 13 | 2 |
| Dambegalla | 14 | 20 |
| Elamallandewewa | 9 | 2·5 |
| Hambegamuwewewa | 13 | 251 |
| Hinghrugamuwewewa | 12 | 8 |
| Horaborawewa | 14½ | 700 |
| Katupelellewewa | 12 | 15 |
| Kudawewa | 16 | 75 |
| Medabeddewewa | 9 | 4 |
| Mahatalawewewa | 9 | 1 |
| Nelunwewa | 6 | 25 |
| Punawewa | 9 | 7 |
| Udawewa | 10 | 50 |
| Tellulewewa | 6 | — |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | |
| Alutwewa | 6·67 | 15 |
| Embilipitiya | 3·50 | 35 |
| Epitagodawewa | 5·50 | 10 |
| Hinguruarawewa | 21·83 | 40 |
| Hinguruwewa | 18 | 30 |
| Hirigalkatuwewewa | 5·83 | 15 |
| Mulgama | — | — |
| Rambukkanawewa | 5 | 4 |
| Tunkame Mahawewa | 5·67 | 15 |

## List of Tanks in course of Construction during 1905.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Northern Province.* | | |
| Dri-aru | 14 | 212 |
| Iranaimadu | 26 | 4,530 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | |
| Kondavaddavan | 19 | 890 |
| Sakamam | 16 | 450 |
| Unnichchai | 23 | 2,920 |
| Vakaneri | 15 | 1,073 |
| Vammiyadi | 12 | 195 |
| Velattipatti | 10 | 360 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | |
| Nachchaduwa | 23 | 3,900 |
| Sangilikanadarawa | 12 | 646 |

## List of Surveyed Tanks not yet restored or constructed.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Central Province.* | | |
| Dewahuwa | 22 | 453 |
| Kandalama | 25·5 | 1,350 |
| *Northern Province.* | | |
| Akattimurippu | — | — |
| Kuray | 10 | 324 |
| Pavatkulam | 18 | 2,029 |
| Upper reservoir, Giant's Tank | 17 | 2,670 |
| Vavunikkulam | 18 | 1,975 |
| *Southern Province.* | | |
| Koggala | 18 | 1,053 |
| Yodakandiya | 13·50 | 1,457 |
| Baddagiriya | 17·50 | 527 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | |
| Helawa | 8 | 55 |
| Kalugalbemma | 14 | 128 |
| Maduvilkulam | 6 | 140 |
| Tumparai | — | — |
| Wadugamuwa | 8 | 193 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | |
| Hengamuwa | 10 | 246 |
| Kurundulla | 9 | 84·5 |
| Nirammulla | 22 | 644 |
| Pandawewa | 15 | 1,360 |
| Siyambalangamuwa | 25 | 1,405 |
| Uriyawa | 15 | 145 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | |
| Eruwewa | 26 | 2,800 |
| Hurulla | 18 | 1,032 |
| Mahagalkadawala | 16 | 3,311 |
| Mahakanadarawa | 36 | 5,673 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | |
| Makkerakata | 150 | 1,830 |
| Etimola | 20 | 544 |

## Statement of the Number of Village Tanks restored or partially restored, and the Number of Acres cultivated under them.

| District. | Number of Village Tanks restored or partially restored. | Number of Acres cultivated. |
|---|---|---|
| *Western Province* | — | — |
| *Central Province :—* | | |
| Kandy | — | — |
| Matale | 150 | 1,523 |
| Nuwara Eliya | — | — |
| *Northern Province :—* | | |
| Jaffna | 30 | — |
| Mannar | 177 | 6,999 |
| Mullaittivu | 287 | 5,694 |
| *Southern Province :—* | | |
| Galle | — | — |
| Matara | — | — |
| Hambantota | 29 | 643 |
| *Eastern Province :—* | | |
| Batticaloa | 124 | 8,614 |
| Trincomalee | 44 | 1,437 |
| *North-Western Province :—* | | |
| Kurunegala | 1,107 | 85,392* |
| Puttalam | 122 | 3,350 |
| Chilaw | 135 | 7,873† |
| *North-Central Province* | 1,513‡ | 42,426 |
| *Province of Uva* | 60 | 740 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa* | — | — |

* One struck out.
† Eleven struck out.
‡ This includes 67 village tanks under Kalawewa-Yoda-ela scheme with 3,070 acres cultivated under them.

## Statement of Labour supplied and Earthwork done on Village Tanks.

| District. | Number of Acres of Irrigable Lands under Village Tanks. | Number of Days' Labour due. | Number of Days' Labour supplied. | Number of Days commuted by a Money Payment. | The Number and Amount in Default. | | Quantity of Earthwork done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Days. | Rs. c. | Cubes. |
| *Western Province* | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Central Province :—* | | | | | | | |
| Kandy | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nuwara Eliya | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Matale | 2,133 | 15,038 | 14,433 | — | 605 | — | 8,660* |
| *Northern Province :—* | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna | 1,813 | 2,794 | 912 | — | 1,882 | — | 456 |
| Mannar | 14,263 | 43,247 | 10,569 | 616 | 32,678 | — | 8,686 |
| Mullaittivu | 16,409 | 29,629 | 23,724 | 57 | 5,848 | — | 13,518 |
| *Southern Province :—* | | | | | | | |
| Galle | Information not furnished by the Government Agent. | | | | | | |
| Matara | | | | | | | |
| Hambantota | 7,910 | 18,557 | 7,042 | 12 | 12,337 | 6,168 50 | 3,802 |
| *Eastern Province :—* | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa | 10,194 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Trincomalee | 1,437 | 7,216 | 5,750 | 89 | 1,466 | 733 0 | 2,875 |
| *North-Western Province :—* | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala | 33,596 | — | 15,262 | — | — | — | 7,631 |
| Puttalam | 2,999 | — | 17,168 | — | — | — | 8,584 |
| Chilaw | 5,835 | — | 37,848 | — | — | — | 18,924 |
| *North-Central Province* | 60,309 | 252,594 | 162,804 | 270 | 89,520 | 44,760 0 | 137,965† |
| *Province of Uva* | 1,109 | 7,454 | 2,897 | — | — | — | 1,320 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa* | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* An amount of 349 cubes of earthwork was exempted from the Vel-muladeniyas for "paraveni lands" owned by them. In Udugoda Pallesiya pattu, no earthwork whatever was performed on some of the tanks owing to too much water in them. Permission of the Assistant Government. Agent was obtained by the shareholders to do the earthwork in 1906 in addition to that year's work. This caused a deficit of 357 cubes.
† This includes 49,792 cubes done on account of defaults of previous years.

## Statement of Tanks and Channels in charge of the Government Agents on December 31, 1905.

| Province. | Works restored and maintained by Government. | | Village Tanks and Channels. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Completed. | | In Hand. | |
| | Tanks. | Channels. | Tanks. | Channels. | Tanks. | Channels. |
| Western | 5 | — | 6 | 7 | — | — |
| Central | 4 | 11 | 19 | 28* | 137 | 49† |
| Northern | 8 | — | 2 | — | 496 | — |
| Southern | 2 | — | 23 | 7 | 381 | — |
| Eastern | 8 | 6 | 62 | — | 85 | 44 |
| North-Western | 8 | 3 | 1,250 | — | 114 | — |
| North-Central | — | 1 | 397 | — | 1,116‡ | — |
| Uva | 15 | 28 | 18 | 2,420 | 42 | ... |
| Sabaragamuwa | 9 | — | — | 11 | — | — |

* Fourteen of these works require repairs.
† Twelve of these require no repairs.
‡ This does not include the Crown tanks being restored on permits (and which were included in figures of 1904), as the permits are being cancelled or closed. Also about 25 village tanks have been either abandoned or struck off. Of the village tanks in hand about 265 tanks have been practically completed and will be exempted before long.

# APPENDIX E.

## STATEMENT OF THE IRRIGATION FUND IN 1905.

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Balance brought forward from 1904 ... ... ... | 1,362 84 |
| Expended during the year ... ... ... ... | Nil |
| Balance carried forward to 1906 ... ... ... | 1,362 84* |
| Balance in Treasury on January 1, 1906 ... ... ... | Nil |

* This balance is outstanding on account of advance for recruiting coolies.

## Statement of Expenditure on Account of Irrigation during 1905.

| | Amount of Estimates sanctioned and apportioned in 1905. Rs. c. | Amount expended on such Estimate. Rs. c. | Balance. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Western Province.* | | | |
| Salaries and allowances, Headquarters ... | 20,236 40 | 11,740 89 | 8,495 51 |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c., including unexpended balances ... | 1,526 39 | 503 53 | 1,022 86 |
| Surveys ... ... | 2 50 | 2 50 | — |
| Maintenance ... ... | 419 0 | 334 76 | 84 24 |
| *Central Province.* | | | |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c. | 6,422 70 | 4,344 71 | 2,077 99 |
| Surveys ... ... | 1,725 78 | 1,310 76 | 415 2 |
| Maintenance ... ... | 2,560 0 | 2,306 41 | 253 59 |
| Allowances ... ... | 1,360 72 | 1,360 72 | — |
| *Northern Province.* | | | |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c. | 135,377 35 | 112,566 8 | 22,811 27 |
| Surveys ... ... | 1,836 54 | 1,096 26 | 740 28 |
| Maintenance ... ... | 9,500 0 | 8,293 53 | 1,206 47 |
| Allowances ... ... | 5,618 82 | 5,618 82 | — |
| *Southern Province.* | | | |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c. | 15,193 63 | 12,607 26 | 2,586 37 |
| Surveys ... ... | 1,456 79 | 738 66 | 718 13 |
| Maintenance ... ... | 20,593 0 | 21,256 25 | —* |
| Allowances ... ... | 3,801 89 | 3,801 89 | — |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c. | 208,646 8 | 174,803 50 | 33,842 58 |
| Surveys ... ... | 4,965 61 | 4,103 4 | 862 57 |
| Maintenance ... ... | 15,278 0 | 15,148 98 | 129 2 |
| Allowances ... ... | 6,446 12 | 6,446 12 | — |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c. | 13,130 27 | 3,318 99 | 9,811 28 |
| Surveys ... ... | 3,787 0 | 2,811 26 | 975 74 |
| Maintenance ... ... | 12,033 0 | 11,895 43 | 137 57 |
| Allowances ... ... | 4,021 77 | 4,021 77 | — |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c. | 275,679 80 | 218,025 66 | 57,654 14 |
| Surveys ... ... | 6,750 43 | 4,234 14 | 2,516 29 |
| Maintenance ... ... | 25,351 0 | 23,593 29 | 1,757 71 |
| Allowances ... ... | 8,107 71 | 8,107 71 | — |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c. | 2,987 85 | 2,327 30 | 660 55 |
| Surveys ... ... | 1,848 85 | 1,364 78 | 484 7 |
| Maintenance ... ... | 3,808 50 | 3,539 51 | 268 99 |
| Allowances ... ... | 986 89 | 986 89 | — |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | |
| Apportionment for construction of works, &c | 1,997 16 | 519 95 | 1,477 21 |
| Surveys ... ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | — |
| Maintenance ... ... | 4,193 30 | 3,096 19 | 1,097 11 |
| Allowances ... ... | 369 68 | 369 68 | — |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | |
| Instruments ... ... | 96,351 88 | 67,435 62 | 28,916 26 |
| Total—Rs. | 924,387 41 | 744,047 84 | 180,339 57 |

* Rs. 663·25 excess.

# APPENDIX F.

Statement of Works in Progress and undertaken during 1905.

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Repairs and Improvements— | | | | |
| 28 | For repairs to temporary irrigation offices, Colombo ... .. | — | 400 0 | 375 20 | Completed |
| 19 | Nikatu-ela: for repairing and fitting of the rod of the sluice ... ... | — | 50 0 | 46 14 | do. |
| 52 | Nikatu-ela: for repairs to sluices ... | — | 75 0 | 72 68 | do. |
| | Minor Works— | | | | |
| 24 | For minor irrigation works throughout the Island (Rs. 9,000) ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | — | — |
| 24/5 | Heendeniyawewa: for fixing of pipes ... | — | — | 3 12 | — |
| 24/61 | Bomuwala: for minor irrigation works ... | — | — | — | — |
| 24/62 | Uyanwattewewa: for repairs ... | — | — | — | — |
| 24/63 | Bolabotuwewa: for repairs ... | — | — | — | — |
| 24/64 | Medagamawewa: for repairs ... | — | — | — | — |
| 24/65 | Kudawewa: for repairs ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | — | 5 0 | — |
| 8 | For urgent minor works during 1905. (Rs. 2,500, transport deduction) | — | 1 39 | 1 39 | |
| | Total ... | — | 1,526 39 | 503 53 | |
| | CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Balance brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| | Nuwara Eliya District. | | | | |
| 197 of 1903 | Lemasuriyagama-ela: for repairs and extension ... ... ... | 5,232 97 | — | 4,147 22 | The ela was extended and put in thorough repair and concrete sluices put in |
| | Repairs and Improvements— | | | | |
| | Nuwara Eliya District. | | | | |
| 74 of 1904 | Waluganwewa: for repairs to sluices ... | 66 87 | — | 66 70 | Completed |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Repairs and Improvements— | | | | |
| | Kandy District. | | | | |
| 29 | Werapitiya Maha-ela: for repairs ... | — | 64 0 | 47 64 | do. |
| | Nuwara Eliya District. | | | | |
| 22 | Waluganwewa: for completion of repairs to sluices ... ... ... | — | 56 8 | 56 8 | do. |
| 24 | For minor irrigation works throughout the Island (Rs. 9,000) ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | — | — |
| 24/1 | Rambukwalagama Pahala-ela: for repairs... | — | — | 10 10 | — |
| 24/4 | Udugoda Bandara-ela: for inspection of the head sluice for the purpose of framing an estimate ... ... | — | — | 4 19 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | — | 10 0 | — |
| 8 | For urgent minor works during 1905 (Rs. 2,500) ... ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| | Transport deduction ... | — | 2 78 | 2 78 | |
| | Total ... | 5,299 84 | 1,122 86 | 4,344 71 | |
| | NOTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Repairs and Improvements.— | | | | |
| 78 of 1904 | Quarters for irrigation Sub-Inspector, Mantai: for constructing ... ... | 1,746 0 | — | 737 82 | — |
| 89 of 1904 | Bungalow at Puvarasankulam: for purchase and repairs ... ... | 100 0 | — | 88 97 | — |
| 90 of 1904 | Olumadu tank: for cutting a spill, and making a bund diversion ... | 890 46 | — | 10 80 | — |

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 115 of 1903 | Karachchi irrigation scheme (Rs. 1,105,714) | — | 128,196 27 | 108,454 66*a* | In progress |
| 195 of 1900 | Kanukkeni tank (Rs. 66,727) ... | — | 525 20 | 250 10*b* | 236 cubes banking, 14 cubes beaching, &c. |
| 84 of 1904 | Akatimurippu scheme (Rs. 37,924) ... | — | 2,839 9 | 2,839 9*c* | Work stopped by order of Government |
| | Repairs and Improvements— | | | | |
| 38 of 1905 | Bungalow at Kanakarayankulam : repairs... | — | 72 0 | 71 91 | — |
| 24 of 1905 | Minor irrigation works throughout the Island (Rs. 9,000) ... | — | 1,000 0 | — | — |
| 24/7 | Repairs to the pipe factory at Vavuniya (Rs. 53·41) ... ... | — | — | 53 40 | — |
| 24/8 | Completing the works of the distribution gate at Kanakarayankulam (Rs. 35·77) | — | — | 21 0 | — |
| 24/24 | Tarring, &c., of sluices in Mantai (Rs. 100) | — | — | — | — |
| 24 25 | Repairs to sluices in Mantai (Rs. 54) ... | — | — | — | — |
| 24/26 | For repairs to sluices in Nanaddan (Rs. 54) | — | — | — | — |
| 24/27 | Scraping and oiling of sluices in Nanaddan (Rs. 54) ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| 24/28 | Repairing a spill at Pallankulam in Mantai (Rs. 51·50) ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| 24/29 | Repairs to sluice at Mookarayankulam (Rs. 25) ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| 24 30 | Repairs to sluice at Pallankoddai (Rs. 25) | — | — | — | — |
| 24/31 | Repairs to sluice at Putuveli in Musali (Rs. 15)... ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| 24/33 | Special repairs to the sluice of Pandiyankallu tank (Rs. 82·40) ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | — | 30 0 | — |
| 8 | For urgent minor works during 1905 (Rs. 2,500) ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 8 33 | 8 33 | — |
| | Total ... | 2,736 46 | 132,640 89 | 112,566 8 | |
| | SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Balances brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 163 of 1897 | Beminiyanwila : for opening the second outlet channel (Walawe scheme) ... | 338 96 | — | 150 0 | Flood bank at the anicut completed, 266·83 cubes of earthwork, 2 foot-bridges fixed, almost completed |
| 191 of 1900 | Walawe scheme: for improvements (Rs. 32,587·15,) ... ... | 985 93 | — | 517 53*d* | |
| | Repairs and Improvements— | | | | |
| 51 of 1904 | Guardian's bungalow at Denegama: for building ... ... | 996 30 | — | 995 95 | Completed |
| 65 of 1904 | Urubokka channel : for constructing a light iron-bridge ... ... | 558 72 | — | 558 59 | do. |
| 199 of 1903 | Walawe scheme : for repairing distributing sluices and building 2 regulators in the 8th and 12th mile of the main channel ... | 123 82 | — | 68 59 | Built 2 regulators |
| 207 of 1901 | Denegama : for improving the spill water, Hambantota District ... ... | 1,115 40 | — | 154 0 | Paid compensation for land acquired |
| 72 of 1904 | Udukiriwila tank : for laying and pitching on bund... ... ... | 955 0 | — | 697 50 | Almost completed |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 5 of 1902 | Kirinde-oya scheme : for improvements (Rs. 91,559) ... ... ... | — | 6,513 94 | 6,435 6*e* | do. |
| | Repairs to Irrigation Works— | | | | |
| 23 of 1905 | Tissawewa (Kirinde-oya scheme) for repairing breach in bund at the west high level sluice | — | 2,600 0 | 2,599 74 | 9 cubes of concrete, 42·36 cubes of puddles, &c. The breach was practically closed |
| 24 | For minor irrigation works throughout the Island (Rs. 9,000) ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | — | — |
| 24/11 | Repairs to Gungat-amuna sluice (Rs. 80·74) | — | — | 80 0 | — |
| 24/12 | Fitting new stop planks for the anicut at Indiwaruway (Rs. 100) ... ... | — | — | 89 0 | — |
| 24/13 | Fitting new stop planks and repairs to Goigoda flood outlet (Rs. 100) ... | — | — | 98 0 | — |
| 24/14 | Repairs to Tallalla sea gate (Rs. 30) ... | — | — | 29 50 | — |
| 2423 | Repairs to sluices and spills (Rs. 36·24) ... | — | — | 36 24 | — |
| 24/32 | Maintenance of Nupe-ela (Rs. 75) ... | — | — | 72 0 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | — | 20 0 | — |
| 8 | For urgent minor works during 1905 (Rs. 2,500) | — | — | — | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 5 56 | 5 56 | — |
| | Total ... | 5,074 13 | 10,119 50 | 12,607 26 | |

*a* Previous expenditure Rs. 132,412·77.
*b* Do. „ 58,582·41.
*c* Do. „ 1,105·42.
*d* Previous expenditure Rs. 31,602·22.
*e* Do. „ 80,501·18.

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | EASTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Balances brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | Repairs and Improvement— | | | | |
| 57 of 1904 | Galkaduwa tank : for manufacture and transport of pipes to ... ... | 105 60 | — | — | — |
| 44 of 1904 | Tembittiya tank : for repairs ... | 181 18 | — | — | — |
| 17 of 1902 | Village tanks in Eruvil pattu and Akkara pattu : for the insertion of 3 kalingulas ... | 50 20 | — | — | — |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Repairs and Improvements— | | | | |
| 27 | Pattipolai-aru scheme : for repairs to the anicuts and sluices ... ... | — | 490 0 | 369 97 | Sawn beams and planks removing and re-fixing iron hooks |
| 50 | Cement pipe sluices : for transporting from Batticaloa to Trincomalee ... | — | 91 0 | 90 64 | — |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 1 of 1904 | Pattipolai-aru scheme (Amparai, Kondavaddavan, and Valatipattu) Rs. 429,436 ... | — | 46,970 76 | 29,898 52*a* | In progress |
| 194 of 1900 | Rugam anicuts (Rs. 87,376) ... | — | 8,798 28 | 8,394 11*b* | do. |
| 192 of 1900 | Sakaram and Vammiyadi scheme (Rs. 59,058) | — | 6,365 79 | 5,989 51*c* | do. |
| 182 of 1902 | Unnichchai works (Rs. 684,679) ... | — | 75,477 84 | 66,480 47*d* | do. |
| 222 of 1900 | Vakaneri : for proposed works (Rs. 353,654·50) | — | 66,604 32 | 63,062 22*e* | do. |
| 40 of 1904 | Allai supply channel (Rs. 39,517) ... | — | 2,500 0 | 177 25*f* | do. |
| | Repairs and Improvments : Minor works— | | | | |
| 24 | For minor irrigation works throughout the Island (Rs. 9,000) ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | — | — |
| 24/2 | Kirankulam : transporting pipe sluices (Rs. 43·20) ... ... | — | — | 43 20 | — |
| 24/3 | Periya Vilankulam : transporting pipe sluices (Rs. 24) ... ... | — | — | 24 0 | — |
| 24/6 | Transporting cement pipe sluices to Pallikudiyaruppu (Rs. 9) ... ... | — | — | 8 0 | — |
| 24/10 | Transporting cement pipe sluices to Gomarasankadawa tank (Rs. 8)... ... | — | — | 8 0 | — |
| 24/15 | Transporting cement pipe sluices to Maravaddikulam (Rs. 22·70) .. ... | — | — | 22 0 | — |
| 24/16 | Transporting cement pipe sluices to Naranthaikulam (Rs. 22·32) ... ... | — | — | 22 0 | — |
| 24/17 | Transporting cement pipe sluices to Eramadukulam (Rs. 65·90)... ... | — | — | 65 50 | — |
| 24/18 | Transporting cement pipe sluices to Kalkaduwa tank (Rs. 32·80) ... | — | — | 30 0 | — |
| 24 19 | Transporting cement pipe sluices to Gomarasankadawa tank (Rs. 30·70) ... | — | — | 30 0 | — |
| 24/20 | Repairs to Maha-oya tank (Rs. 96) ... | — | — | 15 0 | — |
| 24/21 | Transporting cement pipes to Tirizaikulam (Rs. 12) ... .. | — | — | 12 0 | — |
| 24/22 | Transporting cement pipes to Vadalikulam (Rs. 10) ... ... ... | — | — | 10 0 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | — | 40 0 | — |
| 8 | For urgent minor works during 1905 (Rs. 2,500) ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 11 11 | 11 11 | — |
| | Total ... | 336 98 | 208,309 10 | 174,803 50 | |
| | NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Balance brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 113 of 1903 | Tinipitiya tank : for improvements (Rs. 19,431) | 1,417 90 | — | 289 17 | Flooring of the sluice was relaid |
| 137 of 1902 | Deduru-oya works : for improvements | 259 87 | — | 259 35 | Work completed |
| 183 of 1903 | Deduru-oya works : for improvements and completion of works (Rs. 10,000) ... | 133 38 | — | 133 13 | do. |
| | Repairs and Improvements— | | | | |
| 174 of 1903 | Deduru-oya scheme : for providing sluice doors for works ... ... | 325 52 | — | 267 31 | — |
| 175 of 1901 | Village tank : for 6 masonry sluices ... | 257 88 | — | 31 20 | Completed |
| 60 of 1904 | Cement pipes : for village tanks in Demala hatpattu in Puttalam District : for manufacture ... ... | 588 88 | — | 584 42 | do. |
| 59 of 1904 | Cement concrete pipes in Kurunegala and Puttalam Districts : for manufacture ... | 588 0 | — | 577 50 | do. |
| 62 of 1904 | Mahauswewa : for repairing and improving the irrigation channel ... ... | 318 50 | — | 273 0 | do. |

*a* Previous expenditure Rs. 40,779·71.
*b* Do. „ 78,259·06.
*c* Do. „ 50,221·09.
*d* Previous expenditure Rs. 126,332·89.
Do. „ 201,071·84.
Do. „ 1,702·60.

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 55 | Tantirigama channel (Deduru-oya scheme): for constructing ... ... | — | 2,000 0 | 300 0 | — |
| 49 | Mahauswewa : for opening a branch channel | — | 1,250 0 | 137 63 | Work in progress |
| — | Cement concrete pipes for Chilaw District... | — | 4,000 0 | — | — |
| | Minor works, repairs and improvements— | | | | |
| 3 | Cement concrete pipes for transporting from Kurunegala factory to Guardian's quarters | — | 43 0 | 33 20 | Completed |
| 37 | Medekettiya tank : for repairs ... | — | 199 0 | 181 69 | do |
| 62 | Kospotu oya anicuts : for improvements and repairs (against savings) ... | — | 742 78 | 14 86 | — |
| 24 | For minor irrigation works throughout the Island (Rs. 9,000) ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | — | — |
| 24/51 | Uduweriya tank : providing planks for ... | — | — | 9 12 | — |
| 24/52 | Pambuwatawana tank sluice : providing planks for ... ... | — | — | 5 50 | — |
| 24/53 | Mudiyanne Galewewa sluice : providing planks for ... ... | — | — | 4 12 | — |
| 24/54 | Nikewewa sluice : providing planks for ... | — | — | 6 0 | — |
| 24/55 | Balalla sluice : providing planks for ... | — | — | 4 62 | — |
| 24/56 | Mottepettawa tank : providing planks for... | — | — | 20 62 | — |
| 24/57 | Madawachchiya : providing planks for ... | — | — | 6 87 | — |
| 24/58 | Madawachchiya : for urgent repairs ... | — | — | 5 76 | — |
| 24/59 | Hulugalla tank sluice : providing planks for | — | — | 13 50 | — |
| 24/60 | Kaduruwewa : for repairs to sluice and spill | — | — | — | — |
| 24/66 | Nochchiya tank : for urgent repairs ... | — | — | — | — |
| 24/77 | Maintenance of sluiced village tanks : rent of store and pay of store cooly ... | — | — | 134 86 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | — | 20 0 | — |
| 8 | For urgent minor works during 1905 (Rs. 2,500) ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 5 56 | 5 56 | — |
| | Total ... | 3,889 93 | 9,240 34 | 3,318 99 | |
| | NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 53 of 1904 | Giritale tank : for construction of the low level sluice (Rs. 10,377) ... | 323 40 | — | 316 32*a* | Completed |
| 150 of 1902 | Mananketiya tank : for repairs (Rs. 17,700) | 235 19 | — | 218 71*b* | do. |
| 58 of 1904 | Maradankadawela : for improvements to the bungalow ... ... | 152 30 | — | 150 50 | do. |
| 87 of 1904 | Chief Irrigation Inspector's bungalow : for improvements and additions ... | 184 15 | — | 179 66 | do. |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| 114 of 1903 | Mahagalkadawela : for restoration (Rs. 415,161) ... ... | — | 8,217 34 | 8,021 97*c* | In progress |
| 120 of 1902 | Minneria tank and channel (Rs. 225,093) ... | — | 705 28 | 500 66*d* | Completed |
| 100 of 1903 | Nachchaduwa tank : for restoration (Rs. 450,735) ... ... | — | 221,890 69 | 179,627 0*e* | In progress |
| 34 of 1905 | Nuwarawewa (Nachchaduwa scheme) : for improvement (Rs. 50,066·18) | — | 24,827 78 | 17,128 11 | do. |
| 193 of 1903 | Sangilikandarawa: for restoration (Rs. 51,418) | — | 11,110 65 | 9,715 14*f* | Completed |
| 39 of 1905 | Bassawakulam-Kalawewa scheme : for providing a distributing sluice ... | — | 46 39 | 1 39 | — |
| 1 of 1905 | Giritale tank : for extending the outlet ... | — | 500 0 | 499 79 | Completed |
| 39 of 1905 | Nuwarawewa (Nachchaduwa scheme) : for building distributing sluice ... | — | 46 39 | 1 39 | — |
| 51 of 1905 | Hiriwadunna tank : for building spill ... | — | 5,070 0 | 1,360 99 | In progress |
| 53 of 1905 | Kelehalmillewa : for re-building the spill ... | — | 969 90 | 29 10 | — |
| 32 of 1905 | Mihintale tank : for repairs to spill ... | — | 392 0 | 236 59 | — |
| 24 | For minor irrigation works throughout the Island (Rs. 9,000) ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | — | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | — | 30 0 | — |
| 8 | For urgent minor works during 1905 (Rs. 2,500) ... ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 8 34 | 8 34 | — |
| | Total ... | 895 4 | 274,784 76 | 218,025 66 | |

*a* Previous expenditure Rs. 10,053·60.
*b* Do. Rs. 17,464·81.
*c* Do. Rs. 25,612·89.
*d* Previous expenditure Rs. 205,434 91.
*e* Do. Rs. 182,258·57.
*f* Do. Rs. 40.307·35.

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | PROVINCE OF UVA. | | | | |
| | *Balance brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | Repairs and Improvements— | | | | |
| 82 of 1904 | Uma-ela : for building a masonry retaining wall ... ... ... | 485 0 | — | 468 80 | Completed |
| 42 of 1904 | Cement concrete pipes at Badulla : for manufacture ... ... | 332 79 | — | 292 80 | Repairing pipe moulds, &c. |
| 178 of 1903 | Two bungalows at Diyatalawa : for certain alterations ... ... | 404 29 | — | 111 0 | — |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Construction— | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | Repairs and improvements— | | | | |
| 4 of 1905 | Kandela-ela: for constructing a masonry wall | — | 142 31 | 108 68 | — |
| 58 | Badulupitiya-ela : for repairs ... | — | 350 0 | 330 10 | Completed |
| 35 | Hingurugamuwa : for repair of sill of amuna and retaining wall ... ... | — | 190 12 | 189 70 | — |
| 45 | Irrigation Sub-Inspector's quarters, Bibile: for repairs ... ... | — | 75 0 | 74 25 | — |
| 24 | For minor irrigation works throughout the Island (Rs. 9,000) ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | — | — |
| 24/9 | Sluicing Etangwelawewa in Wiyaluwa ... | — | — | 38 0 | — |
| 24/34 | Pay of overseers ... ... | — | — | 43 22 | — |
| 24/35 | Damunugaha Kumburu-ela: for blasting rock | — | — | 10 0 | — |
| 24/36 | Ganekumburu-ela : for blasting rock ... | — | — | 20 0 | — |
| 24/37 | Koholane-ela : for boring two new holes, &c | — | — | — | — |
| 24/38 | Kariawaka-ela : for building a masonry wall | — | — | 20 0 | — |
| 24/39 | Padinawela : for fixing iron rods to support the dam ... ... | — | — | 10 0 | — |
| 24/40 | Holmankandure-ela : for widening and deepening the channel ... ... | — | — | 15 0 | — |
| 24/41 | Sluice to the school at Wilson's ... | — | — | 9 75 | — |
| 24/42 | Handunbokkawakkada : for sluicing ... | — | — | 9 90 | — |
| 24/43 | Welimada Maha-ela : for building a retaining wall to serve as a spill ... ... | — | — | 40 0 | — |
| 24/44 | Yombuatte-ela : cost of a spouting or trough | — | — | 20 0 | — |
| 24/45 | Pidakumbura-ela : cost of a spouting or trough ... ... ... | — | — | 20 0 | — |
| 24/46 | Udaoya-ela : for blasting rock ... | — | — | 5 0 | — |
| 24/47 | Mirihawatte-ela : for blasting rock ... | — | — | 5 0 | — |
| 24/48 | Itawelarawa-ela : for blasting rock ... | — | — | 50 0 | — |
| 24/49 | Agatikumbure-ela : for building a masonry retaining wall ... ... | — | — | 98 76 | — |
| 24/50 | Kande-ela : for building a masonry retaining wall ... ... ... | — | — | 40 0 | — |
| 24/67 | Kumburegedera-ela : for building a masonry retaining wall ... ... | — | — | 55 0 | — |
| 24/68 | Hukwela-ela : for blasting rock ... | — | — | 30 0 | — |
| 24/69 | Gamewela-ela : for blasting rock ... | — | — | 25 0 | — |
| 24/70 | Galkotuwa-ela : for blasting rock ... | — | — | 15 0 | — |
| 24/71 | Katakumbure Arawe-ela : for blasting rock | — | — | 30 0 | — |
| 24/72 | Halaba-ela : for blasting rock ... | — | — | 10 0 | — |
| 24/73 | Malwatte-ela : for blasting rock ... | — | — | 15 0 | — |
| 24/74 | Mulutakumbure-ela : for building a rubble masonry wall ... ... | — | — | 30 0 | — |
| 24/75 | Bandarawatte-ela : for building a rubble masonry wall ... ... | — | — | 29 0 | — |
| 24/76 | Kirawana-ela: for building a rubble masonry wall ... ... ... | — | — | 20 0 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | — | 30 0 | — |
| 8 | For urgent minor works during 1905 (Rs. 2,500) ... ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 8 34 | 8 34 | — |
| | Total ... | 1,222 8 | 1,765 77 | 2,327 30 | |
| | PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Repairs and Improvements— | | | | |
| 66 of 1904 | Kitulbokka spill : for repairs ... | 360 50 | — | 169 87 | — |
| 161 of 1903 | Batugedera channel : for repairs ... | 367 34 | — | 311 74 | Completed |
| 234 of 1901 | Kitulbokka-ganga anicut : for repairs ... | 219 89 | — | — | — |
| 230 of 1901 | Panemure South channel : for repairs ... | 41 9 | — | — | — |

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Repairs and Improvements— | | | | |
| 24 | For minor irrigation works throughout the Island (Rs. 9,000) ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | — | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | — | 30 0 | — |
| 8 | For urgent minor works during 1905 (Rs. 2,500) ... ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 8 34 | 8 34 | — |
| | Total ... | 988 82 | 1,008 34 | 519 95 | |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| 226 of 1901 | For recruiting Pioneers in India ... | 472 18 | — | 40 0 | — |
| 93 of 1903 | For purchase of instruments and office requisites ... ... | 1,597 7 | — | 1,597 7 | — |
| 30 of 1904 | For purchase of tents ... ... | 1,500 0 | — | — | — |
| 63 of 1904 | For purchase of tools and plant ... | 20,083 23 | — | 16,330 21 | — |
| 85 of 1904 | Travelling allowances ... ... | 472 66 | — | 469 24 | — |
| 150 of 1903 | For binding in full leather the Ceylon Irrigation Manual ... ... | 364 50 | — | — | — |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 5 | For salary of temporary draughtsmen ... | — | 1,500 0 | 1,500 0 | — |
| 9 | For the purchase of stationery for the use of the Irrigation Department ... | — | 1,500 0 | 1,496 45 | — |
| 10 | For miscellaneous expenses (office contingencies)... ... .. | — | 300 0 | 300 0 | — |
| 11 | For purchase of furniture for Irrigation Department ... .. | — | 500 0 | 489 24 | — |
| 15 | Purchase of tents ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | — | — |
| 31 | Binding charges of the accounts of the Irrigation Department in the Audit Office | — | 75 0 | 75 0 | — |
| 42 | Purchasing and transporting clothing of Pioneers ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | — | — |
| 43 | Purchase of tools and plant for the use of the Irrigation Department ... | — | 20,000 0 | — | — |
| 44 | Purchase of instruments and office requisites | — | 2,000 0 | 1,990 82 | — |
| 59 | Binding charges of the accounts of the Irrigation Department in Audit Office ... | — | 144 0 | 144 0 | — |
| 60 | Miscellaneous expenses, 1905 ... | — | 100 0 | 90 35 | — |
| 63 | Payment of the cost of instruments taken over from Railway Department ... | — | 1,572 65 | 1,572 65 | — |
| 12 | Paying special allowance to irrigation officers during 1905 ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | 540 0 | — |
| 13 | Paying house rent ... ... | — | 1,500 0 | 1,140 0 | — |
| 18 | Salary of clerk to Irrigation Engineer, minor works ... ... | — | 480 0 | 470 0 | — |
| | For proportionate interest on loan of £1,400,000, chargeable to Irrigation Fund (Hon. the Treasurer's letter No. 468 of March 22, 1905) ... ... | — | 39,190 59 | 39,190 59 | — |
| | Total ... | 24,489 64 | 71,862 24 | 67,435 62 | |

Statement of Expenditure on Maintenance of Irrigation Works in 1905.

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WESTERN PROVINCE. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Government Agent. | | | | |
| | For upkeep— | | | | |
| 6/39 | Polgaha tank ... ... | — | 50 0 | 52 0 | Usual upkeep |
| 40 | Kadurugaha tank ... ... | — | 50 0 | 56 50 | do. |
| 41 | Dikmaga Ihala tank ... ... | — | 50 0 | 48 25 | do. |
| 42 | Dikmaga Pahala tank ... ... | — | 50 0 | 37 25 | do. |
| 43 | Attidiya sluice ... ... | — | 33 0 | 16 16 | do. |
| 45 | Boralesgamuwa ... ... | — | 50 0 | 23 90 | do. |
| 44 | Nikatu-ela sluice ... ... | — | 136 0 | 100 70 | do. |
| | Total ... | — | 419 0 | 334 76 | |
| | CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Government Agent. | | | | |
| | For upkeep— | | | | |
| 6/46 | Ma-ela ... ... ... | — | 400 0 | 393 88 | Usual upkeep |
| 47 | Waduwawela-ela ... ... | — | 400 0 | 288 50 | do. |
| 48 | Bodi-ela ... ... | — | 400 0 | 395 10 | do. |
| 49 | Lemasuriyagama-ela and bungalow ... | — | 350 0 | 289 88 | do. |
| 50 | Karawilahena tank ... ... | — | 50 0 | 50 0 | do. |
| 51 | Nadeniya amuna ... ... | — | 20 0 | 19 70 | do. |
| 52 | Elahera head sluice ... ... | — | 25 0 | 24 75 | do. |
| 53 | Village tank sluices ... ... | — | 250 0 | 241 0 | do. |
| 54 | Village labour supervision ... | — | 375 0 | 337 15 | do. |
| 55 | Bowetenna channel ... ... | — | 120 0 | 98 95 | do. |
| 56 | Wiragahapellessa ... ... | — | 10 0 | 9 60 | do. |
| 57 | Eraula tank ... ... | — | 35 0 | 35 0 | do. |
| 58 | Nicoloya Upper-ela ... ... | — | 25 0 | 25 0 | do. |
| 59 | Kurakulayaya amuna ... ... | — | 50 0 | 47 90 | do. |
| 60 | Pelwehera tank ... ... | — | 50 0 | 50 0 | do. |
| | Total ... | — | 2,560 0 | 2,306 41 | |
| | NORTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Government Agent. | | | | |
| | For upkeep— | | | | |
| 6/1 | Kanakarayankulam ... ... | — | 200 0 | 163 35 | Usual upkeep |
| 2 | Iratperiyakulam ... ... | — | 250 0 | 135 9 | do. |
| 3 | Vavuniya ... ... | — | 200 0 | 199 20 | do. |
| 4 | Mamadu ... ... | — | 300 0 | 299 35 | do. |
| 5 | Mandukoddai *alias* Madukanda ... | — | 200 0 | 194 90 | do. |
| 6 | Maha Rambaikulam ... ... | — | 250 0 | 214 20 | do. |
| 8 | Periya Olukkulam ... ... | — | 300 0 | 146 64 | do. |
| 9 | Sluiced village tanks ... ... | — | 500 0 | 423 12 | do. |
| 7 | Vengalacheddikulam ... ... | — | 200 0 | 139 62 | do. |
| 6/10 | Periyakulam ... ... | — | 200 0 | 87 94 | do. |
| 11 | Kanukkeni tank ... ... | — | 1,400 0 | 1,176 58 | do. |
| 12 | Giant's tank ... ... | — | 5,000 0 | 4,626 36 | do. |
| 13 | Dri-aru ... ... | — | 500 0 | 487 18 | do. |
| | Total ... | — | 9,500 0 | 8,293 53 | |
| | SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Director of Irrigation. | | | | |
| | For upkeep— | | | | |
| 6/14 | Waggalmodara and Timbirimodara flood outlet ... ... | — | 413 0 | 388 57 | Usual upkeep |
| 15 | Dedduwa channel ... ... | — | 969 0 | 701 86 | do. |
| 16 | Hali-ela ... ... | — | 3,860 0 | 1,039 9 | do. |
| | Urapola anicut ... ... | | | 971 88 | do. |
| | Sapugoda and head sluice ... | | | 169 31 | do. |
| | Elawala anicut ... ... | | | 795 39 | do. |
| | Hometagoda channel ... ... | | | 324 96 | do. |
| | Pettera anicut and channel ... | | | 315 47 | do. |

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | SOUTHERN PROVINCE—*contd.* | | | | |
| | Director of Irrigation. | | | | |
| | For upkeep— | | | | |
| 6/17 | Dandeniya tank ... ... | — | 850 0 | 780 37 | Usual upkeep |
| 18 | Denegama-Uyanwewa ... | — | 781 0 | 778 29 | do. |
| 19 | Kekanadura tank ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | 999 66 | do. |
| 20 | Urubokka dam ... ... | — | 850 0 | 978 82 | do. |
| 21 | Udukiriwila tank and channels ... | — | 1,440 0 | 1,432 96 | do. |
| 22 | Elpitiya anicut and Arachchi amuna ... | — | 1,260 0 | 1,259 98 | do. |
| 23 | Kirindi-oya scheme ... ... | — | 4,550 0 | 2,948 68 | do. |
| 24 | Walawe-ganga works ... ... | — | 4,620 0 | 7,370 96 | do. |
| | Total ... | — | 20,593 0 | 21,256 25 | |
| | EASTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Government Agent. | | | | |
| | For upkeep— | | | | |
| 6/25 | Hakgalawewa ... ... | — | 33 0 | 31 32 | Usual upkeep |
| 26 | Maha-oya tank ... ... | — | 114 0 | 113 68 | do. |
| | Director of Irrigation. | | | | |
| 27 | Pullumalai tank ... ... | — | 120 0 | 114 67 | do. |
| 28 | Rugam tank ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | 1,000 0 | do. |
| 29 | Rugam anicut ... ... | — | 750 0 | 750 0 | do. |
| 30 | Kadukkamunai ... ... | — | 1,172 0 | 338 87 | do. |
| | Manalpiddi-aru ... ... | | | 381 10 | do. |
| | Pulukunavi ... ... | | | 450 72 | do. |
| 31 | Divulana ... ... | — | 1,119 0 | 792 58 | do. |
| | Tumpankeni ... ... | | | 325 93 | do. |
| 32 | Chadayantalawa ... ... | — | 900 0 | 629 1 | do. |
| | Viragoda ... ... | | | 269 77 | do. |
| 33 | Pattipola-aru scheme ... ... | — | 3,535 0 | 3,520 11 | do. |
| 34 | Sakamam works ... ... | — | 1,845 0 | 1,843 93 | do. |
| 35 | Ilakkantai ... ... | — | 1,320 0 | 269 71 | do. |
| | Allai ... ... | | | 774 72 | do. |
| | Peruveli tank ... ... | | | 275 53 | do. |
| 36 | Andankulam ... ... | — | 1,030 0 | 1,029 86 | do. |
| | Periyakulam ... ... | | | | |
| 37 | Kantalay ... ... | — | 1,050 0 | 1,049 79 | do. |
| 38 | Tempitiya ... ... | — | 630 0 | 629 11 | do. |
| 97 | Rotawewa ... ... | — | 660 0 | 558 57 | do. |
| | Total ... | — | 15,278 0 | 15,148 98 | |
| | NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Government Agent. | | | | |
| | For upkeep— | | | | |
| 6/69 | Paragoda anicut ... ... | — | 35 0 | 0 70 | Usual upkeep |
| 70 | Medaketiya tank ... ... | — | 300 0 | 282 90 | do. |
| 71 | Magallewewa ... ... | — | 1,100 0 | 1,098 80 | do. |
| 72 | Mahauswewa tank ... ... | — | 780 0 | 779 33 | do. |
| 73 | Tinipitiya tank ... ... | — | 470 0 | 449 99 | do. |
| 74 | Sluiced village tanks ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | 999 79 | do. |
| 75 | Four irrigation bungalows ... | — | 160 0 | 159 70 | do |
| | Director of Irrigation. | | | | |
| 76 | Kurunegala tank and sluice ... | — | 1,750 0 | 961 22 | do. |
| | Wenoruwewa ... ... | | | 595 29 | do. |
| | Bu-ela anicut ... ... | | | 186 81 | do. |
| 77 | Kospotu-oya anicut ... ... | — | 80 0 | 77 18 | do. |
| 78 | Mediyawa tank ... ... | — | 858 0 | 738 30 | do. |
| | Galgomuwa tank ... ... | | | 71 64 | do. |
| 79 | Deduru-oya channels ... ... | — | 5,500 0 | 5,493 78 | do. |
| | Total ... | — | 12,033 0 | 11,895 43 | |

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Government Agent. | | | | |
| | For upkeep— | | | | |
| 6/61 | Talawe-ela anicut ... ... | — | 200 0 | 76 50 | Usual upkeep |
| 62 | Village tanks ... ... | — | 3,000 0 | 2,900 64 | do. |
| 63 | Five irrigation bungalows ... | — | 250 0 | 248 17 | do. |
| | Director of Irrigation. | | | | |
| 6/64 | Kalawewa ... ... | — | 11,550 0 | 3,635 81 | do. |
| | Balaluwewa | | | 6,018 28 | do. |
| | Kalawewa Yoda-ela ... ... | | | 1,895 90 | do. |
| | Maha Ilupallama ... ... | | | | |
| 65 | Tissawewa ... ... | — | 6,000 0 | 2,383 23 | do. |
| | Bassawakulam ... ... | | | 1,068 59 | do. |
| | Nuwarawewa and channels under Nuwarawewa ... ... | | | 1,548 17 | do. |
| 66 | Minneri ... ... | — | 3,000 0 | 2,888 68 | do. |
| 67 | Maha Madawachchiya ... ... | — | 180 0 | 171 80 | do. |
| 68 | Manankettiya ... .. | — | 150 0 | 148 5 | do. |
| 69 | Sangilikandarawa tank and channels ... | — | 1,021 0 | 609 47 | do. |
| | Total ... | — | 25,351 0 | 23,593 29 | |
| | PROVINCE OF UVA. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Government Agent. | | | | |
| | For upkeep— | | | | |
| 6/80 | Horaborawewa (Rs. 315·15) and Kudawewa tanks (Rs. 124·52) ... | — | 520 0 | 439 67 | Usual upkeep |
| 81 | Sudupanawila, pay of guardian ... | — | 60 0 | 60 0 | do. |
| 82 | Hambegamuwa tank, pay of guardian ... | — | 120 0 | 150 0 | do. |
| 83 | Okkampitiya Yoda-ela (Kumbukgan-oya works) ... ... | — | 1,988 0 | 1,707 7 | do. |
| 84 | Gal-oya anicut, pay of watcher ... | — | 120 0 | 120 0 | do. |
| 85 | Pay of earthwork overseer ... | — | 360 0 | 390 0 | do. |
| 86 | Pay of earthwork overseer ... | — | 360 0 | 360 0 | do. |
| 87 | Alut-ela ... ... | — | 250 0 | 282 36 | do. |
| 88 | Repairs to amuna and iron troughs at Sudupanawila-ela ... ... | — | 30 50 | 30 41 | do. |
| | Total ... | — | 3,808 50 | 3,539 51 | |
| | PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| | Government Agent. | | | | |
| | For upkeep— | | | | |
| 6/88 | Kolonna korale irrigation works— | | | | |
| | Kitulbokka-channel ... ... | — | 1,500 0 | 420 13 | Usual upkeep |
| | Panamure ... ... | | | 140 7 | do. |
| | Hinguru-ara ... ... | | | 220 8 | do. |
| | Embilipitiya ... ... | | | 147 7 | do. |
| | Walalgoda ... ... | | | 140 7 | do. |
| | Tunkame ... ... | | | 149 57 | do. |
| | Hingurawewa ... ... | | | 121 57 | do. |
| 89 | Batugedara works ... ... | — | 260 0 | 197 35 | do. |
| 90 | Openake aqueduct ... ... | — | 20 0 | 0 60 | do. |
| 91 | Kinchigune anicut ... ... | — | 180 0 | 138 90 | do. |
| 92 | Mulgama tank ... ... | — | 50 0 | 17 12 | do. |
| 93 | Malwatta irrigation works ... | — | 165 0 | 130 95 | do. |
| 94 | Uggalkaltota works ... ... | — | 500 0 | 225 35 | do. |
| 95 | Rakwana-ganga works ... ... | — | 500 0 | 229 53 | do. |
| 96 | Three irrigation bungalows ... | — | 360 0 | 319 55 | do. |
| 2 of 1905 | Uggalkaltota for repairs to spill (against savings) ... ... | — | 658 30 | 498 28 | do. |
| | Total ... | — | 4,193 30 | 3,096 19 | |

Statement of Irrigation Surveys in Progress and undertaken during 1905.

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 7 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1905 (Rs. 4,500) ... ... | — | — | — | |
| | Transport deduction ... | — | 2 50 | 2 50 | |
| | Total ... | — | 2 50 | 2 50 | |
| | CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 21 | For preparing section of a portion of the Minipe-ela up to Weragama ... | — | 1,500 0 | 1,179 78 | Completed |
| 7 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1905 (Rs 4,500) ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| 7/11 | Aswedduma amuna : for the survey of ... | — | 38 10 | 38 10 | Completed |
| 7/12 | Poratota anicut and channel : for the survey of | — | 42 68 | 42 68 | do. |
| 7/22 | Palliyawela amuna : for survey .. | — | 20 0 | 20 0 | do. |
| 7/24 | Alutwelawahala-ela ... ... | — | 75 0 | 25 20 | do. |
| 7/25 | Teldeniyawahala-ela ... ... | — | 45 0 | — | |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 5 0 | 5 0 | |
| | Total ... | — | 1,725 78 | 1,310 76 | |
| | NORTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| 81 of 1904 | For Surveying and setting out minor channels under Giant's tank ... | 1,816 4 | — | 1,075 76 | In progress |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 7 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1905 (Rs. 4,500) ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| 7/15 | For purchase of tapes for use in minor surveys ... ... ... | — | 5 50 | 5 50 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 15 0 | 15 0 | — |
| | Total ... | 1,816 4 | 20 50 | 1,096 26 | |
| | SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 7 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1905 (Rs. 4,500) ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| 7/1 | Mulana tank ... ... | — | 20 0 | — | — |
| 7/3 | Kirinde-oya left bank scheme ... | — | 404 80 | 404 80 | — |
| 7/10 | Badagiriya tank : for the completion of the survey ... ... | — | 6 24 | 6 24 | — |
| 7/16 | Walaweganga : for taking levels ... | — | 100 0 | — | — |
| 7/17 | Tissa : for completing the minor surveys under Kirinde-oya left bank scheme ... | — | 400 0 | 251 87 | — |
| 7/18 | Walaweganga works, for taking levels ... | — | 38 0 | 38 0 | — |
| 7/20 | Beminiyanwila : for taking levels of certain lands ... ... | — | 27 75 | 27 75 | — |
| 7/23 | Mamadola tank and Lunama sluice : for taking levels of lands ... ... | — | 450 0 | — | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 10 0 | 10 0 | — |
| | Total ... | — | 1,456 79 | 738 66 | |
| | EASTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 41 | For a general contour survey of the Vakaneri land system ... ... | — | 2,000 0 | 1,260 35 | Almost completed |
| 46 | For surveys at Allai supply scheme ... | — | 1,300 0 | 1,300 0 | Completed |
| 54 | For completion of the surveys at Allai supply scheme ... ... | — | 500 0 | 493 9 | do. |
| 7 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1905 (4,500) ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| 7/6 | For Kanthalai surveys ... ... | — | 320 0 | 319 75 | — |
| 7/8 | For Kurangupanchan tank : surveying of ... | — | 107 50 | 105 50 | — |
| 7/13 | For Vammiyadi tank, for surveys and levels across lands irrigable from ... | — | 320 20 | 318 90 | — |

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EASTERN PROVINCE.—(*Contd.*) | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 7/14 | For Manalpiddy-aar scheme, for surveys and sections of ... ... | — | 192 31 | 191 99 | — |
| 7/27 | For Monalpuddi-aar scheme, for surveys at... | — | 5 60 | 5 60 | — |
| 7/28 | For Tempittiya, for surveys of channels ... | — | 200 0 | 87 86 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 20 0 | 20 0 | — |
| | Total ... | — | 4,965 61 | 4,103 4 | |
| | NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| 77 of 1904 | For continuing the survey of the old Yoda-ela from Nuwarawewa to Mahagalkadawala | 191 66 | — | 168 90 | — |
| 80 of 1904 | For setting out and surveying a low-level channel at Nachchaduwa ... ... | 49 44 | — | — | — |
| 94 of 1904 | For surveys and levels in North-Central Province and Central Province ... | 1,293 10 | — | 1,218 26 | — |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 20 | For further investigation and final determination of the trace of ancient Yoda-ela ... | — | 800 0 | 577 40 | — |
| 26 | For surveys and levels in the North-Central Province and Central Province (of the Kandalama tank and the ancient Yoda-ela) ... | — | 500 0 | 336 10 | — |
| 47 | For survey of irrigable lands under Kalawewa scheme and the Yoda-ela ... ... | — | 1,000 0 | 991 99 | — |
| 56 | For survey of lands irrigable from the Nachchaduwa tank ... ... | — | 2,000 0 | 60 0 | — |
| 7 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1905 (Rs. 4,500) ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| 7/4 | Bassawakulam : survey for ascertaining further irrigable land ... ... | — | 287 98 | 257 93 | — |
| 7/5 | Nuwarawewa : survey for ascertaining further irrigable land ... ... | — | 227 30 | 227 30 | — |
| 7/7 | Sangilikandarawa and Mahamadawachchiya tank ... ... ... | — | 185 95 | 181 26 | — |
| 7/19 | Kalawewa scheme ... ... | — | 200 0 | 200 0 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 15 0 | 15 0 | — |
| | Total ... | 1,534 20 | 5,216 23 | 4,234 14 | |
| | NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 17 | For survey in connection with Deduru-oya scheme ... ... ... | — | 1,500 0 | 1,499 91 | — |
| 57 | For further surveys in connection with Deduru-oya scheme ... ... | — | 2,000 0 | 1,016 3 | — |
| 7 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1905 (Rs. 4,500) ... .. | — | — | — | — |
| 7/21 | Mahauswewa : for cutting jungle and clearing lines for survey of 11 lots ... ... | — | 77 0 | 77 0 | — |
| 7/26 | Mediyawa : for surveys ... .. | — | 200 0 | 208 32 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 10 0 | 10 0 | — |
| | Total ... | — | 3,787 0 | 2,811 26 | |
| | PROVINCE OF UVA. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 36 | For surveys at Kumbukkan-oya ... | — | 770 0 | 644 74 | — |
| 48 | For the survey of Horaborawewa ... | — | 1,000 0 | 681 19 | — |
| 7 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1905 (Rs. 4,500) ... .. | — | — | — | — |
| 7/2 | Mipilimane scheme ... ... | — | 40 0 | — | — |
| 7/9 | Hambegamuwa tank : clearing and taking levels ... ... | — | 23 85 | 23 85 | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 15 0 | 15 0 | — |
| | Total ... | — | 1,848 85 | 1,364 78 | |
| | PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 7 | For minor irrigation surveys during 1905 (Rs. 4,500) ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| | Transport deduction ... ... | — | 15 0 | 15 0 | — |
| | Total ... | — | 15 0 | 15 0 | — |

Statement of Allowances, &c., paid on Estimates during 1905.

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | HEADQUARTERS. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 14 | For travelling allowances and expenses during 1905 ... ... | — | 11,000 0 | 10,127 74 | |
| 16 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1905 (Rs. 39,950) ... ... | — | 19,236 40 | 1,613 15 | |
| | Total ... | — | 20,236 40 | 11,740 89 | |
| | CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 16 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1905 (Rs. 39,950) ... ... | — | 1,360 72 | 1,360 72 | |
| | Total... | — | 1,360 72 | 1,360 72 | |
| | NORTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 16 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1905 (Rs. 39,950) ... ... | — | 5,618 82 | 5,618 82 | |
| | Total ... | — | 5,618 82 | 5,618 82 | |
| | SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 16 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1905 (Rs. 39,950) ... ... | — | 3,801 89 | 3,801 89 | |
| | Total ... | — | 3,801 89 | 3,801 89 | |
| | EASTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 16 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1905 (Rs. 39,950) ... ... | — | 6,446 12 | 6,446 12 | |
| | Total ... | — | 6,446 12 | 6,446 12 | |
| | NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 16 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1905 (Rs. 39,950) ... ... | — | 4,021 77 | 4,021 77 | |
| | Total... | — | 4,021 77 | 4,021 77 | |

| Estimate No. | Name of Work. | Balance brought forward. | Amount of Estimate. | Actual Expenditure during the Year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| | NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 16 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1905 (Rs. 39,950) ... ... | — | 8,107 71 | 8,107 71 | |
| | Total ... | — | 8,107 71 | 8,107 71 | |
| | PROVINCE OF UVA. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 16 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1905 (Rs. 39,950) ... ... | — | 986 89 | 986 89 | |
| | Total ... | — | 986 89 | 986 89 | |
| | PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA. | | | | |
| | *Estimates brought forward from 1904.* | | | | |
| | Nil. | | | | |
| | *Estimates sanctioned in 1905.* | | | | |
| 16 | For the allowances of Irrigation Officers during 1905 (Rs. 39,950) ... ... | — | 369 68 | 369 68 | |
| | Total ... | — | 369 68 | 369 68 | |

SUMMARY.

| | Rs c. |
|---|---|
| Headquarters ... ... ... ... | 11,740 89 |
| Central Province ... ... ... ... | 1,360 72 |
| Northern Province ... ... ... ... | 5,618 82 |
| Southern Province ... ... ... ... | 3,801 89 |
| Eastern Province ... ... ... ... | 6,446 12 |
| North-Western Province ... ... ... ... | 4,021 77 |
| North-Central Province ... ... ... ... | 8,107 71 |
| Province of Uva ... ... ... ... | 986 89 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa ... ... ... | 369 68 |
| Total—Rs. | 42,454 49 |

# APPENDIX G.

## MAINTENANCE OF WORKS DURING 1905.

| | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | 1905. | | Mean of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| **NORTHERN PROVINCE.** | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| GIANT'S TANK. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay and allowance of guardians ... | — | — | 825 0 | — | 1,188 63 | — | 1,191 60 | — | 1,050 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... | 149 93 | — | 90 13 | — | 448 3 | — | 182 30 | — | 439 37 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... | — | — | 2 50 | — | — | — | — | — | 14 60 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... | — | — | 92 75 | — | 174 80 | — | 93 74 | — | 45 1 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... | 121 0 | — | 99 0 | — | 198 59 | — | 150 0 | — | 150 0 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... | 47 0 | — | 61 27 | — | 290 35 | — | 283 35 | — | 271 18 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (20½ miles) | 171 90 | 26 44 | 530 75 | — | 772 16 | 63 3 | 540 99 | 44 16 | 361 55 | 17 64 | | |
| Removal of silt (10 miles) ... | — | — | 138 80 | — | 432 1 | 43 20 | 323 69 | 32 36 | 79 99 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (13½ miles) | 837 38 | 167 48 | 1,246 66 | — | 2,263 41 | 107 78 | 1,999 54 | 95 21 | 1,988 15 | 147 27 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | 172 75 | — | 212 70 | — | 781 0 | — | 234 77 | — | 226 51 | — | | |
| | 1,499 96 | | 3,299 56 | | 6,548 98 | | 4,999 98 | | 4,626 36 | | 4,194 97 | — |
| KANUKKENI TANK. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... | — | — | — | — | 106 0 | — | 360 0 | — | 360 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... | — | — | 42 0 | — | — | — | 4 32 | — | 127 47 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... | — | — | 45 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 49 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 20 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... | 18 0 | — | 21 0 | — | 18 0 | — | 40 74 | — | 44 50 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... | — | — | — | — | 6 45 | — | 24 82 | — | 51 53 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (10⅞ miles) | 104 70 | 15 51 | 146 8 | 13 43 | 105 21 | 9 67 | 40 76 | 3 75 | 236 23 | 24 2 | | |
| Removal of silt ... | — | — | — | — | 228 97 | — | 380 57 | — | 90 15 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (10⅞ miles) | 467 18 | 68 47 | 299 19 | 27 51 | 53 70 | 4 94 | 56 42 | 5 19 | 235 78 | 21 68 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | 10 0 | — | 42 98 | — | 9 36 | — | 90 61 | — | 22 23 | — | | |
| | 599 88 | | 596 27 | | 527 69 | | 997 76 | | 1,176 58 | | 779 64 | — |

| | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | 1905. | | Mean of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| PERIYAKULAM TANK. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 3 0 | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 10 0 | — | 6 0 | — | 6 0 | — | 6 0 | — | 6 0 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (1¼ mile) ... | 11 0 | 8 80 | 60 9 | 48 7 | 17 7 | 13 66 | — | — | 25 0 | 20 0 | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 26 94 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (1¼ mile) ... | 178 90 | 143 12 | 92 75 | 74 20 | 42 40 | 33 92 | — | — | 24 0 | 19 20 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 35 14 | — | 8 50 | — | — | — | 6 0 | — | | |
| | 199 90 | | 193 98 | | 76 97 | | 6 0 | | 87 94 | | 112 96 | — |
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DANDENIYA TANK. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 324 19 | — | 298 78 | — | 299 95 | — | 300 0 | — | 300 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 32 37 | — | 11 40 | — | 19 50 | — | 15 50 | — | 16 92 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | 27 0 | — | 54 45 | — | 43 10 | — | 30 15 | — | 19 0 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 1 20 | — | 4 20 | — | 5 10 | — | 0 60 | — | 7 65 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 18 50 | — | 24 50 | — | 17 0 | — | 17 0 | — | 18 65 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 10 20 | — | 28 95 | — | 88 50 | — | 55 0 | — | 77 60 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (3½ miles ... | 160 5 | 45 73 | 245 60 | 70 17 | 189 75 | 54 21 | 166 50 | 47 57 | 128 85 | 36 81 | | |
| Removal of silt (3½ miles) ... ... | 214 80 | 61 37 | 71 0 | 20 28 | 8 0 | 2 28 | 27 0 | 7 71 | 154 30 | 44 9 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (3½ miles) ... | 61 20 | 17 48 | 90 90 | 25 97 | 114 65 | 32 76 | 85 90 | 24 54 | 57 40 | 16 40 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 9 0 | — | 19 50 | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| | 849 81 | | 838 78 | | 805 5 | | 697 65 | | 780 37 | | 794 33 | — |
| DEDDUWA TANK. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 270 83 | — | 249 96 | — | 249 96 | — | 249 96 | — | 249 96 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | 9 48 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 170 0 | — | 95 50 | — | 90 0 | — | 106 50 | — | 110 64 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 19 78 | — | 20 88 | — | 19 38 | — | 19 38 | — | 19 38 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 47 98 | — | 55 85 | — | 195 35 | — | 34 80 | — | 98 60 | — | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ($1\frac{3}{8}$ mile) ... | 36 10 | 26 25 | 39 75 | 28 91 | 62 50 | 45 45 | 50 80 | 36 94 | 35 10 | 25 53 | | |
| Removal of silt ($1\frac{1}{4}$ mile) ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 113 61 | 90 89 | 71 34 | 57 7 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ($1\frac{3}{8}$ mile) ... | 5 0 | 3 64 | 63 85 | 46 44 | 79 1 | 57 46 | 113 71 | 73 60 | 69 35 | 50 44 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 85 13 | — | 42 75 | — | 29 48 | — | 15 12 | — | 47 49 | — | | |
| | 644 30 | | 568 54 | | 725 68 | | 703 88 | | 701 86 | | 668 85 | — |
| DENAGAMA AND UYANWEWA TANKS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 325 0 | — | 300 0 | — | 299 95 | — | 300 0 | — | 300 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 19 69 | — | 19 50 | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | 50 0 | — | — | — | 43 10 | — | 5 70 | — | 3 60 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 3 85 | — | 5 10 | — | 4 60 | — | 27 50 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 15 62 | — | 23 2 | — | 17 0 | — | 15 62 | — | 19 52 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 24 32 | — | 15 10 | — | 88 50 | — | 88 70 | — | 15 0 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ($\frac{5}{8}$ mile) ... | 225 15 | 360 24 | 176 90 | 110 56 | 189 75 | 118 59 | 192 50 | 120 30 | 173 15 | 277 4 | | |
| Removal of silt ($\frac{1}{16}$ mile) ... ... | 1 80 | 28 80 | 1 50 | 0 9 | 8 0 | 0 50 | 4 20 | 0 26 | 59 60 | 953 60 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ($\frac{5}{8}$ mile) ... | 75 60 | 120 96 | 230 94 | 144 34 | 114 65 | 42 99 | 98 95 | 37 10 | 70 20 | 187 20 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 42 55 | — | — | — | 19 50 | — | 119 80 | — | 109 72 | — | | |
| | 760 4 | | 771 0 | | 805 5 | | 780 7 | | 778 29 | | 778 89 | — |
| HALI-ELA TANK, SAPUGODA ANICUT, ELLAWALA TANK, URAPOLA ANICUT, PETTERA ANICUT, ALAWATUGODA ANICUT, HOMARAGODA ANICUT. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardians ... ... ... | 1,129 21 | — | 896 70 | — | 962 50 | — | 922 15 | — | 967 25 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 56 45 | — | 114 96 | — | 56 11 | — | 63 35 | — | 62 92 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | 239 40 | — | 402 20 | — | 324 20 | — | 219 35 | — | 221 94 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 125 10 | — | 138 75 | — | 155 10 | — | 255 64 | — | 365 69 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 115 10 | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 94 25 | — | 88 30 | — | 189 75 | — | — | — | 89 50 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 152 50 | — | 49 12 | — | 69 94 | — | 199 86 | — | 202 15 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ($13\frac{3}{4}$ miles) ... | 610 50 | 44 40 | 597 75 | 43 47 | 661 21 | 48 9 | 567 75 | 50 47 | 536 22 | 47 66 | | |
| Removal of silt ($13\frac{3}{8}$ miles) ... ... | 321 66 | 24 5 | 160 98 | 11 71 | 32 40 | 2 42 | 88 52 | 6 61 | 409 78 | 30 64 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ($13\frac{3}{4}$ miles) ... | 409 76 | 29 80 | 593 15 | 43 14 | 418 50 | 30 44 | 448 90 | 39 90 | 627 15 | 45 61 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 457 35 | — | 748 51 | — | 760 46 | — | 728 8 | — | 133 50 | — | | |
| | 3,596 18 | | 3,790 42 | | 3,630 17 | | 3,508 70 | | 3,616 10 | | 3,628 31 | — |

| | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | 1905. | | Mean of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| **KEKENADURA TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 260 0 | — | 230 0 | — | 249 96 | — | 249 96 | — | 249 96 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 23 15 | — | 83 0 | — | 4 50 | — | 2 50 | — | 32 95 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | 141 24 | — | 76 50 | — | 129 90 | — | 123 25 | — | 107 0 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 4 0 | — | 2 40 | — | 4 80 | — | 4 22 | — | 36 5 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 20 0 | — | 37 50 | — | 20 0 | — | 20 0 | — | 25 0 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 4 56 | — | 14 90 | — | 17 84 | — | — | — | 39 85 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (7½ miles) ... | 198 33 | 26 44 | 245 70 | 32 76 | 274 62 | 36 62 | 289 40 | — | 232 12 | 30 95 | | |
| Removal of silt (7⅜ miles) ... | 37 90 | 5 14 | 5 40 | 0 73 | 48 30 | 5 60 | 52 90 | — | 20 50 | 2 78 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (7½ miles) ... | 291 0 | 38 80 | 170 20 | 22 69 | 247 47 | 33 0 | 143 35 | — | 135 17 | 18 2 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 19 80 | — | 129 65 | — | 0 60 | — | 113 38 | — | 121 6 | — | | |
| | 999 98 | | 995 25 | | 997 99 | | 998 96 | | 999 66 | | 998 37 | — |
| **KIRAMA TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 520 0 | — | 480 0 | — | 336 0 | — | 336 0 | — | 336 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 34 70 | — | 22 15 | — | 41 35 | — | 23 85 | — | 21 70 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | 78 55 | — | 153 75 | — | 132 0 | — | 76 55 | — | 51 15 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... .. | 10 65 | — | 12 0 | — | 9 0 | — | 120 10 | — | 218 4 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges... ... ... | 25 20 | — | 36 20 | — | 25 20 | — | 35 20 | — | 25 20 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 20 5 | — | 4 25 | — | 32 84 | — | 16 80 | — | 15 0 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (1⅛ mile) ... | 177 30 | 94 56 | 211 75 | 112 93 | 201 0 | 107 20 | 186 60 | 99 52 | 147 29 | 78 55 | | |
| Removal of silt (1¾ mile) ... ... | 121 20 | 69 26 | 9 0 | 5 14 | 1 65 | 2 89 | 60 65 | 34 66 | 184 20 | 105 25 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (1⅞ mile) ... | 189 33 | 100 98 | 117 5 | 62 43 | 97 95 | 52 24 | 111 65 | 59 55 | 131 60 | 70 19 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 2 40 | — | 212 45 | — | 358 90 | — | 292 10 | — | 129 80 | — | | |
| | 1,179 38 | | 1,258 60 | | 1,235 89 | | 1,259 50 | | 1,259 98 | | 1,238 67 | —. |
| **KIRINDE-OYA WORKS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 720 0 | — | 780 0 | — | 720 0 | — | 702 58 | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 193 0 | — | 90 2 | — | 86 90 | — | 9 43 | — | 112 80 | — | | |
| Repair of roads (6 miles) ... ... | 42 0 | 7 0 | 56 40 | 9 40 | 51 35 | 8 56 | 8 25 | 1 37 | 215 83 | 35 97 | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 154 80 | — | 139 20 | — | 141 60 | — | 3 0 | — | 17 17 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 62 2 | — | 51 0 | — | 51 0 | — | 71 0 | — | 91 0 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 138 20 | — | 144 35 | — | 139 20 | — | 177 10 | — | 160 10 | — | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (27 miles) ... | 344 40 | 12 76 | 480 60 | 17 80 | 662 80 | 24 55 | 1,001 65 | 37 10 | 1,648 78 | 61 7 | | |
| Removal of silt (21 miles) ... ... | 485 20 | 23 10 | 459 62 | 21 89 | 447 17 | 21 30 | 404 54 | 19 21 | 217 97 | 10 38 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (27 miles) .. | 316 30 | 11 71 | 322 65 | 11 98 | 248 75 | 9 21 | 247 85 | 9 18 | 444 63 | 16 47 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 94 8 | — | 6 16 | — | — | — | 13 21 | — | 40 40 | — | | |
| | 2,550 0 | | 2,530 0 | | 2,548 77 | | 2,638 61 | | 2,948 68 | | 2,643 21 | — |
| UDUKIRIWILA TANK. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 410 0 | — | 297 50 | — | 480 0 | — | 493 0 | — | 460 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 54 70 | — | 137 3 | — | 49 84 | — | 300 81 | — | 169 68 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | 61 35 | — | 0 80 | — | 58 5 | — | 30 82 | — | 1 0 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 19 60 | — | 70 38 | — | 48 66 | — | 79 48 | — | 63 44 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges... ... ... | 28 80 | — | 98 20 | — | 33 80 | — | 36 30 | — | 31 80 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 25 0 | — | 70 60 | — | 104 84 | — | 31 88 | — | 20 4 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (3¼ miles) ... | 282 70 | 86 98 | 225 57 | 69 41 | 94 67 | 25 24 | 148 65 | 45 74 | 79 8 | 30 90 | | |
| Removal of silt (2¾ miles) ... ... | 306 49 | 111 45 | 32 64 | 11 87 | 17 52 | 6 37 | 111 86 | 40 68 | 334 89 | 121 78 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (3¼ miles) ... | 204 68 | 62 98 | 91 42 | 28 13 | 295 83 | 78 89 | 147 89 | 45 50 | 124 80 | 38 40 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 6 0 | — | 306 50 | — | 178 27 | — | 59 0 | — | 148 23 | — | | |
| | 1,399 32 | | 1,330 94 | | 1,361 48 | | 1,439 69 | | 1,432 96 | | 1,392 88 | — |
| URUBOKKA. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 336 0 | — | 336 0 | — | 336 0 | — | 336 0 | — | 336 0 | — | | |
| Repairs of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 20 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 12 90 | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 17 0 | — | 17 0 | — | 17 0 | — | 17 0 | — | 17 0 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 79 50 | — | 105 4 | — | 94 80 | — | 347 72 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (2 miles) ... | 122 75 | 61 37 | 41 40 | 20 70 | 46 50 | 23 25 | 50 10 | 25 5 | 68 72 | 34 36 | | |
| Removal of silt (2 miles) ... ... | 31 70 | 15 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 20 | 0 60 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (2 miles) ... | 145 85 | 72 92 | 248 85 | 124 42 | 247 15 | 123 57 | 251 50 | 125 75 | 190 98 | 95 49 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | 21 0 | — | 2 10 | — | 4 20 | — | 25 20 | — | — | — | | |
| | 674 30 | | 724 85 | | 768 79 | | 774 60 | | 978 82 | | 784 27 | — |

| | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | 1905. | | Mean of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total | Rate per Mile. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| **WAGGALMODARA FLOOD OUTLET.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 156 0 | — | 132 0 | — | 156 0 | — | 144 0 | — | 132 6 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 180 0 | — | 112 50 | — | 101 25 | — | 153 75 | — | 150 0 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 8 26 | — | 10 26 | — | 8 26 | — | 8 26 | — | 37 57 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 15 50 | — | 25 50 | — | — | — | 54 74 | — | 69 0 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 15 0 | — | 128 0 | — | 93 75 | — | 26 25 | — | — | — | | |
| | 374 76 | | 408 26 | | 359 26 | | 387 0 | | 388 57 | | 383 57 | — |
| **WALAWE-GANGA WORKS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay and allowance of guardian ... ... | 845 0 | — | 828 75 | — | 765 0 | — | 818 9 | — | 900 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 171 66 | — | 164 35 | — | 4 80 | — | 365 10 | — | 614 55 | — | | |
| Repairs of roads (10 miles) ... ... | 91 22 | 9 12 | 3 0 | 0 30 | — | — | — | — | 2 0 | 0 20 | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 757 20 | — | 742 60 | — | 572 75 | — | 116 49 | — | 112 25 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 104 90 | — | 138 15 | — | 165 77 | — | 92 40 | — | 93 15 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 51 12 | — | 171 30 | — | 255 95 | — | 149 50 | — | 200 20 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (28 miles) ... | 929 27 | 33 19 | 1,145 52 | 40 91 | 1,887 83 | 67 42 | 1,461 58 | 52 20 | 1,051 50 | 37 55 | | |
| Removal of silt (18 miles) ... ... | 1,300 65 | 72 26 | 846 90 | 47 5 | 2,043 25 | 113 51 | 2,502 80 | 139 4 | 4,106 1 | 228 11 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (28 miles) ... | 266 90 | 9 53 | 181 21 | 6 47 | 458 34 | 16 37 | 266 16 | 9 50 | 206 25 | 7 37 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 79 71 | — | 357 72 | — | 108 80 | — | 304 58 | — | 85 5 | — | | |
| | 4,597 63 | | 4,579 50 | | 6,262 49 | | 6,076 70 | | 7,370 96 | | 5,777 46 | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EASTERN PROVINCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALLAI TANK. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 360 0 | — | 360 0 | — | 360 0* | — | — | — | 120 0 | — | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 160 14 | — | 26 87 | — | 57 64 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 47 52 | — | 51 0 | — | — | — | 115 18 | — | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 38 0 | — | 38 0 | — | 48 0 | — | — | — | 32 75 | — | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 68 59 | — | 28 80 | — | — | — | 200 72 | — | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... ... | 137 38 | 20 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 111 51 | — | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | 12 8 | 2 30 | — | — | 143 66 | — | — | — | 15 58 | — | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (5¼ miles) ... | 139 4 | 26 48 | 370 67 | 70 60 | 320 10 | 60 97 | — | — | 101 32 | 19 30 | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 103 27 | — | 154 74 | — | — | — | — | — | 77 66 | — | |
| | 949 91 | | 1,066 39 | | 1,009 20 | | 1,133 55* | | 774 72 | | — — |
| ANDANKULAM. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 125 0 | — | 104 13 | — | 126 50 | — | — | — | 187 47 | — | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 44 72 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 56 | — | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | 51 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 57 82 | — | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 19 92 | — | 10 76 | — | — | — | 30 80 | — | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 18 80 | — | 18 80 | — | 18 80 | — | — | — | 25 80 | — | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 24 65 | — | 20 11 | — | — | — | 146 40 | — | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... ... | 99 49 | 33 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 116 80 | — | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | 25 36 | 6 34 | — | — | 43 88 | — | — | — | 8 94 | — | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (5¼ miles) ... | 72 40 | 12 7 | 315 41 | 59 70 | 342 33 | 65 21 | — | — | 68 46 | 13 4 | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 82 38 | — | 26 8 | — | 28 50 | — | — | — | 54 78 | — | |
| | 468 15 | | 557 99 | | 590 88 | | 934 56† | | 708 83 | | — — |
| CHADAYANTALAWA TANK. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 261 4 | — | 135 87 | — | 127 89 | — | 189 96 | — | 181 96 | — | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 78 30 | — | 73 62 | — | 119 92 | — | 75 80 | — | 66 8 | — | |
| Repair of roads (3 miles) ... ... | 31 41 | 5 24 | 43 72 | 2 82 | 13 32 | 0 86 | 29 16 | 1 88 | 55 20 | 18 40 | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 5 50 | — | 4 32 | — | 5 40 | — | 29 24 | — | 8 76 | — | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 25 20 | — | 20 23 | — | 29 96 | — | 38 92 | | 40 70 | — | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 51 12 | — | 26 68 | — | 23 4 | — | 20 88 | — | 12 24 | — | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (⅝ mile) ... | 65 20 | 43 47 | 77 90 | 21 25 | 47 52 | 12 96 | 72 90 | 13 25 | 80 40 | 128 64 | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | 4 0 | — | 9 90 | — | 0 72 | — | 18 72 | — | — | — | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (⅝ mile) ... | 98 47 | 65 65 | 97 67 | 26 64 | 115 46 | 31 49 | 101 90 | 18 53 | 135 49 | 216 78 | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 5 94 | — | 18 67 | — | 21 98 | — | 20 36 | — | 48 18 | — | |
| | 626 18 | | 508 58 | | 505 21 | | 597 84 | | 629 1 | | 573 76 — |

* Includes expenditure on Peruveli Tank.

† Includes expenditure on Periyakulam.

| | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | 1905. | | Means of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| **DIVULANA TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 330 0 | — | 195 0 | — | 202 0 | — | 297 0 | — | 276 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 85 64 | — | 29 20 | — | 81 18 | — | 67 84 | — | 46 87 | — | | |
| Repair of roads (4½ miles) ... ... | 59 40 | 3 71 | 64 16 | 2 67 | 53 40 | 2 23 | 23 76 | 0 99 | 36 0 | 8 0 | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 6 20 | — | 5 30 | — | 9 76 | — | 11 21 | — | 8 10 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 31 72 | — | 33 83 | — | 29 70 | — | 49 98 | — | 38 69 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 32 62 | — | 26 79 | — | 20 16 | — | 24 20 | — | 25 2 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (⅝ mile) ... | 99 81 | 33 27 | 85 44 | 23 30 | 38 16 | 10 41 | 52 2 | 9 46 | 71 12 | 113 79 | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | 6 50 | — | 9 92 | — | 7 28 | — | 16 54 | — | 16 24 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (⅝ mile) ... | 65 70 | 21 90 | 69 80 | 27 92 | 129 96 | 51 98 | 100 92 | 40 37 | 165 82 | 265 31 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 70 7 | — | 35 89 | — | 43 80 | — | 121 24 | — | 108 72 | — | | |
| | 787 66 | | 555 33 | | 615 40 | | 764 71 | | 792 58 | | 703 14 | — |
| **ILLAKKANTAI TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 120 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 5 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | 13 61 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 2 16 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 60 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 6 80 | — | 6 80 | — | 6 80 | — | — | — | 6 80 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 3 24 | — | — | — | — | — | 27 50 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... ... | 60 42 | 16 67 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 26 82 | — | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (5 miles) ... | 67 36 | 13 47 | 105 19 | 21 4 | 130 55 | 26 11 | — | — | 66 51 | 13 30 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... .. | 21 62 | — | 1 80 | — | 12 60 | — | — | — | 14 48 | — | | |
| | 169 81 | | 124 23 | | 149 95 | | 83 73 | | 269 71 | | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **KADUKKAMUNAI TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 94 40 | — | 98 0 | — | 97 42 | — | 73 90 | — | 64 83 | — | | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 35 0 | — | 32 32 | — | 105 79 | — | 40 83 | — | 18 78 | — | | | |
| Repair of roads (¾ mile) ... ... | 8 50 | 5 67 | 19 14 | 4 25 | 5 76 | 1 28 | 5 96 | 1 32 | 4 68 | 6 24 | | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 5 76 | — | 6 60 | — | 5 40 | — | 9 96 | — | 0 72 | — | | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 13 56 | — | 15 14 | — | 17 4 | — | 23 56 | — | 13 56 | — | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 6 0 | — | 18 4 | — | 13 44 | — | 18 18 | — | 18 72 | — | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (1¾ mile) .. | 48 30 | 16 10 | 87 94 | 13 53 | 52 56 | 8 9 | 24 62 | 3 79 | 66 34 | 37 91 | | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | 19 23 | 25 64 | 16 96 | — | 26 56 | — | 4 36 | — | 3 0 | — | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (1¾ mile) ... | 102 14 | 22 70 | 61 23 | 12 25 | 73 26 | 14 85 | 82 54 | 16 50 | 135 91 | 77 66 | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 4 89 | — | 21 49 | — | 28 60 | — | 52 26 | — | 12 33 | — | | | |
| | 337 78 | | 376 86 | | 425 83 | | 336 17 | | 338 87 | | 363 10 | — | |
| **KANTALAY TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 360 0 | — | 360 0 | — | 330 0 | — | — | — | 330 0 | — | | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 97 52 | — | 54 94 | — | — | — | 13 0 | — | | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 5 25 | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 22 60 | — | 6 66 | — | 13 32 | — | — | — | 59 95 | — | | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 42 0 | — | 42 0 | — | 53 10 | — | — | — | 57 50 | — | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 39 46 | — | 22 51 | — | 60 36 | — | — | — | 100 67 | — | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (5 miles) ... | 188 92 | 37 60 | 33 54 | 6 71 | 61 50 | 12 30 | — | — | 254 11 | 50 82 | | | |
| Removal of silt (3 miles) ... ... | 62 40 | 20 80 | 41 22 | 13 73 | 72 90 | 24 30 | — | — | 46 44 | 15 48 | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (4¼ miles) ... | 236 90 | 55 74 | 341 35 | 94 95 | 246 38 | 57 97 | — | — | 170 12 | 40 3 | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 96 80 | — | 42 99 | — | 151 94 | — | — | — | 18 0 | — | | | |
| | 1,049 8 | | 987 79 | | 1,049 69 | | 1,043 55 | | 1,049 79 | | — | — | |
| **MANALPUDDI-ARU ANICUT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 60 0 | — | 98 0 | — | 92 16 | — | 92 85 | — | 92 10 | — | | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 40 86 | — | 26 63 | — | 31 99 | — | 26 28 | — | 30 3 | — | | | |
| Repair of roads (½ mile) ... ... | 17 7 | 5 69 | 41 8 | — | 14 76 | — | 3 60 | — | 11 36 | 22 72 | | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 7 10 | — | 9 92 | — | 5 84 | — | 11 52 | — | 7 56 | — | | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 15 28 | — | 22 56 | — | 16 13 | — | 15 28 | — | 15 28 | — | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 7 0 | — | 14 37 | — | 5 76 | — | 1 44 | — | — | — | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (2½ miles) ... | 61 84 | 12 37 | 48 92 | 8 51 | 40 68 | 7 7 | 30 64 | 9 24 | 66 86 | 26 74 | | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | 10 30 | 4 12 | 19 13 | — | 7 20 | — | 3 60 | — | 6 92 | — | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (2½ miles) ... | 80 6 | 16 1 | 101 88 | 13 58 | 106 20 | 14 16 | 164 15 | 21 89 | 122 42 | 48 97 | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 80 30 | — | 20 50 | — | 40 98 | — | 31 72 | — | 28 57 | — | | | |
| | 379 81 | | 402 99 | | 361 70 | | 381 8 | | 381 10 | | 381 34 | — | |

| | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | 1905. | | Means of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| **PANAMA PATTU WORKS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **(ROTAWEWA.)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | 97 50 | — | 90 0 | — | 107 0 | — | 136 4 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 81 82 | — | 129 80 | — | 78 82 | — | 61 14 | — | | |
| Repair of roads (3½ miles) ... ... | — | — | 43 52 | — | 74 29 | — | 51 42 | — | 46 23 | 13 21 | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 2 9 | — | 2 77 | — | 1 72 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | 20 60 | — | 35 0 | — | 27 25 | — | 49 90 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 37 74 | — | 23 86 | — | 52 50 | — | 10 19 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (2¾ miles) ... | — | — | 27 85 | — | 12 0 | — | 62 53 | — | 72 26 | 26 28 | | |
| Removal of silt (1½ mile) ... ... | — | — | 3 23 | — | 2 54 | — | 7 22 | — | 5 58 | 3 72 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (2¾ miles) .. | — | — | 160 8 | — | 118 81 | — | 120 21 | — | 142 19 | 51 71 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 48 38 | — | 45 90 | — | 37 61 | — | 33 32 | — | | |
| | 535 0 | | 520 72 | | 534 29 | | 547 33 | | 558 57 | | 539 18 | — |
| **PATTIPOLAI-ARU SCHEME.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 1,034 64 | — | 1,232 64 | — | 1,149 96 | — | — | — | 1,058 46 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 522 93 | — | 335 66 | — | 465 35 | — | — | — | 337 58 | — | | |
| Repair of roads (13 miles) ... ... | 234 69 | 39 11 | 218 7 | 36 34 | 434 36 | 72 39 | — | — | 228 28 | 17 56 | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 116 93 | — | 226 83 | — | 141 19 | — | — | — | 107 2 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 199 40 | — | 169 90 | — | 194 10 | — | — | — | 210 52 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 83 11 | — | 105 8 | — | 50 82 | — | — | — | 77 23 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (12 miles) ... | 321 32 | 26 78 | 323 42 | 26 95 | 157 34 | 13 11 | — | — | 321 45 | 26 79 | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | 10 0 | — | 77 83 | — | 81 24 | — | — | — | 66 95 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (12 miles) ... | 624 80 | 52 7 | 386 28 | 32 19 | 568 36 | 47 36 | — | — | 638 55 | 53 21 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 384 20 | — | 446 12 | — | 289 13 | — | — | — | 474 7 | — | | |
| | 3,532 2 | | 3,521 83 | | 3,531 85 | | 3,405 95 | | 3,520 11 | | 3,502 35 | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Periyakulam.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 125 0 | — | 104 16 | — | 126 46 | — | — | — | 62 49 | — | | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 70 49 | — | 29 52 | — | 39 45 | — | — | — | 2 72 | — | | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 72 | — | | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 7 82 | — | 11 87 | — | — | — | 12 36 | — | | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Transport charges... ... ... | 22 40 | — | 22 40 | — | 22 40 | — | — | — | 28 90 | — | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 21 96 | — | 16 93 | — | — | — | 41 62 | — | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (4½ miles) ... | 139 40 | 30 98 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 73 34 | 16 30 | | | |
| Removal of silt (2 miles) ... ... | 19 18 | 9 59 | — | — | 34 90 | 17 45 | — | — | 8 7 | 4 3 | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (4 miles) ... | 120 48 | 30 12 | 241 7 | 60 29 | 187 11 | 46 78 | — | — | 49 81 | 12 45 | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 62 14 | — | 45 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 36 0 | — | | | |
| | 559 9 | | 472 1 | | 439 12 | | — | | 321 3 | | — | — | |
| **Peruveli Tank.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 120 0 | — | | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 3 0 | — | — | — | 7 60 | — | | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 8 0 | — | 8 0 | — | 8 0 | — | — | — | 23 0 | — | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 6 46 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 31 76 | — | | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (2⅜ miles) ... | 36 10 | 15 20 | 78 0 | 31 79 | 149 10 | 62 78 | — | — | 72 25 | 30 42 | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 36 42 | — | — | — | — | — | 20 92 | — | | | |
| | 44 10 | | 128 88 | | 160 10 | | — | | 275 53 | | — | — | |
| **Pulugannawa Tank.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 158 50 | — | 104 0 | — | 95 12 | — | 105 95 | — | 112 0 | — | | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 50 22 | — | 60 98 | — | 58 64 | — | 84 9 | — | 95 26 | — | | | |
| Repair of roads (5 miles) ... ... | 33 78 | 3 38 | 30 20 | 3 78 | 28 32 | 3 54 | 32 4 | 4 0 | 50 22 | 10 4 | | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 6 22 | — | 9 80 | — | 6 48 | — | 5 16 | — | — | — | | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 18 4 | — | 15 62 | — | 16 23 | — | 38 48 | — | 27 29 | — | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 1 0 | — | 14 40 | — | 10 4 | — | 10 80 | — | — | — | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (½ mile) ... | 69 35 | 34 67 | 56 7 | 20 39 | 43 32 | 15 75 | 34 74 | 12 63 | 78 84 | 157 68 | | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | 17 16 | — | 1 80 | — | 2 0 | — | 3 25 | — | 2 0 | — | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (½ mile) ... | 74 54 | 37 27 | 83 60 | 31 35 | 77 4 | 28 89 | 98 8 | 37 66 | 72 40 | 144 80 | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 20 65 | — | 13 83 | — | 42 54 | — | 37 35 | — | 12 71 | — | | | |
| | 449 46 | | 390 30 | | 379 73 | | 449 94 | | 450 72 | | 424 3 | — | |

| | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903 | | 1904. | | 1905. | | Means of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c | Rs c. |
| **PULLUMALAI TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... | — | — | 105 60 | — | 108 0 | — | — | — | 108 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Planting trees ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges .. | — | — | 4 80 | — | 4 80 | — | — | — | 4 80 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Removal of silt ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | — | — | 9 50 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 87 | — | | |
| | | | 119 90 | | 112 80 | | 115 44 | | 114 67 | | — | — |
| **RUGAM TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... | — | ... | 360 0 | — | 360 0 | — | 405 0 | — | 360 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings | — | — | 117 8 | — | 246 60 | — | 116 40 | — | 43 25 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... | — | — | 63 91 | — | 38 72 | — | 227 21 | — | 109 21 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... | — | — | — | — | 11 82 | — | 11 10 | — | 2 52 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges | — | — | 57 15 | — | 41 50 | — | 92 89 | — | 49 0 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... | — | — | 65 94 | — | 80 73 | — | 80 11 | — | 36 70 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... | — | — | 9 50 | — | 91 57 | — | 33 15 | — | 58 72 | — | | |
| Removal of silt ... | — | — | 3 4 | — | — | — | 3 40 | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ... | — | — | 184 80 | — | 68 30 | — | 599 20 | — | 293 83 | — | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | — | — | 137 57 | — | 60 76 | — | 175 42 | — | 46 77 | — | | |
| | | | 998 99 | | 1,000 0 | | 1,743 88 | | 1,000 0 | | — | — |
| **SAKAMAM WORKS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... | 324 98 | — | 299 99 | — | 300 0 | — | 299 16 | — | 300 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings | 293 85 | — | 160 44 | — | 225 29 | — | 184 46 | — | 154 24 | — | | |
| Repair of roads (6 miles) | 13 85 | 2 31 | 52 46 | 8 74 | 36 1 | 6 0 | 73 56 | 12 26 | 58 48 | 9 75 | | |
| Issue of water ... | 24 97 | — | 25 36 | — | 34 16 | — | 23 17 | — | 20 91 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges... | 112 55 | — | 67 87 | — | 66 80 | — | 63 30 | — | 85 55 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... | 29 84 | — | 38 93 | — | 27 62 | — | 41 87 | — | 26 12 | — | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (6½ miles) ... | 124 62 | 14 24 | 162 74 | 18 60 | 129 8 | 14 75 | 97 60 | 11 15 | 113 90 | 17 52 | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... | 9 0 | — | 7 92 | — | 37 79 | — | 51 23 | — | 43 16 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (6½ miles) ... | 266 54 | 23 43 | 363 31 | 31 94 | 340 31 | 29 92 | 433 74 | 38 13 | 750 81 | 115 51 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 144 32 | — | 164 98 | — | 147 39 | — | 199 27 | — | 290 76 | — | | |
| TEMPITTIYA TANK. | 1,344 52 | | 1,344 0 | | 1,344 45 | | 1,467 36 | | 1,843 93 | | 1,468 85 | — |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 153 30 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20 0 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 40 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 25 20 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 275 24 | — | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 72 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 139 12 | — | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 13 | — | | |
| TUMPANKENI TANK. | | | | | | | | | 629 11 | | 468 8 | — |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 45 48 | — | 165 0 | — | 158 0 | — | 63 0 | — | 84 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 48 50 | — | 59 2 | — | 60 82 | — | 70 61 | — | 64 1 | — | | |
| Repair of roads (3 miles) ... ... | 49 8 | 4 91 | 82 40 | 3 75 | 21 46 | 0 98 | 12 24 | 0 55 | 12 62 | 4 20 | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 5 4 | — | 5 85 | — | 7 54 | — | 1 8 | — | 4 68 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | 13 4 | — | 22 47 | — | 24 54 | — | 21 54 | — | 15 4 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 3 50 | — | 16 53 | — | 25 8 | — | 17 46 | — | 21 76 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (2⅛ miles) ... | 51 0 | 14 57 | 37 85 | 15 14 | 38 46 | 15 38 | 22 32 | 8 93 | 23 8 | 10 86 | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | 16 8 | 8 4 | 24 48 | — | 7 56 | — | 8 34 | — | 7 38 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (2⅛ miles) ... | 67 94 | 19 41 | 130 94 | 22 77 | 108 52 | 18 87 | 100 92 | 17 35 | 71 70 | 33 74 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 24 0 | — | 15 90 | — | 50 47 | — | 7 25 | — | 21 66 | — | | |
| VIRAGODA TANK. | 323 66 | | 560 44 | | 502 45 | | 324 76 | | 325 93 | | 407 45 | — |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | 114 9 | — | 122 7 | — | 60 0 | — | 68 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 45 23 | — | 36 66 | — | 38 18 | — | 16 54 | — | 16 26 | — | | |
| Repair of roads (2½ miles) ... ... | 15 69 | 3 14 | 21 24 | 3 3 | 9 0 | 129 0 | 12 82 | 1 83 | 12 80 | 5 12 | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 4 75 | — | 5 35 | — | 1 80 | — | 5 76 | — | 3 24 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... ... | 10 80 | — | 15 77 | — | 25 72 | — | 12 80 | — | 12 96 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 1 80 | — | 11 2 | — | 21 96 | — | 14 40 | — | 12 96 | — | | |

| | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | 1905. | | Means of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (1⅞ mile) ... | 94 0 | 47 0 | 91 87 | 40 83 | 60 84 | 13 52 | 68 94 | 15 32 | 62 44 | 33 30 | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | 4 0 | — | 4 32 | — | 0 72 | — | 1 80 | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (1⅞ mile) ... | 85 73 | 42 86 | 77 30 | 21 61 | 95 16 | 25 38 | 66 96 | 17 86 | 69 48 | 31 6 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 1 75 | — | 9 71 | — | 14 79 | — | 6 90 | — | 11 63 | — | | |
| | 263 75 | | 387 33 | | 390 24 | | 266 92 | | 269 77 | | 315 60 | — |
| **NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BASAWAKKULAM. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | 150 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 200 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 8 58 | — | 85 20 | — | 109 22 | — | — | — | 129 89 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | 130 47 | — | 186 41 | — | — | — | 136 75 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | 1 50 | — | 204 15 | — | — | — | 30 0 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 6 25 | — | 255 93 | — | 261 34 | — | — | — | 6 50 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (4 miles) ... | 86 14 | 17 23 | 77 73 | 15 55 | 95 38 | 19 8 | — | — | 105 73 | 26 43 | | |
| Removal of silt (3½ miles) ... ... | 130 0 | 31 77 | 33 6 | 8 26 | 109 21 | 27 30 | — | — | 19 28 | 6 17 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (4 miles) ... | 28 94 | 5 79 | 392 58 | 78 52 | 393 13 | 78 63 | — | — | 370 8 | 92 52 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 117 8 | — | 85 91 | — | — | — | 70 36 | — | | |
| | 409 91 | | 1,093 55 | | 1,444 75 | | 1,625 1 | | 1,068 59 | | 1,382 97 | — |
| KALAWEWA SCHEME. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay and allowance of guardian ... | 80 0 | — | 1,591 13 | — | 1,816 30 | — | 1,676 62 | — | 1,834 62 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 1,111 89 | — | 665 45 | — | 650 85 | — | 1,448 35 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 36 18 | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... | 20 0 | — | 763 88 | — | 735 29 | — | 919 70 | — | 638 87 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges... ... ... | 90 31 | — | 487 40 | — | 355 95 | — | 337 78 | — | 800 72 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 412 57 | — | 1,174 72 | — | 1,219 28 | — | 1,370 23 | — | 340 52 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (59 miles) ... | 304 4 | 4 75 | 984 87 | 15 30 | 879 71 | — | 740 22 | 11 57 | 1,151 4 | 19 51 | | |
| Removal of silt (58 miles) ... ... | 267 82 | 4 46 | 179 39 | 2 99 | 716 96 | — | 484 30 | 8 7 | 249 45 | 4 30 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (59 miles) ... | 543 58 | 8 49 | 2,623 61 | 47 52 | 3,780 42 | — | 1,964 93 | 30 70 | 3,389 37 | 57 44 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 299 27 | — | 377 18 | — | 1,259 12 | — | 1,697 5 | — | | |
| | 1,718 32 | | 9,216 16 | | 10,546 54 | | 9,439 93 | | 11,549 99 | | 9,950 15 | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MADAWACHCHIYA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... | ... | 60 0 | — | 60 0 | — | 53 22 | — | 65 0 | — | 40 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... | ... | 5 40 | — | 5 40 | — | 5 40 | — | 5 40 | — | 5 40 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 25 0 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (3 miles) | ... | 33 77 | 11 26 | 9 90 | 3 30 | — | — | — | — | 53 60 | 17 87 | | |
| Removal of silt ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (3 miles) | ... | 80 83 | 26 94 | 40 40 | 13 47 | 45 40 | 15 13 | 86 25 | — | 40 95 | 13 65 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | ... | — | — | — | — | 3 50 | — | — | — | 6 85 | — | | |
| | | 180 0 | | 115 70 | | 107 52 | | 156 65 | | 171 80 | | 146 33 | — |
| **MINNERI TANK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 547 50 | — | 501 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... | ... | 152 0 | — | 18 56 | — | — | — | 51 11 | — | 162 2 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... | ... | 119 18 | 59 59 | 73 53 | 36 76 | 38 50 | 19 25 | 38 93 | 19 46 | 76 36 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... | ... | 19 76 | — | — | — | — | — | 46 65 | — | 89 16 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... | ... | 9 0 | — | 18 0 | — | 18 0 | — | 90 0 | — | 97 50 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... | ... | — | — | 44 73 | — | 28 20 | — | 407 31 | — | 200 70 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (10·52 miles) | ... | — | — | 64 20 | — | 288 14 | — | 541 94 | — | 653 38 | 62 10 | | |
| Removal of silt (8·92 miles) ... | ... | — | — | 62 93 | — | 18 21 | — | 165 35 | — | 223 78 | 25 9 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (10·52 miles) | ... | — | — | — | — | 206 68 | — | 355 7 | — | 714 76 | 67 94 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | ... | — | — | 317 47 | — | — | — | 100 45 | — | 170 2 | — | | |
| | | 299 94 | | 599 42 | | 597 73 | | 2,344 31 | | 2,888 68 | | 1,346 2 | — |
| **NUWARAWEWA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... | ... | — | — | 398 34 | — | 170 0 | — | — | — | 200 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... | ... | — | — | 68 77 | — | 109 55 | — | — | — | 182 12 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... | ... | 50 70 | — | 181 60 | — | 203 38 | — | — | — | 136 0 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... | ... | — | — | 281 85 | — | 2 25 | — | — | — | 148 5 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... | ... | 81 55 | — | 239 80 | — | 346 19 | — | — | — | 53 46 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (6·9 miles) | ... | 59 28 | 6 9 | 315 95 | 36 65 | 719 92 | 83 52 | — | — | 254 93 | 36 46 | | |
| Removal of silt (4·2 miles) ... | ... | 69 63 | 13 41 | 134 19 | 25 85 | 117 60 | 22 66 | — | — | 7 62 | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ... | ... | 148 10 | 16 2 | 420 94 | 48 83 | 514 11 | 59 64 | — | — | 433 57 | — | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... | ... | — | — | 182 64 | — | 77 12 | — | — | — | 132 42 | — | | |
| | | 409 26 | | 2,224 8 | | 2,260 12 | | 1,906 33 | | 1,548 17 | | 2,044 2 | — |

| | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | 1905. | | Means of previous Five Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| TISSAWEWA. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | 200 0 | — | 208 87 | — | — | — | 200 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | 19 90 | — | 30 0 | — | — | — | 37 75 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 49 28 | — | 348 92 | — | 261 90 | — | — | — | 169 74 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges... ... ... | — | — | 12 25 | — | — | — | — | — | 90 0 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | 316 65 | — | 177 0 | — | — | — | 15 50 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (9·9 miles) ... | 34 17 | 4 75 | 604 20 | 84 3 | 234 45 | 32 60 | — | — | 277 32 | 28 12 | | |
| Removal of silt (8·25 miles) ... ... | 76 94 | 13 86 | 239 96 | 43 24 | 350 95 | 65 3 | — | — | 26 58 | 3 22 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (9·9 miles) ... | 19 65 | 2 73 | 769 36 | 107 4 | 698 85 | 97 2 | — | — | 1,421 56 | 143 59 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | 211 2 | — | 163 35 | — | — | — | 144 78 | — | | |
| | 180 4 | | 2,722 26 | | 2,125 37 | | 2,308 75 | | 2,383 23 | | 2,413 92 | — |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DEDURU-OYA WORKS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay and allowance of guardians ... ... | 825 0 | — | 1,310 0 | — | 1,395 0 | — | 1,419 62 | — | 1,349 96 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | 177 62 | — | 37 5 | — | 202 76 | — | 274 1 | — | 284 16 | — | | |
| Repair of roads (26 miles) ... ... | 193 58 | 7 45 | 379 55 | 14 60 | 142 2 | 5 46 | 126 82 | 4 80 | 126 29 | 4 86 | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | 294 53 | — | 116 10 | — | 160 44 | — | 27 60 | — | 81 33 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | 16 79 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges... ... ... | 95 51 | — | 95 50 | — | 95 50 | — | 157 41 | — | 160 54 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | 406 45 | — | 259 19 | — | 280 70 | — | 655 82 | — | 302 65 | — | | |
| *Main Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (35 miles) ... | 200 41 | 8 2 | 371 12 | 14 84 | 556 42 | 22 26 | 1,074 62 | 42 98 | 1,116 8 | 31 89 | | |
| Removal of silt (33½ miles) ... ... | 1,327 95 | 56 51 | 1,394 4 | 59 54 | 846 68 | 36 3 | 709 91 | 30 86 | 1,407 69 | 42 2 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (35 miles) ... | 205 4 | 8 20 | 205 64 | 8 23 | 572 31 | 22 89 | 589 87 | 23 59 | 373 20 | 10 6 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | 484 57 | — | 77 43 | — | 220 52 | — | 333 23 | — | 291 88 | — | | |
| *Distributaries.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... ... | 120 95 | 12 10 | 149 64 | 14 96 | 145 46 | 14 54 | — | — | — | — | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | 188 97 | 31 49 | 231 9 | 38 51 | 47 53 | 4 75 | — | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ... ... | 62 80 | 10 47 | 59 2 | 5 90 | 79 61 | 7 96 | — | — | — | — | | |
| Upkeep of masonry ... ... | 174 82 | — | 89 63 | — | 30 3 | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| | 4,774 99 | | 4,775 0 | | 4,774 98 | | 5,368 91 | | 5,493 78 | | 5,037 53 | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Kospotu-oya Anicut.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of watcher ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 55 0 | — | 39 0 | — | 36 0 | — | | | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | 1 20 | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | — | — | 1 60 | — | 1 60 | — | 1 60 | — | | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ... .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Removal of silt ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | — | — | 22 0 | — | 64 0 | — | 39 58 | — | | | | |
| | | | | | 79 80 | | 104 60 | | 77 18 | | — | — | | |
| **Kurunegala and Wenoruwewa Tanks and Bu-ela Channel.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 390 0 | — | 360 0 | — | 360 0 | — | | | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | 46 27 | — | 150 80 | — | 60 57 | — | | | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 20 40 | — | 23 98 | — | 15 19 | — | | | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | — | — | 35 0 | — | 35 78 | — | 35 88 | — | | | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 5 77 | — | 34 5 | — | 39 67 | — | | | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding (8½ miles) .. | — | — | — | — | 397 71 | 48 20 | 361 19 | 43 78 | 335 90 | 40 41 | | | | |
| Removal of silt (5⅜ miles) ... ... | — | — | — | — | 467 34 | 86 95 | 339 45 | — | 442 99 | 82 42 | | | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds (8¼ miles) ... | — | — | — | — | 317 50 | 38 48 | 249 53 | 30 25 | 217 57 | 26 37 | | | | |
| Upkeep of masonry and bridges ... ... | — | — | — | — | 70 1 | — | 221 92 | | 235 55 | — | | | | |
| | | | | | 1,750 0 | | 1,776 70 | | 1,743 32 | | — | — | | |

| | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | | 1905. | | Means of previous Five Year. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. | Total. | Rate per Mile. |
| MEDIYAWE AND GALGAMUWA TANKS. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| *General Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of guardian ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 285 99 | — | 339 31 | — | 360 0 | — | | |
| Repair of buildings ... ... | — | — | — | — | 12 64 | — | 2 84 | — | 2 50 | — | | |
| Repair of roads ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 48 | — | 22 71 | — | | |
| Issue of water ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 20 | — | | |
| Planting trees ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Transport charges ... ... | — | — | — | — | 17 16 | — | 29 44 | — | 17 16 | — | | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 39 66 | — | 19 98 | — | 42 98 | — | | |
| *Channels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearing jungle and weeding ($4\frac{3}{4}$ miles) ... | — | — | — | — | 195 94 | 41 15 | 191 20 | 54 32 | 112 78 | 30 22 | | |
| Removal of silt (4 miles) ... ... | — | — | — | — | 161 99 | 40 50 | 163 65 | 40 91 | 130 22 | 32 55 | | |
| Upkeep of channels and bunds ($4\frac{3}{4}$ miles) ... | — | — | — | — | 142 28 | 29 95 | 131 17 | 34 98 | 112 89 | 23 23 | | |
| Upkeep of masonry ... ... | — | — | — | — | 2 25 | — | 44 72 | — | 7 50 | — | | |
| | | | | | 857 91 | | 937 79 | | 809 94 | | | |

# APPENDIX H.

## General Irrigation Returns corrected up to December 31, 1905.

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefited. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (see Specification, if any). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o | p |
| **WESTERN PROVINCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COLOMBO DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 1. Dikmaga Ihalawewa ... ... | 1891–04<br>1905 | 1,040 45<br>— | 490 83<br>48 25 | 41 | — | — | 41 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 40 87½ | 542 24 | — | Constructed under the 47th and 48th sections of the Ordinance No. 23 of 1889. |
| | | 1,040 45 | 539 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Dikmaga Pahalawewa ... | 1891–04<br>1905 | 1,080 41<br>— | 424 75<br>37 25 | 50 | — | — | 50 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 50 62 | 691 49½ | — | do. |
| | | 1,080 41 | 462 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Kadurugahawewa ... ... | 1891–04<br>1905 | 2,438 74<br>— | 507 69<br>56 50 | 66 | — | — | 66 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 66 64 | 915 70 | — | do. |
| | | 2,438 74 | 564 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Polgahawewa ... ... | 1889–04<br>1905 | 1,810 19<br>— | 848 8<br>52 0 | 76 | — | — | 76 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 75 12½ | 1,001 48 | — | do. |
| | | 1,810 19 | 900 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 6,369 79 | 2,465 35 | 233 | — | — | 233 | — | — | — | — | 233 26 | 3,150 91½ | — | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefited. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| **WESTERN PROVINCE—*contd.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COLOMBO DISTRICT—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works repaying cost or paying a Maintenance rate.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | Acres | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 5. Attidiya sluice ... ... | 1890–04<br>1905 | 1,134 41<br>— | 729 46<br>16 16 | 166 | — | — | 166 | — | — | — | 0 10 | 17 14½ | 84 35 | 800 0 | The original agreement was to pay Rs. 800 in ten annual instalments, although the actual cost of construction was Rs. 1,134·41. |
| | | 1,134 41 | 745 62 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Boralesgomuwa tank ... | 1868–04<br>1905 | 3,613 58<br>— | 3,366 94<br>23 90 | 224 | 15 | — | 239 | — | — | — | 0 10 | 23 87 | 406 3 | 3,574 87 | According to the agreement the whole of the cost amounting to Rs. 3,574·87 was repaid between the years 1869 and 1884. |
| | | 3,613 58 | 3,390 84 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 4,747 99 | 4,136 46 | 390 | 15 | — | 405 | — | — | — | — | 41 1½ | 490 38 | 4,374 87 | |
| *Other works:* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Kanuwana Tunmodara dam ... | 1892 | 97 42 | — | 200 | — | — | 200 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No water-rate is being recovered. This work was constructed gratis. Earthwork done by villagers and masonry work by Government. |
| 8. Kelani-ganga dam ... ... | 1889–03 | 2,242 36 | 2,923 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Constructed gratis. No water-rate is recovered. |
| 9. Kesbewa tank ... ... | 1872 | 619 61 | 692 19 | 75 | — | — | 75 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No water-rate is recovered. The earthwork was done by the people. The sluice and spill water were constructed by Government gratis. |
| 10. Koskandawala-ela ... ... | 1891 | 22 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No water-rate is recovered. This work was done gratis. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. Nadakondana ela ... | ... | 1888 | 659 91 | 135 11 | 200 | — | — | 200 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No water-rate is recovered. This was a work constructed in connection with the Wewelduwa sluice. |
| 12. Padakada dam ... | ... | 1892-00 | 415 12 | 264 12 | 112 | — | — | 112 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No water-rate is recovered. Constructed at the expense of fieldowners. The Government supplied the sluice. |
| 13. Peliyagoda sluice ... | ... | 1875-88 | 3,282 45 | 100 59 | 400 | — | — | 400 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No water-rate is recovered. Repairs to an existing work. Constructed gratis. |
| 14. Totuwe *alias* Wedamulla sluice | ... | 1890 | 408 16 | 0 25 | 50 | — | — | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No water-rate is recovered. This work was constructed gratis. |
| 15. Wewelduwa sluice ... | ... | 1887 | 1,181 83 | — | 200 | — | — | 200 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | The owners of the paddy fields cleared the canal, and the Government constructed the sluice. The Central Irrigation Board exempted the fieldowners from repayment of the cost in consideration of the work done by them. |
| Total ... | | | 8,929 36 | 4,115 33 | 1,237 | — | — | 1,237 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| KALUTARA DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works repaying cost or paying a Maintenance rate.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Nikatu-ela ... | ... | 1890-04<br>1905 | 15,567 0<br>— | 2,894 81<br>219 52 | 588¾ | 293¾ | 193¾ | 1,076¼ | 386¾ | 16,660 82 | 112 | 0 26 | 155 84 | 311 68 | 14,056 12 | All instalments due have been fully recovered. Recovery of a maintenance rate commenced in 1904. |
| | | | 15,567 0 | 3,114 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Other works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Bolabotuwewewa ... | ... | 1877 | 798 98 | 50 15 | 103 | — | — | 103 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Earthwork done by villagers and masonry work by Government. No water-rate is recovered. |
| 18. Hinatiyangala-ela ... | ... | 1886 | 1,744 43 | 120 50 | 150 | 100 | — | 250 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Repairs to an existing work constructed gratis. Landowners exempted from repayment of cost of construction. |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefited. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| **Kalutara District—*contd.*** | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| *Other works—contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Kompe-ela ... ... | 1891 | 4,858 66 | 56 25 | 43 | — | — | 43 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Earthwork done by villagers, and masonry work by Government. No water-rate is recovered. |
| 20. Mahawewa and Kudawewa ... | 1876 | 1,517 8 | 47 25 | 82 | — | — | 82 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 21. Medagamawewa ... ... | 1878 | 1,422 87 | 70 36 | 116 | — | — | 116 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Earthwork done by villagers and masonry work by Government. No water-rate is recovered. |
| 22. Moderawila-ela ... ... | 1888 | 827 49 | 179 39 | 125 | 10 | — | 135 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Repairs to an existing work constructed gratis. No water-rate is recovered. |
| 23. Rayigama *alias* Uyanwewa ... | 1883 | 7,332 33 | 90 54 | 175 | — | — | 175 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Earthwork done by villagers and masonry work by Government. No water-rate is recovered. |
| 24. Remunawewa ... ... | 1886 | 1,924 4 | 54 23 | 169 | — | — | 169 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 25. Thoragala-ela ... ... | 1886 | 4,262 0 | 72 86 | 175 | 35 | — | 210 | 35 | 350 0 | 7 | — | — | — | — | Earthwork was done by the villagers, as well as the clearing of the canal, in consideration of which a sluice gate was constructed by Government. No water-rate is recovered. |
| Total ... | | 24,687 88 | 741 53 | 1,138 | 145 | — | 1,283 | 35 | 350 0 | 7 | — | — | — | — | |
| **Negombo District.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Other works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. Kotugoda anicut ... ... | 1889–90 | 9,869 66 | 391 99 | 64 | 6 | 12 | 82 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | This anicut was constructed in place of the one which was swept away by a flood in September, 1886. The Central Irrigation Board exempted the field-owners from any repayment of the cost of construction. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27. Eight village tanks ... ... | — | — | — | 729 | — | — | 729 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Total ... | | 9,869 66 | 391 99 | 793 | 6 | 12 | 811 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| GENERAL W.P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Minor Surveys ... ... | 1904<br>1905 | 25 30<br>2 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 27 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. Minor Works :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Pipes and transport ... | 1903–04<br>1905 | 11 48<br>5 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 16 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Heendeniya ... ... | 1904<br>1905 | 26 15<br>3 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 29 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30. Urgent minor works ... | 1905 | 1 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total ... | | 70,246 62 | 14,964 99 | 4,379¾ | 459¾ | 205¾ | 5,045¼ | 421¾ | 17,010 82 | 119 | — | 430 11½ | 3,952 97½ | 18,430 99 | |
| **CENTRAL PROVINCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KANDY DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Siyambalagastenna-ela ... | 1895–03 | 2,032 91 | 670 85 | 3 | 9¾ | ¼ | 40 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 52 14 | 364 20 | — | Rate paid from 1896 |
| 2. Werapitiya Maha-ela ... | 1887<br>1905 | 2,633 21<br>— | 6,142 47<br>47 64 | 71 | 6 | 29 | 106 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 139 98 | 781 10 | — | do. |
| | | 2,633 21 | 6,190 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 4,666 12 | 6,861 16 | 11 | 6¾ | 29¼ | 146 | — | — | — | — | 192 12 | 1,145 30 | — | |
| *Works repaying cost or paying a Maintenance rate.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Amunuwela amuna... ... | 1893 | 370 0 | — | 29¾ | — | — | 29¾ | — | — | — | No rate payable | — | — | 370 30 | The cost was fully repaid in ten annual instalments of Rs. 37·03 each from 1894 |
| *Surveys.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Aswedduma amuna ... ... | 1903<br>1905 | 15 50<br>38 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 53 60 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Dehideniya amuna ... ... | 1904 | 6 0 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Minipe-ela ... ... | 1905 | 1,179 78 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 1,239 38 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefited. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| *Other works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Aladeniya amuna ... ... | 1890–04 | 1,684 30 | 81 50 | 36 | — | — | 36 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate payable. This expenditure was gratuitous. The work is now maintained by the people interested. |
| 8. Alutwela Wahala-ela ... | 1890<br>1905 | 6,974 45<br>25 20 | —<br>— | 99 | 59 | — | 158 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | There is no promise to pay a water-rate. |
| | | 6,999 65 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Arattana Palle-ela ... ... | 1885–04 | 421 50 | 99 81 | 4 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | There is no promise to pay a water-rate. Any other work now done by the Central Board is paid for by the land-owners. |
| 10. Beligahamula amuna ... | 1887 | Not known | | 5 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate payable. The initial expenditure was gratuitous. No re-payment asked for. |
| 11. Elpitiyaraja-ela ... ... | 1887 | 118 14 | 1,293 4 | 114 | — | — | 114 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12. Gampolawela Raja-ela ... | 1904 | — | 101 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13. Halagama-oya amuna ... | 1890–04 | 241 24 | 8 0 | 54 | — | — | 54 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 14. Hindagala-ela ... ... | 1904 | — | 29 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15. Irrigation-ela ... ... | 1903 | — | 54 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 16. Ketiyagama-ela ... ... | 1887 | 240 3 | — | 12 | — | 11 | 23 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | This expenditure was gratuitous. The work is now maintained by people interested. |
| 17. Koholanwela-ela ... ... | 1886–04 | 1,557 75 | 39 62 | 42 | — | — | 42 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | There is no promise to pay a water-rate. Any other work now done by the Central Board is paid for by the land-owners. |
| 18. Madawala-ela amuna ... | 1890 | 100 0 | — | 9½ | — | — | 9½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate payable. The initial expenditure was gratuitous. |
| 19. Metideniya-ela ... ... | 1888 | 1,028 45 | — | 46 | — | — | 46 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate payable. The initial expenditure was gratuitous. The work is now maintained by the people interested. |
| 20. Motamure-ela ... ... | 1889 | 564 18 | — | 27 | 4 | — | 31 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |

59-05

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Palle-ela amuna ... ... | 1888 | 1,932 15 | — | 24¼ | — | — | 24¼ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | This expenditure was gratuitous. The work is now maintained by the people interested. Any other work done by the Central Board is paid for by the land-owners. |
| 22. | Rambukwelagama-ela ... | 1886–04<br>1905 | 298 0<br>— | 56 62<br>10 10 | 14 | — | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| | | | 298 0 | 66 72 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. | Telangitella *alias* Galabawa-amuna... | 1891–03 | 566 96 | 11 85 | 122 | — | 3 | 125 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate payable. The initial expenditure was gratuitous. |
| 24. | Teldeniya Wahala-ela ... | 1890–03 | 7,717 38 | 226 60 | 152 | — | — | 152 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | There is no promise to pay a water-rate. Work is maintained by the people interested. Any other work done by the Central Board is paid for by the landowners. |
| 25. | Udugoda Bandara-ela ... | 1885–04<br>1905 | 4,504 43<br>— | 4,076 37<br>4 19 | 270 | * — | 19 | 289 | * — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| | | | 4,504 43 | 4,080 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. | Uda Mangoda-ela ... ... | 1889 | 370 34 | — | 35 | 5 | — | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate payable. This expenditure was gratuitous. The work is maintained by the people interested. |
| 27. | Walikukulgoda amuna ... | 1887 | 130 0 | — | 10 | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| | Total ... | | 28,474 50 | 6,092 67 | 1,075¾ | 68 | 33 | 1,176¾ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | **Matale District.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. | Bowetenna ... ... | 1895–04<br>1905 | 14,847 30<br>— | 981 75<br>98 95 | 97 | — | 197 | 294 | 67½ | 1,016 0 | 11 | 1 0 | 97 46 | 1,356 85 | — | |
| | | | 14,847 30 | 1,080 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. | Karawilahena ... ... | 1891–04<br>1905 | 3,716 31<br>— | 858 71<br>50 0 | 12 | — | 40 | 52 | 12½ | 235 0 | 5 | 1 0 | 12 53 | 242 60 | — | |
| | | | 3,716 31 | 908 71 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* A sum of Rs. 30 contributed by the villagers was expended in 1905.

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefited. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| MATALE DISTRICT.—*condt.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity—condt.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 Kurukulayaya ... ... | 1895-04<br>1905 | 1,144 44<br>— | 837 93<br>47 90 | 26 | — | — | 26 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 26 54 | 289 54 | — | — |
| | | 1,144 44 | 885 83 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31. Pelwehera ... ... | 1897-04<br>1905 | 4,787 46<br>— | 673 64<br>50 0 | 13 | 2 | 62 | 77 | 53 | 532 50 | 25 | 1 0 | 66 81 | 479 6 | — | — |
| | | 4,787 46 | 723 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 24,495 51 | 3,598 88 | 148 | 2 | 299 | 449 | 133 | 1,783 50 | 41 | — | 203 34 | 2,368 5 | — | |
| *Works repaying Cost or paying a Maintenance rate.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32. Nadeniya ... ... | 1888-04<br>1905 | 1,438 75<br>— | 109 23<br>19 70 | 48 | — | — | 48 | — | — | — | — | 54 69 | — | 382 83 | No recoveries on initial cost of work. Amount spent in 1889 is being recovered in ten annual instalments. |
| | | 1,438 75 | 128 93 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Radawela-ela ... ... | 1895<br>1896 | —<br>346 50 | 118 77<br>206 0 | 142 | — | — | 142 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 346 50 | Recovery of instalments completed in 1899. |
| | | 346 50 | 324 77 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34. Wahacotte tank ... ... | 1900 | 336 0 | — | 41 | — | — | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 336 0 | Recovery of cost completed in 1904. |
| Total ... | | 2,121 25 | 453 70 | 231 | — | — | 231 | — | — | — | — | 54 69 | — | 1,065 33 | |
| *Other Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 Atirahapitiya-ela ... ... | 1893 | 3,710 86 | 2,550 0 | 150 | — | — | 150 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate paid. Work done by Government in consideration of earthwork performed by shareholders. |
| 36. Awudella (upper and lower) ela ... | 1891 | 1,997 51 | — | 66 | — | — | 66 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate paid. Work done from vote for sluicing village tanks. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37. Bandara amuna ... ... | 1893 | 864 75 | 69 96 | 54 | — | — | 54 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | A work undertaken by Government in consideration of the damage done to the ela by the sale of lands by the Crown without reservation. |
| 38. Elahera ... ... | 1887-04<br>1905 | 55,382 31<br>— | 414 50<br>24 75 | 130 | — | 50 | 180 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Landowners exempted from payment of rate by resolution of Central Irrigation Board dated March 29, 1893. Head-works are maintained by the Central Irrigation Board, the ela by the landowners. |
| | | 55,382 31 | 439 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 Eraula ... ... | 1890-04<br>1905 | 16,275 95<br>— | 1,400 1<br>35 0 | 36 | — | 150 | 186 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Scheme abandoned. A promise has been given to raise the spill, provided the villagers do the necessary earth-work. |
| | | 16,275 95 | 1,435 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40. Nicholoya-ela ... .. | 1891-04<br>1905 | 238 26<br>— | 96 73<br>25 0 | 60 | — | — | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate paid. A small work carried out by Government. |
| | | 238 26 | 121 73 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41. Rajjammana ... ... | 1886 | 500 0 | — | 64 | — | — | 64 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | A grant of Rs. 500 was made for blasting rocks, &c., the villagers doing all the earth-work. |
| 42. Vilattawa ... ... | 1892 | 1,750 0 | — | 87 | — | 39 | 126 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Work a failure and the money paid by the people was refunded. |
| 43. Wiragahapelessa ... ... | 1891-04<br>1905 | 398 74<br>— | 61 46<br>9 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate paid. A small work carried out by Government. |
| | | 398 74 | 71 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 81,118 38 | 4,687 1 | 647 | — | 239 | 886 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works repaying cost or paying a Maintenance rate.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44. Waluganwewa ... ... | 1900-04<br>1905 | 9,760 0<br>— | 2,420 80<br>122 78 | 524 | — | 30 | 554 | — | — | — | 1 76 | 966 14 | — | 4,835 46 | Repays cost since 1900. |
| | | 97,60 0 | 2,543 58 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefited. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefited. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefited. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefited. Total Land benefited (see Specification, if any). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d | e | | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o | p |
| NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT—*contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| *Surveys.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45. Dewahuwa ... ... | 1903–04 | 806 92 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 46. Dorawalagala and Loluwalagala scheme ... ... | 1903 | 25 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 47. Nalanda-oya channel ... | 1903 | 792 49 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | | 1,624 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| *Other Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48. Agappala-ela ... ... | 1885 | 800 0 | — | 64 | 5 | — | 69 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate payable. This work was carried out as an eleemosynary work. |
| 49. Ambeliyadde-ela ... ... | 1887 | 1,220 0 | — | 30 | 9 | 2 | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 50. Barrack plains reservoir ... | 1903–04 | — | 23 68 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 51. Beraluwe-ela ... ... | 1887 | 1,430 0 | — | 110 | — | — | 110 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate payable. This work was carried out as an eleemosynary work. |
| 52. Bodi-ela ... ... | 1893–04<br>1905 | 75,183 90<br>— | 2,390 68<br>395 10 | 24 | 27 | 91 | 142 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| | | 75,183 90 | 2,785 78 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53. Bolagandawela anicut ... | 1903 | 99 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 54. Eraulle-ela ... ... | 1889 | 1,723 53 | 33 35 | 46 | 4 | 7 | 57 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate payable. This work was carried out as an eleemosynary work. |
| 55. Hapugastalawa tank ... | 1887 | 175 0 | — | 19 | 4 | 4 | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 56. Huppelesse-ela ... ... | 1889 | 1,598 0 | — | 40 | — | — | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 57. Koskabale-ela ... ... | 1889 | 1,690 0 | — | 77 | 4 | — | 81 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 58. Kurunduoya-ela, No. 1 ... | 1892 | 928 41 | — | 447 | — | — | 447 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 59. do. No. 2 ... | 1892 | 2,730 0 | — | 350 | — | 300 | 650 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 60. Lamasuriyagama-ela ... | 1892–04<br>1905 | 3,165 40<br>4,147 22 | 2,483 81<br>289 88 | — | 92 | 109 | 201 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| | | 7,312 62 | 2,773 69 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61. Madakumbure-ela ... ... | 1892 | 1,589 96 | — | 85 | 2 | 5 | 92 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate payable. This work was carried out as an eleemosynary work. |
| 62. Makandure-ela ... ... | 1889 | 610 0 | — | 44 | — | — | 44 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 63. Ma-ela ... ... | 1893–04 | 2,570 62 | 2,237 1 | 890 | 53 | 200 | 1,143 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate payable. The work was carried out as an eleemosynary wor' |
| | 1905 | — | 393 88 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | | 2,570 62 | 2,630 89 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64. Mapanawature-ela ... ... | 1888 | 2,000 0 | — | 66 | — | — | 66 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 65. Maussawe-ela ... ... | 1887 | 1,000 0 | — | 46 | 2 | — | 48 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 66. Mulahal-ela ... ... | 1890 | 2,284 0 | — | 253 | 90 | — | 343 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 67. Uda Ma-ela (Rothschild-ela) ... | 1887–03 | 810 0 | 586 47 | 122 | 2 | 1 | 125 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 68. Unantenne Uda-ela ... ... | 1887 | 2,290 0 | — | 100 | — | — | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 69. Waduwawela-ela ... ... | | 4,351 20 | 1,703 77 | 254 | 20 | 80 | 354 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| | | — | 288 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1892–04 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1904 | 4,351 20 | 1,992 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 112,396 39 | 10,826 13 | 3,067 | 314 | 799 | 4,180 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| GENERAL, C. P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70. Minor surveys ... ... | | 59 93 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 67 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1904 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1905 | 127 61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 71. Minor works ... ... | | 18 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 10 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1904 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1905 | 28 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72. Urgent minor works ... | | 2 78 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 78 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1904 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1905 | 5 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 73. Village tanks ... ... | | 28 476 98 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 578 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | —04 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1905 | 29,055 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand total ... | | 295,482 89 | 35,0[illegible]3 13 | 5,833¼ | 390 | 1,429¼ | 7,652½ | 133 | 1,783 50 | 41 | — | 1,416 29 | 3,513 35 | 6,271 9 | |
| NORTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JAFFNA DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Surveys.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Malappuvillu ... | 1893 | 30 66 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 2. Pallavarayankaddu ... | 1893 | 199 54 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 3. Punnalai tank ... ... | 1896 | 155 98 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 4. Vannary ... ... | 1893 | 199 91 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Total ... | | 586 4 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefited. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefited. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefited. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefited. Total Land benefited (see Specification, if any). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o | |
| **Mullaittivu District.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 5. Iratperiyakulam ... ... | 1886–04<br>1905 | 25,557 28<br>— | 10,859 13<br>135 9 | 117¾ | 175¼ | 210 | 503 | 317¼ | 3,902 13 | 122 | 1 0 | 293 32 | 2,735 68 | — | — |
| | | 25,557 28 | 10,994 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Kanakarayankulam ... ... | 1888–04<br>1905 | 27,741 2<br>— | 3,114 73<br>184 35 | 39½ | 66½ | 44¼ | 150 | 83¾ | 955 50 | 9 | 1 0 | 86 2 | 742 44 | — | Rate in perpetuity of 50 cents on oppum lands. |
| | | 27,741 2 | 3,299 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Kanukkeni tank ... ... | 1891–04<br>1905 | 148,175 48<br>250 10 | 4,191 99<br>1,176 58 | 1,028½ | — | — | 1,028½ | 64 | 691 0 | 8 | 1 0 | 919 90 | 919 90 | — | — |
| | | 148,425 58 | 5,368 57 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Maha Rambaikulam ... | 1888–04<br>1905 | 16,712 41<br>— | 6,218 1<br>214 20 | 55 | 35 | 125¾ | 215¾ | 215¾ | 2,161 0 | 10 | 1 0 | 215 95 | 2,179 50 | — | — |
| | | 16,712 41 | 6,432 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Mamadu tank ... ... | 1886–04<br>1905 | 16,596 0<br>— | 12,065 53<br>299 35 | 103½ | 272 | 288½ | 664 | 322¼ | 3,366 0 | 58 | 1 0 | 375 56 | 2,705 6 | — | — |
| | | 16,596 0 | 12,364 88 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Mandukottai tank *alias* Madukanda | 1886–04<br>1905 | 19,816 12<br>— | 6,932 43<br>194 90 | 97 | 157 | — | 254 | 155¼ | 1,410 30 | 50 | 1 0 | 254 24 | 2,206 24 | — | — |
| | | 19,816 12 | 7,127 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Periyakulam ... ... | 1891–04<br>1905 | 21,420 46<br>— | 6,184 55<br>87 94 | 109¼ | 23 | 491¾ | 624 | 58½ | 612 0 | 7 | 1 0 | 132 12 | 1,223 43 | — | — |
| | | 21,420 46 | 6,272 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Periya Olukkulam ... ... | 1893–04<br>1905 | 18,721 2<br>— | 3,171 24<br>146 64 | 46 | 65 | 244½ | 355½ | 53 | 458 25 | 29 | 1 0 | 111 14 | 577 72 | — | — |
| | | 18,721 2 | 3,317 88 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. Vavuniya tank ... | ... | 1888–04 | 11,523 62 | 26,519 30 | 252½ | 123¼ | 20½ | 396 | 110¾ | 1,838 60 | 26 | 0 25 | 93 86 | 832 21 | — | — |
| | | 1905 | — | 199 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 11,523 62 | 26,718 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Vengalacheddikulam | ... | 1888–04 | 17,570 63 | 2,856 15 | 77 | 47¾ | 25¼ | 150 | 47¾ | 483 0 | 1 | 1 0 | 123 77 | 1,315 3 | — | — |
| | | 1905 | — | 139 62 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 17,570 63 | 2,995 77 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | ... | | 324,084 14 | 84,890 93 | 1,925¾ | 964½ | 1,450½ | 4,340¾ | 1,428¼ | 15,877 78 | 320 | — | 2,605 88 | 15,437 21 | — | — |
| *Survey.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Nantikkadal scheme | ... | 1887–89 | 327 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 16. Pavatkulam ... | ... | 1901–02 | 2,500 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17. Tannimurippu | ... | 1889 | 521 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | ... | | 3,348 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| *Other Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Chinnardam ... | ... | 1880–98 | 296 11 | 1,191 48 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 19. Olumadu tank ... | ... | 1889–04 | 91 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 1905 | 10 80 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 101 98 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | ... | | 398 9 | 1,191 48 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| MANNAR DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Giant's tank ... | ... | 1881–04 | 603,091 57 | 22,268 31 | 7,100 | 3,937 | 11,928 | 22,965 | 429¼ | 5,095 85 | 129 | 1 0 | 7,988 46 | 37,942 20 | — | — |
| | | 1905 | 1,075 76 | 4,626 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Surveys.* | | | 604,167 33 | 26,894 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. Aruvi-aru ... | ... | 1891 | 349 92 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 22. Kurai tank ... | ... | 1894–96 | 657 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 23. Vavunikkulam ... | ... | 1901–03 | 5,994 59 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | ... | | 7,002 46 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| *Other Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. Akattimurippu tank | ... | 1897–04 | 4,437 31 | — | 542 | — | — | 542 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 1905 | 2,839 9 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 7,276 40 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. Karachchi scheme | | 1902–04 | 134,412 77 | 103 45 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 1905 | 108,454 66 | 487 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 242,867 43 | 590 63 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. Pallankulam ... | ... | 1896 | 451 68 | — | 180 | — | — | 180 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 27. Vellankulam kalingula | ... | 1890 | 167 79 | — | 270 | — | — | 270 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | ... | | 250,763 30 | 590 63 | 992 | — | — | 992 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefited. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefited. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefited. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefited. Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| GENERAL, N. P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Minor surveys ... ... | 1903–04 | 28 34 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 20 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 48 84 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. Minor works ... ... | 1903–04 | 43 34 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 83 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 126 74 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30. Urgent minor works ... | 1904 | 8 33 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 8 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 16 66 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 Village tanks and bungalows ... | 1886–04 | 103,823 25 | 719 79 | 9,357 | — | — | 9,357 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 898 70 | 423 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 104,721 95 | 1,142 91 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total ... | | 1295264 5 | 114,710 62 | 19374¾ | 4901½ | 13378½ | 37654¾ | 1857½ | 20,973 63 | 449 | — | 10,594 34 | 53,379 41 | — | |
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GALLE DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works repaying cost or paying a Maintenance rate.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dedduwa irrigation works ... | 1888 | 28,046 31 | 4,436 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Supplementary expenditure (spent gratuitously) ... ... | 1890–04 | 10,404 84 | 5,679 89 | 2,149 | 120½ | — | 2,269½ | 120 | 59 0 | 2 | 0 50 | 961 22 | 2,879 71 | 12,927 3 | Repayment of cost completed in 1902. A maintenance rate is now being recovered from 1903. (Recovered Rs. 954·70 in 1903, Rs. 963·79 in 1904). |
| | 1905 | — | 701 86 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 38,451 15 | 10,818 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Digoda tank ... ... | 1873 | 4,134 35 | 1,291 42 | 138 | — | — | 138 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4,027 35 | A small village tank in charge of the Mudaliyar, Talpe pattu. Completed repayment of cost. No maintenance is charged. |
| Waggalmodera and Timbirimodera flood outlets ... | 1889 | 4,536 47 | 1,601 54 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supplementary expenditure (spent gratuitously) ... | 1890–04<br>1905 | 19,515 9<br>— | 387 0<br>388 57 | 700<br>— | 236<br>— | —<br>— | 936<br>— | ·28<br>— | 300 0<br>— | 5<br>— | 50<br>— | —<br>— | 38 18<br>— | 2,426 37<br>— | Repayment of cost completed in 1902. Pays for maintenance since 1903. No recoveries made for 1904 and 1905. |
| | | 24,051 56 | 2,377 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 66,637 6 | 14,486 60 | 2,987 | 356½ | — | 3,343½ | 148 | 359 0 | 7 | — | 961 22 | 2,917 89 | 19,380 75 | |
| *Other Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Diviture dam and sluice ... | 1861 | 66,000 0 | 8,862 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | The expectations had in regard to this work were never realized, and its upkeep consequently ceased. |
| 5. Patamulla canal ... ... | 1891 | 2,990 73 | 30 62 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Total ... | | 68,990 73 | 8,892 69 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| MATARA DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Dandeniya tank ... ... | 1877–04<br>1905 | 46,354 91<br>— | 17,556 39<br>780 37 | 494 | 5 | — | 499 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 500 32 | 12,280 66 | — | — |
| | | 46,354 91 | 18,336 76 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Denegama and Uyanwewa ... | 1868–03<br>1904<br>1905 | 124,390 28<br>246 60<br>154 0 | 10,245 73<br>780 7<br>778 29 | 673 | 105 | — | 778 | 110 | 1,234 25 | 105 | 1 0 | 780 25 | 22,248 3 | — | — |
| | | 124,790 88 | 11,804 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Gangaboda pattu works ... | 1872–04 | 314,763 4 | 52,801 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (a) Hali-ela tank and channel to Urapola extension ... | 1905 | — | 1,039 9 | 1,316 | 383 | — | 1,699 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 1,695 15 | 47,675 46 | — | — |
| (b) Urapola anicut and channel | 1905 | — | 971 88 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Sapugoda anicut, including bridge channel and head sluice, Kirama ... | 1905 | — | 169 31 | 296 | — | — | 296 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 297 1 | 9,278 61 | — | — |
| (d) Ellawala tank and channel ... | 1905 | — | 795 39 | 1,098 | 186 | — | 1,284 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 1,290 89 | 34,878 88 | — | — |
| (e) Homeragoda anicut and channel | 1905 | — | 324 96 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (f) Pettara anicut and channels ... | 1905 | — | 315 47 | 593 | 195 | — | 788 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 788 20 | 21,845 43 | — | — |
| (g) Alawatugoda anicut, &c. ... | | — | — | 335 | — | — | 335 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 335 25 | 9,321 75 | — | — |
| | | 314,763 4 | 56,417 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 Kekanadura, Kumbalgama, Makawita tanks and channels ... | 1867–04<br>1905 | 68,152 74<br>— | 14,958 67<br>999 66 | 914<br>— | 31<br>— | —<br>— | 945<br>— | 4<br>— | 290 0<br>— | —<br>— | 1 0<br>— | 946 64<br>— | 26,312 89<br>— | —<br>— | —<br>— |
| | | 68,152 74 | 15,958 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 554,061 57 | 102,516 47 | 5,719 | 905 | — | 6,624 | 114 | 1,524 25 | 105 | — | 6,633 71 | 183841 71 | — | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefited. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefited. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefited. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefited. Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o | p |
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| *Other Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Kapparatota sea gate ... | 1898–03 | 150 0 | — | — | 37 | — | 37 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Built by local Irrigation Committee. No water-rate levied. |
| 11. Ketonwila extension ... | 1898 | 100 0 | — | — | 125 | — | 125 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 12. Four flood outlets ... ... | 1890–03 | 3,603 77 | 1,998 25 | 140 | 12 | 9 | 161 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13. Sea water gates ... ... | 1899–03 | 764 74 | 662 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Eleven sea gates built and maintained by the local Irrigation Committee. No water-rate levied. |
| 14. Village tanks, &c. ... ... | 1900–03 | 8,275 32 | 2,501 68 | 2,625 | — | 1,469 | 4,094 | 61 | 667 0 | 32 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | | 12,893 83 | 5,162 88 | 2,765 | 174 | 1,478 | 4,417 | 61 | 667 0 | 32 | — | — | — | — | — |
| HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Kirama scheme :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arachchi amuna ... | 1858–04 | 113,346 32 | 16,908 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Constructed out of Government revenue before the introduction of irrigation scheme. |
| Elpitiya anicut ... | | | | 122 | 22½ | — | 144½ | — | — | — | 1 0 | 142 16 | 5,350 61 | — | |
| Kirama tank and channel | 1905 | — | 1,259 98 | 176 | — | — | 176 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 176 96 | | — | |
| Walasmulla channel... | | | | 5,127 | 30½ | 300 | 5,457½ | 2¾ | 425 0 | 26 | — | — | — | — | |
| | | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 113,346 32 | 18,168 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Kirinde oya scheme :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debarawewa ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ellagala anicut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magama channel ... | 1871–04 | 320,344 16 | 39,786 86 | 150 | 4,953 | — | 5,103 | 6,727 | 116,762 50 | 269 | 1 0 | 1,124 50 | 4,699 9 | — | Land sold previous to 1893 are subject only to maintenance rate. |
| Tissa channel ... | 1905 | 7,091 73 | 5,548 42 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tisssamaharama ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yodawewa ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 327,435 89 | 45,335 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urubokka scheme :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kehelwatta channel ... ... | 1892–03 | 497 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wila-ela channel ... ... | 1885–03 | 6,212 98 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mandaduwa channel ... ... | 1889–04 | 13,052 39 | — | 608 | 147½ | — | 755½ | 7¾ | 1,060 0 | 1 | 1 0 | 216 32 | 86,360 91 | — | — |
| Udukiriwila dam ... ... | 1873–04 | 86,029 91 | 10,739 71 | 3,018¼ | 163 | — | 3,181¼ | 7 | 297 0 | — | 1 0 | 1,605 50 | | — | — |
| ... | 1905 | — | 2,130 46 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 86,029 91 | 12,870 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urubokka dam ... | 1858–04 | 89,732 61 | 8,773 79 | 4,000 | 1,300 | — | 5,300 | 1,305 | 948 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 1905 | 558 59 | 978 82 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 90,291 20 | 9,752 61 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Etunnewalawewa ... | 1888 | 1,034 46 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kumbuk-are-wewa ... | 1888 | 1,033 87 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Netolpitiya Mahawewa | 1889 | 1,035 98 | — | 608 | 84 | — | 692 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Pattiyapola Mahawewa | 1892 | 9,544 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Potuwewa ... | 1888 | 1,034 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 209,766 13 | 22,622 78 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Walawe-ganga scheme ... | 1886–04 | 445,841 44 | 59,431 41 | 1,423 | 3,645 | — | 5,068 | 2,686 | 63,099 0 | 322 | 1 0 | 5,785 52 | 21,657 19 | — | — |
| | | 1905 | 733 28 | 7,439 55 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 446,574 72 | 66,870 96 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total ... | | 1097123 6 | 152,997 13 | 152321¼ | 10345½ | 300 | 25877¾ | 10735½ | 182,592 40 | 618 | — | 9,050 96 | 118067 80 | — | — |
| | *Surveys.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. | Badagiriya tank ... | 1904 | 2,448 86 | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 1905 | 6 24 | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 2,455 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. | Yodakandia ... | 1902 | 1,846 39 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Total ... | | 4,301 49 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | *Other Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | Wirawila tank ... | 1886 | 797 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 22. | Village works ... | 1886–87 | 6,247 19 | — | 1,204 | — | — | 1,204 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Total ... | | 7,044 35 | — | 1,204 | — | — | 1,204 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | GENERAL, S. P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. | Cost of bungalows ... | 1904 | 963 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 1905 | 995 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 1,959 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. | Minor surveys ... | 1905 | 10 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25. | Minor works ... | 1900–04 | 1,753 63 | 668 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 1905 | 424 74 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 2,178 37 | 668 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. | Urgent minor works ... | 1904 | 5 56 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 1905 | 5 56 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 11 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Grand Total ... | | 1815211 23 | 284,724 67 | 279071 | 11,781 | 1,778 | 41466¼ | 110058½ | 185,142 65 | 762 | — | 16,645 89 | 304,827 40 | 19,380 75 | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefitted. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e.* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| **EASTERN PROVINCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BATTICALOA DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Rotawewa ... ... | 1887–04<br>1905 | 31,730 29<br>— | 13,586 24<br>558 57 | 688 | 211 | — | 899 | 211 | 2,291 0 | — | 1 0 | 371 25 | 5,255 25 | — | 371A. 17P. paid rate. |
| | | 31,730 29 | 14,144 81 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Tumpankeni tank and supply channel | 1892–04<br>1905 | 30,386 62<br>— | 4,335 53<br>325 93 | 691 | 390 | — | 1,081 | 390 | 10,383 0 | — | 0 50 | 220 24 | 2,346 6 | — | 468A. 2R. 3P, paid rate. |
| | | 30,386 62 | 4,661 46 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 62,116 91 | 18,806 27 | 1,379 | 601 | — | 1,980 | 601 | 12,674 0 | — | — | 591 49 | 7,601 31 | — | |
| *Works repaying Cost or paying a Maintenance rate.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Chadayantalawa scheme :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chadayantalawa tank ... | 1873–04 | 55,938 46 | 27,537 14 | 500 | 1,978 | — | 2,478 | 1,978 | 38,242 0 | — | 1 25 | 601 57 | — | 22,445 9 | 651A. 11P. repaid cost. |
| Viragoda tank | 1889–04 | 37,680 39 | 898 78 | | | | | | | | 0 10 | 109 60 | 1,296 70 | -- | 1,196A. 3R. 23P. paid maintenance rate. |
| | | 93,618 85 | 28,435 92 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Divulana tank ... ... | 1872–04<br>1905 | 43,936 4<br>— | 68,453 80<br>792 58 | 391<br>— | 2,360<br>— | —<br>— | 2,751<br>— | 2,360<br>— | 34,441 0<br>— | —<br>— | 0 65<br>0 10 | 346 63<br>80 97 | —<br>1,137 77 | 9,462 68<br>— | 827A. 1R. 23P. repaid cos<br>821A. 2R. 34P. paid maintenance rate, |
| | | 43,936 4 | 69,246 38 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Manalpuddi-aru scheme :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kaddukamunai tank & channel... | 1872–04<br>1905 | 54,444 42 | 26,766 17 | 1, 02 | 778 | — | 1,802 | 778 | 8,634 0 | — | 0 71 | 96 2 | — | 9,216 10 | 167A. 3R. 1P. repaid cost |
| Manalpuddi-aru anicut & channel | | 5 60 | 719 97 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 10 | 99 20 | 615 90 | — | 996A. 3R. 36P. paid maintenance rate. |
| | | 54,450 2 | 27,486 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulukanavai tank ... | 1872–04<br>1905 | 57,470 91<br>191 99 | 20,487 11<br>450 72 | 670 | 3,314 | — | 3,984 | 3,314 | 58,455 0 | — | 1 0<br>0 10 | 427 6<br>276 15 | —<br>2,666 48 | 35,654 85<br>— | 377A. 14P. repaid cost.<br>2,707A. 3R. 19P. paid maintenance rate. |
| | | 112,112 92 | 48,423 97 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pattipolai-aru works:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aladiodai anicut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amparai tank | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Irakkamam tank | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kaliodai anicut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kalmadu anicut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunalkanchi anicut | | 1857-04 | 333,295 18 | 124752 78 | 9,152 | 14,689 | — | 23,841 | 14,689 | 374658 0 | — | 0 37 | 166 26 | — | 78,756 45 | 74A. 2R. 24P. repaid cost. |
| Pattampuddi anicut | | 1905 | 29,898 52 | 3,890 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 10 | 2,130 50 | 29,996 70 | — | 21,064A. 26P. paid maintenance rate. |
| Senkatpadai anicut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suraiyadi anicut | | | 363,193 70 | 128,642 86 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uppar aqueduct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vaddaivaikal anicut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Virayadi anicut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kondavaddavan | | 1902-04 | 41,305 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Surveys. |
| | | | 404,498 76 | 128,642 86 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rugam scheme :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Periyandavaikkal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rugam tank and anicut | | 1868-04 | 243,762 10 | 51,774 13 | 3,216 | 4,074 | — | 7,290 | 4,074 | 64,930 0 | — | 0 10 | 432 15 | 6,579 5 | 53,956 74 | 5,120A. 1R. 15P. paid maintenance rate. |
| Vammiyadi anicut | | 1905 | 8,394 11 | 1,750 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Sakamam works :— | | | 252,156 21 | 53,524 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panichayadi wall | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sakamam tank and channel | | 1872-04 | 167,614 16 | 30,454 92 | 504 | 1,928 | — | 2,432 | 1,928 | 28,136 0 | — | 1 0 | 1,581 60 | — | 22,227 60 | 1,653A. 1R. 7P. repaid cost. |
| Urakkaikandam channel | | 1905 | 6,308 41 | 1,843 93 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vammiyadi tank | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 173,922 57 | 32,298 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | | 1080245 35 | 360,572 11 | 15,457 | 29,121 | — | 44,578 | 29,121 | 607496 0 | — | — | 6,347 71 | 42,292 60 | 231719 51 | |
| *Surveys.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Dampalawinna tank ... | | 1898 | 1,050 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10. Kallodai Barrage scheme ... | | 1893 | 429 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | | | 1,479 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| *Other Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Chettiavattai-aar sluice ... | | 1895 | 782 29 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12. Hakgalawewa ... ... | | 1889-04 | 2,792 20 | 1,080 28 | 3 | 4 | — | 7 | 4 | 62 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 1905 | — | 31 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 2,792 20 | 1,111 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Kehelulla tank ... ... | | 1873 | 429 67 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1888 | — | 46 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1892 | — | 81 46 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1898 | — | 35 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 429 67 | 163 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Maha-oya tank ... ... | | 1879-04 | 9,239 64 | 6,785 5 | — | 54 | — | 54 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1905 | — | 128 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 9,239 64 | 6,913 73 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefited. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| FASTERN PROVINCE.—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BATTICALOA DISTRICT.—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Other Works.—contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Medduvaddai bund and sluice ... | 1877 | 4,508 13 | 132 70 | 975 | — | — | 975 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 16. Palukamam salt water bund ... | 1889 | 8,594 51 | 1,573 12 | 400 | — | | 400 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17. Panama Pattu Works :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lahugalla tank ... | — | — | — | 90 | 116 | — | 206 | | | | | | | | |
| Naulla tank ... | 1888–03 | 10,772 12 | 34,212 98 | 325 | — | — | 325 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Maintenance left in charge of proprietors of the lands benefited. |
| Panama tank ... | 1904 | — | 1,205 10 | 255 | — | — | 255 | | | | | | | | |
| Panama pattu surveys | | | | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | | |
| | | 10,772 12 | 35,418 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Pullumalai tank ... ... | 1896–04 | 11,270 85 | 1,983 43 | — | 330 | — | 330 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | — | 114 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 11,270 85 | 2,098 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Tempitiyawewa ... ... | 1899–04 | 16,984 61 | 561 92 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 87 86 | 629 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 17,072 47 | 1,191 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Unnichchai tank ... ... | 1901–04 | 126,405 29 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 66,480 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 192,885 76 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. Vakaneri tank ... ... | 1893–04 | 203,521 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1905 | 64,322 57 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 267,843 73 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total .. | | 526,191 37 | 48,601 42 | 2,048 | 504 | — | 2,552 | 4 | 62 0 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works repaying cost or paying a Maintenance rate.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Allai Scheme :— | -04 | 3,083 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Allai supply channel ... | 1905 | 1,970 34 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5,053 61 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Allai and Peruveli tanks ... | 1869–04 | 65,415 19 | 41,349 19 | 1,285 | 1,054 | 40 | 2,379 | 1,054 | 24,893 0 | 134 | 2 22 | 493 66 | — | 45,983 23 | 221A. 3R. 32P. repaid cost on Allai tank. |
| | | 1905 | — | 969 22 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 10 | 182 17 | 3,680 25 | — | 1,268A. 3R. 27P. paid Allai maintenance, and 560A. 6P. paid Peruveli maintenance. |
| | | | 70,468 80 | 423,18 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. | Andankulam ... ... | 1885–04 | 36,408 86 | 9,143 68 | 235 | 77 | 255 | 567 | 77 | 2,303 0 | 7 | 1 50 | 105 9 | — | 5,207 83 | 70A. 10P. repaid cost. |
| | | 1905 | — | 577 39 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 50 | 133 88 | 1,864 38 | — | 267A. 3P. paid maintenance rate. |
| | | | 36,408 86 | 9,721 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. | Illakantai tank ... ... | 1891–04 | 3,053 53 | 36,598 81 | 57 | 167 | 46 | 270 | 167 | 3,906 0 | 31 | 1 12 | 101 35 | — | 1,070 19 | 90A. 2R. 11P. repaid cost. |
| | | 1905 | — | 350 74 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 3,053 53 | 36,949 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. | Kanthalay tank ... ... | 1869–04 | 105,202 15 | 35,071 20 | 1,262 | 1,337 | 8,447 | 11,046 | 1,337 | 34,230 0 | 142 | 1 0 | 476 37 | 4,349 77 | — | 475A. 38P. paid a rate in perpetuity. |
| | | 1905 | 319 75 | 1,049 79 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 10 | 237 62 | | | 2,360A. 1R. 20P. paid maintenance rate. |
| | | | 105,521 90 | 36,120 99 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. | Periyakulam ... ... | 1869–04 | 9,954 70 | 33,552 24 | 95 | 97 | 632 | 824 | 97 | 363 0 | 7 | 0 10 | 21 13 | 282 19 | 5,574 61 | 211A. 1R. 18P. paid maintenance rate. |
| | | 1905 | — | 452 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 9,954 70 | 34,004 71 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total ... | | 225,407 79 | 159,114 73 | 2,934 | 2,732 | 9,420 | 15,086 | 2,732 | 65,695 0 | 321 | — | 1,751 27 | 10,176 59 | 57,835 86 | |
| | *Surveys.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27. | Elumpurukkikkulam ... | 1895 | 147 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 28. | Etandamurippu tank ... | 1895 | 249 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1896 | 3 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 1897 | 62 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 314 26 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. | Kallodaippu-aar anicut ... | 1895 | 98 51 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 30. | Maduvilkulam ... ... | 1895 | 99 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 31. | Pendaraiyankulam ... ... | 1894 | 103 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 32. | Tumparai ... ... | 1893 | 89 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1896 | 8 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 1898 | 210 42 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1899 | 141 52 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 449 89 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total ... | | 1,212 79 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | *Other Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. | Vilankulam ... ... | 1893 | 564 77 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefited. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *i* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* | *o* | *p* |
| **EASTERN PROVINCE—*Contd.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GENERAL, E. P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34. Minor surveys ... ... | 1904 | 309 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 125 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 434 77 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. Minor works ... ... | 1904 | 40 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 314 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 354 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36. Urgent minor works ... | 1904 | 11 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 11 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 22 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37. Village tanks ... ... | -04 | 9,441 17 | 67 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 90 64 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 9,531 81 | 67 95 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand total ... | | 1907561 67 | 587,162 48 | 21,818 | 32,958 | 9,420 | 64,196 | 32,458 | 685,927 0 | 321 | — | 8,690 47 | 60,070 50 | 289,555 37 | |
| **NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KURUNEGALA DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Deduru-oya works (Batalagodawewa and channels) ... ... | 1890-04 | 614,243 44 | 42,930 79 | 1,838 | 2,329 | 5,832 | 9,999 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 4,057 83 | 30,678 88 | — | — |
| | 1901 | 489 10 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1905 | 3,208 42 | 5,761 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 617,940 96 | 48,691 88 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Galgamuwa tank ... ... | 1877-03 | 15,504 90 | 8,948 48 | 378 | 10 | 122 | 510 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 432 91 | 8,925 43 | — | — |
| | 1904 | — | 97 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1905 | — | 71 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 15,504 90 | 9,117 76 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Magallewewa ... ... | 1873-04 | 65,050 84 | 18,996 21 | 635 | 166 | 1,205 | 2,006 | 575 | 6,551 0 | — | 1 0 | 914 2 | 15,362 39 | — | — |
| | 1905 | — | 1,098 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 65,050 84 | 20,095 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. Mediyawe tank ... ... | 1879–03<br>1904<br>1905 | 30,874 33<br>—<br>208 32 | 7,009 12<br>840 15<br>738 30 | 454 | 405 | — | 859 | 231 | 2,185 0 | — | 1 0 | 890 52 | 12,498 8 | — | — |
| | | 31,082 65 | 8,587 57 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Wenoruwewa and Bu-ela ... | 1872–03<br>1904<br>1905 | 39,059 33<br>205 87<br>— | 16,149 72<br>737 76<br>782 10 | 253<br>94 | 36<br>25 | —<br>— | 289<br>119 | 36<br>— | 1,705 0<br>— | —<br>— | 1 0<br>1 0 | 298 3<br>101 48 | 8,858 1 | —<br>— | Rate under Wenoruwewa<br>Rate under Bu-ela. |
| | | 39,265 20 | 17,669 58 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 768,844 55 | 104,161 80 | 3,652 | 2,971 | 7,159 | 13782 | 842 | 10,441 0 | — | - | 6,694 79 | 76,322 79 | — | |
| *Works repaying Cost or paying a Maintenance rate.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Kospotu-oya anicut ... ... | 1872–04<br>1905 | 12,418 15<br>— | 3,120 36<br>92 4 | 235 | 49 | — | 284 | 49 | 2,304 0 | — | 0 6 | 15 0 | 315 0 | 9,330 3 | Pays a maintenance rate Cost has been repaid. |
| | | 12,418 15 | 3,212 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Kurunegala tank ... ... | 1878–03<br>1904<br>1905 | 9,158 39<br>—<br>— | 12,834 58<br>1,038 94<br>961 22 | 68 | — | — | 68 | — | — | — | 0 50 | 36 37 | 67 87 | 2,453 55 | Pays a maintenance rate from 1904. Repayment of cost completed in 1903. |
| | | 9,158 39 | 14,834 74 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Meddeketiya tank ... ... | 1892–04<br>1905 | 14,425 6<br>— | 3,622 87<br>464 59 | 132 | 38 | — | 170 | — | — | — | 0 50 | 55 67 | 122 11 | 6,661 45 | do. |
| | | 14,425 6 | 4,087 46 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 36,001 60 | 22,134 60 | 435 | 87 | — | 522 | 49 | 2,304 0 | — | — | 107 4 | 504 98 | 18,445 3 | |
| *Surveys.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Pandawewa ... ... | 1902 | 1,827 99 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Other Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Diyaturai anicut ... ... | 1889–92 | 2,822 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate recovered. The work was abandoned as the anicut was damaged. |
| 11. Karagahagedara tank ... | 1889–92 | 3,810 37 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 12. Paragoda anicut ... ... | 1898–04<br>1905 | —<br>— | 95 67<br>0 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | No rate recovered |
| | | — | 96 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 6,632 67 | 96 37 | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| CHILAW DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Tinipitiwewa ... ... | 1872–04<br>1905 | 63,490 41<br>289 17 | 16,046 99<br>449 99 | 585 | — | — | 585 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 564 50 | 10,986 51 | 438 31 | Rate on 15 acres exempted as the owners thereof paid the cost of the work and hold receipts. |
| | | 63,779 58 | 16,496 98 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefited. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefited. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefited. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefited. Total Land benefited (see Specification, if any). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o | p |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE—*contd* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| CHILAW DISTRICT—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Other Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Deduru-oya head sluice, Munnessaram channel, &c. ... ... | 1870–04 | 27,406 52 | 15 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Abandoned. |
| PUTTALAM DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity,* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Mahauswewa ... ... | 1877–04<br>1905 | 64,895 25<br>214 63 | 16,472 77<br>1,052 33 | 396 | 52 | 569 | 1,017 | 749 | 8,877 50 | — | 1 0 | 203 0 | 3,720 75 | — | — |
| | | 65,109 88 | 17,525 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Surveys.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Survey of lands benefited by restoration of irrigation works ... | 1875 | 11,984 45 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17. Survey of irrigation works ... | 1875–01 | 28,129 59 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 18. Surveys of irrigation works near the Northern Railway (Mi-oya) ... | 1900–02 | 14,999 47 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | | 55,113 51 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Other Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Hulugalla tank ... ... | 1901–03<br>1905 | 517 12<br>13 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 530 62 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Ihala Giribawa tank ... | 1901–04 | 1,331 49 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 21. Maha Madawachchiya tank ... | 1901<br>1905 | 81 0<br>6 87 | —<br>5 76 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | The villagers did the earthwork and the Government the masonry. No irrigation rate need be recovered from the landowners. *Vide* Colonial Secretary's letter No 330 of 9th May, 1906, to Government Agent. |
| | | 87 87 | 5 76 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22. Tabbowa tank | 1901–02 | 445 10 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. Wewagedara sluice | 1885 | 329 20 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 2,724 28 | 5 67 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| GENERAL, N. W. P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. Cost of bungalows, &c. ... | 1893–04 | 4,679 32 | 429 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1905 | — | 159 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4,679 32 | 589 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. Cost of pipes ... ... | 1901–04 | 28,090 19 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1905 | 1,195 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 29,285 31 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. Cost of tents ... | 1900 | 241 25 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27. Village tanks ... | — 04 | 6,182 49 | 4,969 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1905 | — | 1,165 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6,182 49 | 6,135 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Minor surveys ... | 1903 | 209 49 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1904 | 135 16 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1905 | 10 0 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 354 65 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. Minor works ... | 1904 | 120 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1905 | 69 98 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 189 98 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30. Urgent minor works ... | 1904 | 5 56 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1905 | 5 56 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 11 12 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total ... | | 1068,384 70 | 167,160 6 | 5,068 | 3,110 | 7,728 | 15,906 | 1,640 | 21,622 50 | — | — | 7,569 33 | 91,535 3 | 18,883 34 | |
| NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Giritale tank ... ... | 1897-04 | 15,385 58 | 1,172 13 | 63 | 64 | 1,000 | 1,127 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 109 0 | 109 0 | — | Commenced recovery of rates in 1905. |
| | 1905 | 816 11 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 16,201 69 | 1,172 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Kalawewa scheme :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Bassawakkulam ... | 1873-04 | 70,949 86 | 35,332 31 | 12 | 685 | 286 | 983 | 567 | 10,117 0 | 65 | 1 0 | 480 50 | 4,561 78 | — | — |
| | 1905 | 259 32 | 1,068 59 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 71,209 18 | 36,400 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefited. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefited. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefited. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefited. Total Land benefited (see Specification, if any). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o | p |
| **NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE**—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity.*—contd | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| (*b*) Kala-balaluwewa and Yoda-ela | 1884-04<br>1905 | 885,784 80<br>1,769 39 | | 1,512 | 4,821 | 1,723 | 8,056 | 3,767 | 47,346 0 | 800 | 1 0 | 5,434 30 | 60,826 22 | — | Amount recovered includes Rs. 200.80 recovered on account of 1904 and Rs. 34.25 for lands not specified but liable. |
| | | 887,554 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 130,886 73<br>9,654 9<br>1,895 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 142,436 72 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*c*) Maha Iluppallama ... ... | 1896-04<br>1905 | 77,970 77<br>— | | — | — | 500 | 500 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 77,970 77 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*d*) Talawe-ela anicut ... ... | 1890 | 40 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1891 | 477 18 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1892 | 2,627 85 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1893 | 267 64 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1896 | — | 44 87 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1897 | — | 16 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1898 | — | 1 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1899 | — | 172 77 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1900 | — | 196 58 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1901 | — | 199 96 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1902 | — | 55 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1903 | — | 191 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1904 | — | 199 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1905 | — | 76 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3,412 82 | 1,155 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Tissawewa ... ... | 1879-04<br>1905 | 30,076 84<br>— | 43,328 2<br>2,383 23 | 3 | 1,019 | 210 | 1,232 | 1,025 | 18,875 0 | 100 | 1 0 | 923 75 | 16,239 33 | — | |
| | | 30,076 84 | 45,711 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Maha Madawachchiya ... | 1875-04<br>1905 | 26,930 47<br>— | 4,892 72<br>171 80 | 38 | 154 | 73 | 265 | 154 | 2,046 25 | 25 | 1 0 | 192 25 | 2,362 25 | — | |
| | | 26,930 47 | 5,064 52 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Minneriya tank ... ... | 1896-04<br>1905 | 214,910 72<br>500 66 | 6,661 5<br>2,888 68 | 898 | 15 | 9,724 | 10,637 | 293 | 3,483 0 | — | 1 0 | 873 25 | 2,868 25 | — | Of the further land irrigable only 724 acres have been surveyed. The additional 9,000 acres are estimated to be available under channels. |
| | | 215,411 38 | 9,549 73 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Nachchaduwa scheme :— Nachchaduwa tank ... | 1895-04<br>1905 | 199,305 71<br>179,687 0 | —<br>— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 378,992 71 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nuwarawewa ... ... | 1886-04<br>1905 | 74,920 56<br>17,585 70 | 26,458 81<br>1,548 17 | 128 | 477 | 411 | 1,016 | 428 | 14,714 0 | 80 | 1 0 | 503 47 | 4,575 47 | — | Amount recovered includes Rs. 41 on account 1904 but recovered in1905. |
| | | 92,506 26 | 28,006 98 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 1800266 31 | 269,497 61 | 2,654 | 7,235 | 13,927 | 23,816 | 6,234 | 96,581 25 | 1,070 | — | 8,516 52 | 91,542 30 | — | |
| *Works repaying cost or paying a Maintenance rate.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Rampatwila ... ... | 1893 | 2,447 52 | — | 168 | 54 | 48 | 270 | 52 | 709 0 | 30 | 0 10 | 37 70 | 55 10 | 2.453 40 | Pays a maintenance rate from 1904. |
| *Surveys.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Huruluwewa ... ... | 1903 | 245 87 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Mahakanadarawa ... ... | 1902 | 4,871 28 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9. Surveys and levels in North-Central and Central Province (Kandalama and channel from Dambulla-oya) ... | 1903-04<br>1905 | 10,692 92<br>1,554 36 | —<br>— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 12,247 28 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Topawewa ... ... | 1896<br>1898<br>1899<br>1900<br>1901 | 437 55<br>228 7<br>239 52<br>485 0<br>3 0 | —<br>—<br>—<br>—<br>— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 1,393 14 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 18,757 57 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| *Other Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Hiriwadunne tank ... ... | 1905 | 1,360 99 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12. Kele Halmillewa tank ... | 1905 | 29 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefited. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefited. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefited. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefited. Total Land benefited (see Specification, if any). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d | e | | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o | p |
| NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE—*contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| *Other Works*—contd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Mahagalkadawala ... ... | 1901-04 | 30,873 78 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 8,021 97 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 38,895 75 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Manankettiya ... ... | 1902-04 | 17,464 81 | 147 0 | 225 | 206 | 150 | 581 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 218 71 | 148 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 17,683 52 | 295 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Mihintale tank ... ... | 1905 | — | 236 59 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 16. Sangilikanadarawa ... .. | 1903-04 | 40,497 45 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 9,896 40 | 609 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 50,393 85 | 609 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 108,363 21 | 1,141 11 | 225 | 206 | 150 | 581 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| GENERAL, N.-C.P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Cost of bungalows ... ... | 1904 | 2,181 80 | 244 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 179 66 | 399 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2,361 46 | 643 97 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Cost of pipes ... ... | -04 | 57,243 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 19. Village tanks ... ... | -04 | 12,919 22 | 3,599 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | — | 2,900 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12,919 22 | 6,499 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Minor surveys ... ... | 1903-04 | 167 57 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 15 0 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 182 57 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Minor works ... ... | 1904 | 162 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 30 0 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 192 0 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22. Urgent minor works ... | 1903<br>1904<br>1905 | 41 58<br>261 77<br>8 34 | —<br>—<br>— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 311 69 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total ... | | 2003044 76 | 277,782 39 | 3,047 | 7,495 | 14,125 | 24,667 | 6,286 | 97,290 25 | 1,100 | — | 8,554 22 | 91,597 40 | 2,453 40 | |
| **PROVINCE OF UVA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Alut-ela ... ... | 1868-04<br>1905 | 27,567 20<br>— | 4,872 47<br>282 36 | 130 | — | — | 130 | — | — | — | 2 0 | 251 74 | 553 34 | — | Original initial expenditure has been recovered. |
| | | 27,567 20 | 5,154 83 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Gal-oya irrigation works ... | 1888-04<br>1905 | 33,033 45<br>— | 4,465 91<br>120 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 38 | 61 19 | — | 122 37 | Lands benefited by East-ela, pay from 1904, the expenditure of 1902, viz., Rs. 618·82. |
| East-ela ... ... | | | | 411 | — | — | 411 | — | — | — | 0 90 | 363 45 | } 5,195 65 | — | |
| West-ela ... ... | | | | 142 | — | — | 142 | — | — | — | 0 90 | 127 84 | | | |
| | | 33,033 45 | 4,585 91 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Hambagamuwewewa... ... | 1890-04<br>1905 | 32,874 51<br>23 85 | 7,373 73<br>150 0 | — | 140 | — | 140 | 140½ | 464 51 | 20 | 1 0 | — | — | — | A colonization scheme Recoveries will be made. |
| | | 32,898 36 | 7,523 73 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Hngurugamuwe-ela ... ... | 1893-04<br>1905 | 2,467 57<br>— | 1,232 27<br>189 70 | 53 | — | — | 53 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 53 96 | 269 80 | — | — |
| | | 2,467 57 | 1,421 97 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Kehellandewewa ... ... | 1890-04 | 12,849 16 | 3,203 62 | 42 | 61 | — | 103 | — | — | — | 0 50 | 51 15 | 442 37 | — | — |
| 6. Kudawewa ... ... | 1870-04<br>1905 | 14,957 50<br>— | 3,008 75<br>124 52 | — | 146 | — | 146 | 93¾ | 1,104 25 | — | 0 50 | 64 91 | 553 65 | — | — |
| | | 14,957 50 | 3,133 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Nelunwewa ... ... | 1889-04 | 4,911 16 | 227 35 | 35 | 35 | — | 70 | — | — | — | 0 50 | 35 46 | 412 56 | — | — |
| 8. Okkampitiya Yoda-ela ... | 1891-04<br>1905 | 198010 81<br>644 74 | 22,251 46<br>1,707 7 | 40 | 811 | 650 | 1,501 | 546 | 2,606 20 | — | 1 0 | — | — | — | A colonization scheme. Recoveries to be made. |
| | | 198655 55 | 23,958 53 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Soraborawewa ... ... | 1870-04<br>1905 | 13,094 23<br>681 19 | 10,281 75<br>315 15 | — | 366 | — | 366 | 112 | 1,265 0 | — | 0 50 | 175 39 | | — | — |
| | | 13,775 42 | 10,596 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Sudupanawela-ela ... ... | 1884-04<br>1905 | 15,190 9<br>— | 3,536 88<br>90 41 | — | 203 | 36 | 239 | 199½ | 2,062 25 | — | 1 0 | 199 34 | 2,285 8 | — | — |
| | | 15,190 9 | 3,627 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefited. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefited. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefited. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefited. Total Land benefited (see Specification, if any). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o | p |
| **PROVINCE OF UVA—*contd.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity.—contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 11. Taldena-ela ... ... | 1880-04 | 22,571 54 | 5,311 85 | 21 | 14 | — | 35 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 35 65 | 438 49 | — | — |
| 12. Udawewa ... ... | 1888-03 | 1,340 0 | 444 4 | — | 148 | — | 148 | — | — | — | 0 25 | 34 13 | 202 21 | — | — |
| 13. Yatale-ela .. ... | 1890 | 8,070 0 | — | 23 | — | — | 23 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 23 93 | 283 16 | — | — |
| Total ... | | 388,287 0 | 69,189 29 | 897 | 1,924 | 686 | 3,507 | 1,091¼ | 7,502 21 | 20 | — | 1,478 14 | 16,954 15 | 122 37 | |
| *Works repaying Cost or paying a Maintenance rate.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Badulupitiye-ela ... ... | 1898-04<br>1905 | 3,100 0<br>— | 753 52<br>330 10 | 219 | 3 | — | 222 | — | — | — | 1 62 | 358 8 | — | 2,135 35 | Repays cost from 1900. |
| | | 3,100 0 | 1,083 62 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Buttala-ela ... ... | 1869-03 | 16,814 55 | 1,169 1 | 993 | 203 | — | 1,196 | 81 | 901 5 | — | 0 10 | 118 79 | 1,401 36 | 16,814 55 | Pays a maintenance rate. Cost has been fully repaid. |
| 16. Dalada-ela ... ... | 1882 | 126 0 | — | 81 | — | — | 81 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 126 0 | Repaid cost in two instalments. |
| 17. Dehigolle Maha-ela... ... | 1898-04 | 3,621 0 | 1,613 6 | 82 | — | — | 82 | — | — | — | 4 82 | 403 39 | — | 2,763 92 | Repayment of cost commenced in 1899. |
| 18. Hanwella-ela ... ... | 1885-97 | 1,021 50 | 84 4 | 108 | — | — | 108 | — | — | — | 0 75 | 78 95 | — | 464 60 | Recovery of the expenditure of 1897 commenced in 1900. Initial expenditure of 1885 has been fully recovered, viz., Rs. 235. |
| 19. Kalupahana-ela ... ... | 1884-04 | 970 0 | 69 55 | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | — | — | 0 10 | 0 88 | 9 25 | 970 0 | Pays a maintenance rate. Cost has been fully repaid. |
| 20. Katupellelewewa ... ... | 1901-04 | 2,169 0 | 404 36 | 66 | — | — | 66 | — | — | — | 0 63 | — | — | — | This was a gratuitous work. A sum of Rs. 412 on account of expenditure of 1904 is to be recovered in ten annual instalments from 1906. |
| 21. Kendala-ela ... ... | 1881-04<br>1905 | 5,330 67<br>— | 1,821 97<br>108 68 | 86 | — | — | 86 | — | — | — | 1 96 | 167 94 | — | 672 48 | Recovery of the expenditure of 1897 commenced in 1902. |
| | | 5,330 67 | 1,930 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Mahatalawewewa ... ... | 1882-04 | 1,232 65 | 508 37 | 8½ | — | — | 8½ | — | — | — | 3 25 | 14 53 | — | 58 12 | Recovery of the expenditure of 1901 commenced in 1902. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23. Mawela-ela ... | ... | 1890 | 1,010 0 | 227 2 | 32 | — | — | 32 | — | — | — | 0 10 | 4 65 | 46 50 | 1,010 0 | Pays a maintenance rate Initial cost has been recovered. |
| 24. Tellullewewa ... | ... | 1887 | 1,000 0 | 67 0 | 2 | 17 | — | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,067 0 | A maintenance rate will be recovered. Initial expenditure has been fully recovered. |
| 25. Uma-ela ... | ... | 1856<br>1900-04<br>1905 | Not known<br>3,089 50<br>— | 2,305 92<br>53 23<br>468 80 | 605½ | 35 | — | 640½ | 30 | — | 7 | 0 58 | — | — | — | Initial expenditure has been recovered (amount not known) in two instalments. Repayment of Rs. 3,630·73 to be made in 10 annual instalments from 1906 at 58 cents per acre. |
| | | | 3,089 50 | 2,827 95 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. Yakdehi-ela ... | ... | 1856 | Not known | 10 0 | 72 | — | — | 72 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Initial expenditure of 1856 has been recovered (amount not known). |
| 27. Yapamme-ela ... | ... | 1888-01 | 5,236 61 | — | 40 | 7 | — | 47 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 39 62 | — | 158 58 | Recovery of the expenditure of 1901 commenced in 1902. |
| Total ... | | | 44,721 48 | 9,994 63 | 2,395 | 273 | — | 2,668 | 111 | 901 5 | 7 | — | 1,186 83 | 1,457 11 | 26,240 60 | |
| *Surveys.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Etimolawewa ... | ... | 1902-03 | 1,699 99 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Survey commmenced in 1902. |
| 29. Makarakata tank ... | ... | 1902-04 | 1,873 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| 30. Wahugoruwewewa ... | ... | 1902 | 40 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| Total ... | | | 3,613 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| *Other Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31. Divurunwewa ... | ... | 1885 | 1,535 65 | — | 148 | — | — | 148 | — | — | — | Exempted | — | — | — | Gratuitous |
| 32. Diyakola-ela ... | ... | 1887 | 1,205 0 | — | 82 | — | — | 82 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 33. Dunumewewa ... | ... | 1884 | 1,000 0 | — | 104 | 48 | — | 152 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 34. Elamallandewewa ... | ... | 1886 | 1,200 0 | — | 33 | — | — | 33 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | | do. |
| 35. Elletota-ela ... | ... | 1886 | 1,200 0 | — | 126 | — | — | 126 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 36. Haiabe-ela ... | ... | 1887 | 150 0 | — | 10 | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| | | 1905 | — | 10 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 150 0 | 10 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37. Hangilielle-ela ... | ... | 1886 | 2,740 0 | — | 25 | — | — | 25 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 38. Hingurugamuwewewa | ... | 1886 | 1,640 0 | — | 150 | — | — | 150 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 39. Kabillewela-ela ... | ... | 1897 | 123 0 | 190 0 | 7 | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 40. Kande-ela ... | ... | 1856-03 | 9,587 0 | 1,441 11 | 160 | 1½ | — | 161½ | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| | | 1905 | — | 40 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 9,587 0 | 1,481 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Outlay. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Area Benefited. Old Land benefited by Work. | Area Benefited. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Area Benefited. Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Area Benefited. Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Sale of Crown Land. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Sale of Crown Land. Amount realized by Sale. | Sale of Crown Land. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Returns. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Returns. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Returns. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Returns. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o | p |
| **PROVINCE OF UVA.**—*contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| *Other Works.*—contd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41. Mana-ela ... ... | 1886 | 1,580 0 | — | 60 | — | — | 60 | — | — | — | Exempted | — | — | — | Gratuitous. |
| 42. Medebeddewewa ... ... | 1883 | 1,358 0 | 310 0 | 66 | — | — | 66 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 43. Mylatte-ela ... ... | 1897 | 102 0 | — | 4 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 44. Punawewa ... ... | 1885 | 2,120 87 | — | 118 | ½ | — | 118½ | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 45. Udale-ela ... ... | 1886 | 362 3 | — | 27 | — | — | 27 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| Total ... | | 25,903 55 | 1,991 11 | 1,120 | 50 | | 1,170 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| **General, P. of U.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46. Minor surveys ... ... | 1904 | 50 71 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1905 | 15 0 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 65 71 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47. Minor works ... ... | 1903-04 | 2,729 47 | 786 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1905 | — | 693 63 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2,729 47 | 1,479 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48. Urgent minor works ... | 1905 | 8 34 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 49. Village tanks, &c. ... ... | 1904 | 1,252 78 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1905 | 1,228 5 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2,480 83 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total ... | | 467,809 79 | 82,654 68 | 4,412 | 2,247 | 686 | 7,345 | 1,202¾ | 26 | 27 | — | 2,664 97 | 18,411 26 | 26,362 97 | |
| **PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Alutwewa ... ... | 1890 | 4,359 35 | 241 52 | 8 | — | 4 | 12 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 8 0 | 112 0 | — | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Batugedara scheme :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batugedara channel ... | 1889-04 | 22,136 29 | 5,402 89 | 53¾ | 151¾ | — | 205½ | — | — | — | 1 0 | 175 67 | 2,983 93 | — | Old fields pay half rate. |
| Dodangaha-ela anicut ... | 1905 | — | 509 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ketandola anicut and channel ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 22,136 29 | 5 911 98 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Beliatta amuna ... ... | 1891 | 1,944 44 | — | 16 | — | 1½ | 17½ | — | — | — | 1 0 | 16 0 | 221 50 | — | |
| 4. Epitagodawewa ... ... | 1891 | 3,290 15 | 233 36 | 8 | — | 12 | 20 | — | — | — | 1 0 | — | 96 0 | — | |
| 5. Hingurewewa ... ... | 1891-04 | 4,554 50 | 409 17 | 24 | 6 | — | 30 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 33 0 | 330 0 | — | |
| | 1905 | — | 121 57 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4,554 50 | 530 74 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Hirigalkatuwewewa ... | 1891 | 3,939 20 | 183 76 | 21 | — | 1 | 22 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 21 0 | 273 0 | — | |
| 7. Kinchigune anicut and channel ... | 1870-04 | 6,112 88 | 3,988 42 | 47 | 1 | — | 48 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 48 52 | 983 99 | 932 16 | |
| | 1905 | — | 138 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6,112 88 | 4,127 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Kolonna korale works :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ketigan-aar anicut No. 1 ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ketigan-aar channel ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kituibokka-ganga anicut ... | | | | 10 | 115 | 255 | 380 | — | — | 1 | 1 0 | 500 0 | | — | — |
| Panamure channels ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hinguru-arawewa ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hinguru-arawewa channel ... | 1891-04 | 82,729 9 | 15,554 89 | | | | | | | | | | | | Lands awaiting final settlement under Waste Lands Ordinance. To be sold under the Kal-*tota* lease system. |
| Ketigan-aar anicut, No. 2 at Ambewala ... | 1905 | — | 1,097 22 | — | — | 500 | 500 | — | — | — | — | — | 9,999 62 | — | |
| Embilipitiya tank ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hulanda-oya anicut ... | | | | 204 | — | — | 204 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 198 78 | | — | — |
| Udugama channel ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 82,729 9 | 16,652 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Malwatta channel (anicut across Rakwana-ganga)... ... | 1872-04 | 12,646 40 | 6,314 6 | 62 | 97 | 73 | 232 | 78 | 853 0 | 5 | 1 0 | 33 59 | 294 17 | 2,588 40 | Originally paid cost by instalments, but in 1879 it was changed into a perpetuity rate. |
| | 1905 | — | 130 95 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12,646 40 | 6,445 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Mulgama tank ... ... | 1889-04 | 7,518 17 | 794 14 | 30 | — | — | 30 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 30 48 | 90 84 | 398 56 | — |
| | 1905 | — | 17 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 7,518 17 | 811 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Opanaike aqueduct... ... | 1870-04 | 938 44 | 456 73 | 25 | — | — | 25 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 12 60 | 327 36 | 923 71 | |
| | 1905 | — | 0 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 938 44 | 457 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Rambukkana tank ... ... | 1890 | 1,949 39 | 155 77 | 6½ | — | — | 6½ | — | — | — | 1 0 | 6 50 | 71 50 | — | |
| 13. Tunkame Mahawewa ... | 1889-04 | 6,200 0 | 535 63 | 22 | — | 6 | 28 | — | — | — | 1 0 | 20 8[illegible] | 312 10 | — | |
| | 1905 | — | 149 57 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6,200 0 | 685 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefited. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o | p |
| **PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA**—*contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| *Works paying a Rate in perpetuity.*—contd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Uggalkaltota channel, anicut, and trough ... ... | 1892-04<br>1905 | 49,423 86<br>— | 4,893 67<br>723 63 | 94½ | 400 | 197 | 691½ | 781 | 21,979 0 | 36 | 1 0 | 369 93 | 4,094 79 | — | — |
| | | 49,423 86 | 5,617 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Walalgoda channel and anicut at Hulanda-oya ... ... | 1872-04<br>1905 | 9,637 76<br>— | 4,044 64<br>140 7 | 243 | — | 22 | 265 | 81 | 1,038 50 | — | 0 40 | 107 91 | 3,797 8 | 2,508 82 | Rate 40 cents per acre. Authorized by Colonial Secretary's letter No. 256 of August 2, 1897, to Government Agent. |
| | | 9,637 76 | 4,184 71 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Wellawa channel (anicut across Rakwana-ganga)... ... | 1897-04<br>1905 | 40,149 19<br>— | 2,747 16<br>229 53 | — | — | 2,066 | 2,066 | 352 | 3,562 7 | 10 | 1 0 | 281 40 | 281 40 | — | Commenced recovery of rate in 1905. |
| | | 40,149 19 | 2,976 69 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | | 257529 11 | 49,214 6 | 874¾ | 770¾ | 3,137½ | 4,783 | 1,292 | 27,432 57 | 52 | — | 1,864 23 | 24,269 28 | 7,351 65 | |
| *Works repaying Cost or paying a Maintenance rate.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Massena intake ... ... | 1889 | 561 68 | — | 161 | — | — | 161 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 121 28 | Repaid cost by instalments of 55 cents and 28 cents per acre. No recoveries made from 1895 on account of breach of channel. *Vide* Colonial Secretary's letter No 272 of August 21, 1896, to Government Agent. |
| 18. Ranwala anicut ... ... | 1896 | 1,751 55 | — | 67 | — | — | 67 | — | — | — | 2 60 | 350 32 | — | 1,576 44 | Repays cost. |
| 19. Utuman-ela ... ... | 1893 | 198 0 | — | 33 | — | 29 | 62 | — | — | — | 1 8 | — | — | 199 27 | Repayment of cost com- in 1904. |
| Total ... | | 2,511 23 | — | 261 | — | 29 | 290 | — | — | — | — | 350 32 | — | 1,896 99 | |
| *Other Works.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Etawakwala amuna ... ... | 1892 | 660 0 | — | 80 | — | — | 80 | — | — | — | Exempted | — | — | — | Gratuitous |
| 21. Galagama Maha-ela... ... | 1892 | 2,370 3 | — | 240 | — | — | 240 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| 22. Kumbukwela amuna ... | 1891 | 120 76 | — | 7 | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | do. | — | — | — | do. |
| Total ... | | 3,150 79 | — | 327 | — | — | 327 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GENERAL, P. OF S. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. Cost of bungalows ... | 1904 | — | 303 56 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | — | 319 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | — | 623 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. Minor surveys ... | 1904 | 15 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 15 0 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 30 1 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. Minor works ... | 1904 | 30 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 30 0 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 60 0 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. Urgent minor works ... | 1904 | 8 34 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | 8 34 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 16 68 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total ... | | 263,297 82 | 49,837 17 | 1,462¾ | 770¾ | 3,166½ | 5,400 | 1,292 | 27,432 57 | 52 | — | 2,214 55 | 24,269 28 | 9,248 64 | | |
| WORKS NOT LOOKED AFTER BY GOVERNMENT, VILLAGE WORKS. | | | | *Amunams.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Kuruwiti Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kiralage-ela ... | 1889 | 75 0 | — | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | All the works are exempted under the vote for urgent minor works. | |
| 2. Kosgoda-ela ... | 1887 | 11 25 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 3. Pusselle-ela ... | 1887 | 80 0 | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 4. Tembiliyane-ela ... | 1887 | 18 64 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| *Nawadun Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Amuwela-ela ... | 1887 | 57 35 | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 2. Beraliwella ... | 1890 | 83 94 | — | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 3. Diyawella ... | 1891 | 64 89 | — | 4½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 4. Iriyandolewella ... | 1887 | 49 87 | — | 65 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 5. Kahalabaddala-ela ... | 1889 | 105 20 | — | 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 6. Madeniya ... | 1891 | 25 2 | — | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 7. Narangoda-ela ... | 1887 | 23 86 | — | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 8. Palumulle amuna ... | 1888 | 76 76 | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 9. Paraketiyawella ... | 1892 | 59 15 | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 10. Ulpodawella ... | 1888 | 29 99 | — | 7½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 11. Weweldola ... | 1890 | 71 10 | — | 29 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| *Atakalan Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Galketadeniya ulpota ... | 1890 | 198 92 | — | 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 2. Kanateriyanwale ulpota ... | 1891 | 196 65 | — | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 3. Madampe culvert ... | 1891 | 67 25 | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 4. Puhuarambe ulpota... ... | 1891 | 148 31 | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 5. Welkanayaye ulpota ... | 1889 | 113 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 6. Do. ... | 1890 | 99 64 | — | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |

| Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems). | Date of Completion. | Outlay. | | Area Benefited. | | | | Sale of Crown Land. | | | Returns. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction. | Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs. | Old Land benefited by Work. | New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation. | Further Land Irrigable by the Work. | Total Land benefited (see Specification, if any). | Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration. | Amount realized by Sale. | No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land. | Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment). | Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date. | Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date. | Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work. | |
| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o | p |
| **PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.** *contd.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Amunams. | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| *Atakalan Korale.—contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Werahera ulpota ... ... | 1890 | 49 38 | — | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Yakeramuduketiye ulpota ... | 1889 | 53 57 | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Kolonna Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Padalangalawewa ... ... | 1889 | 80 45 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Meda Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Galamune-ela ... ... | 1890 | 74 85 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2. Galleletota amuna ... ... | 1892 | 24 50 | — | 7¾ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3. Horiketiye amuna ... ... | 1893 | 139 36 | 549 97 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Mahabibile-ela ... ... | 1890 | 21 95 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5. Metiyawela ulpota ... ... | 1892 | 28 80 | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6. Morahele-ela ... ... | 1890 | 61 75 | — | 8½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7. Narangetenne-ela ... ... | 1890 | 10 74 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Pallewela-ela ... ... | 1891 | 18 97 | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9. Polwatta amuna ... ... | 1890 | 19 65 | — | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10. Torawela amuna ... ... | 1890 | 22 98 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Kadawata Korale.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Denganoya-ela ... ... | 1889 | 96 23 | — | 22¾ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2. Heeralukandure-ela... ... | 1888 | 51 0 | — | 15¾ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3. Kammulketiye ulpota ... | 1888 | 45 0 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Maha-ela at Galagama ... | 1888 | 86 0 | — | 105½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5. Maha-ela at Pambukkana ... | 1888 | 75 0 | — | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6. Medawela-ela ... ... | 1887 | 59 49 | — | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7. Nellewale Maha-ela... ... | 1889 | 35 91 | — | 29½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Uduwela-ela ... ... | 1887 | 99 98 | | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | 727¾ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Kukul Korale.* | | | | Acres. | Acres. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Weddagala channel ... ... | 1890 | 422 78 | — | 6 | 4 | 30 | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Gratuitous |
| *Kegalla District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Andane-ela scheme ... ... | 1894 | 209 99 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | do. |
| Total ... | | 3,454 16 | 549 97 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

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